

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

2. Activities of Nationalistic Soceties

Continued

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 15, 1894.

POLISH LEAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES

(We have been requested to publish the following letter):

Every supporter of the Polish League must be filled with indescribable joy because, already in the first few days, there was great enthusiasm for this organization; and whoever has observed closely the wide spread interest of the public in this matter must have come to the conclusion that this splendid organization will, in a very short time, grow to large proportions and gradually embrace such large circles of our emigration as was originally anticipated by its founders.

The undersigned feels that he has been greatly honored by being chosen a secretary of the League, and he realizes the great responsibility which has been placed upon his shoulders. Impressed with the sacredness of the cause for which he has the honor and the duty to work, he knows very well that, on one hand he could not succeed in this task without the assistance of

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ardent patriots, and on the other hand that he is assured of this assistance because he has had more than one opportunity to acquaint himself with the generosity of his countrymen in this respect.

Just like the entire Central Board of the League which obligated itself to work wholeheartedly for the good of our motherland, so likewise will many experienced citizens and genuine patriots surely assist the Central Board of the League by deeds, whenever such necessity shall arise.

The Central Board of the Polish League cannot accomplish very much during the first few days of its existence till certain necessary formalities are settled, which according to its nature require more or less time. According to the instructions given to the Central Board of the League by the mass meeting which created the League, the administration will, more or less, be formed during the next week. However, there are other preliminary functions which will require more time, and the regular work cannot begin officially before three or four weeks.

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The unofficial secretarial work began the moment the League was founded. Before the necessary bookkeeping system was established, before the legal formalities confirming the organization were settled, before the rules, regulating the functions of the commissions and agencies were made, many persons expressed their desire to become members of the League. Many ardent patriots are soliciting members for the League on their own account, and the societies are active in this matter. Also there is much correspondence to be taken care of.

This unusual activity already manifesting itself, promises on one hand great hopes, but on the other hand it threatens to create certain confusion during the first few days of the League's existence, unless the institution establishes the necessary rules, and adopts a fixed policy.

Because, above all, it is a duty of the undersigned to call the attention of our countrymen to this circumstance, in behalf of the Central Board of the League; therefore, I take the liberty to say a few words about this

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matter and ask them to help me in my work by paying attention to the remarks which I am submitting.

I have no desire to arrest this vivacious movement or to cool off the enthusiasm manifested everywhere; on the contrary, even if it were premature, --which in my opinion can never be--I would like to contribute towards its growth. But I am obliged to adopt certain rules, which I was forced to observe myself in my preliminary work, and I must observe these rules if I desire to fulfill my duties conscientiously.

These remarks are limited at the present to the following points:

1. I am responsible only for services rendered by me, verbal or written, and for payments, gifts and donations handled by me or with my approval.
2. I am willing to supply the necessary information either verbal or written, but I cannot be responsible for information given by other persons,

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which, although generally given in good faith, is neither quite correct nor approved by the decisions of the mass meeting.

3. Every applicant for membership to the League who makes a donation for this purpose should remember that the regular assessment allotted to the Polish National Fund is one cent a month from every person. Of course, a person may assess himself more according to his means and pay more. Such obligations will be scrupulously recorded by the secretary of the League. These voluntary offerings will constitute the fund of the Polish League which may be used for other purposes. This money, unlike the Polish National Fund is at the disposition of the League. Whoever donates a larger sum should designate how much he is donating to the Polish National Fund and how much to the League's Fund. This caused misunderstanding and confusion during the first few days, chiefly because some persons did not attend to this themselves but left it to their friends. Therefore, in the beginning in such cases where a larger sum was offered I was obliged to credit twelve cents to the Polish National Fund as a

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yearly assessment and the rest went to the League Fund.

4. Applicants for membership in the League are asked to supply us not only with their names but also with their addresses.

5. It was decided at the mass meeting, though this was not presented formally to the League, that women and even children, who desire to pay twelve cents a year, should be gladly accepted as members of the League. Conforming to this decision I enrolled many women and children under 12 years of age. These are recorded separately.

6. As I announced in another article, until the official opening of the League's offices by the Central Board, I will serve my countrymen every Monday and Thursday from 6:30 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. at the office of Wiara i Ojczyzna, located at 141-143 West Division Street.

7. Until the commissions and agencies are established, the parishes

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and organizations desiring to join the League are asked to communicate with me through their secretaries or other officials. Single persons who do not belong to any society may communicate with me direct.

8. I will not publish the names of persons joining the League in the newspapers because this will be an impossibility. No paper will offer its columns for advertising these names which run into thousands. However, there is a list of these names in my office which may be seen by any person.

As I am governed by the rules and decisions of the Central Board, I am obliged to apply the foregoing temporary rules that this vital movement which has already begun may not be arrested, and for the purpose of establishing some kind of order on which will depend the success of the organization.

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TO THE SUPPORTERS OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

(An Announcement)

As the Polish public in Chicago and other localities is greatly interested in the Polish League, of which I am receiving proofs every day, I am obliged to begin the duties of my office before the official opening of the League and its bureaus.

It is easy to understand that the offices of the League cannot be opened officially before the organization is incorporated by the Central Board, before the officials furnish necessary bonds, and before the establishment of a complete bookkeeping system which is necessary in every large institution. It requires a few days and sometimes a few weeks to complete these formalities, and only after the expiration of this time will it be possible to open the offices of the Polish League officially.

However, since so many persons from Chicago express their willingness to join

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this splendid organization, and since so many are seeking information by letters and in person, in other words there are so many things to be taken care of that if I should not do them it would hurt the interests of the Polish League, and it would show negligence on my part in fulfilling the duties of my office.

On account of other duties, I cannot devote all my time to the affairs of the League before the official opening of my office, though I have an ardent desire to do so; so I have decided to devote a few hours twice a week to the affairs of the League till the time when the Central Board will be able to establish a permanent office which will always be open to the public.

Therefore, for the present--but this will last only a short time--I will personally serve my countrymen every Monday and Thursday from 6:30 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. at the offices of Wiara I Ojczyzna, if they call for the purpose of either joining the League or for information regarding this institution. I have hopes, however, that in about three weeks' time, and after I receive instructions from the Central Board of Directors, I will be able to devote much more time to the affair.

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of this splendid institution, which is holy to me.

[Signed] Stanislaus Sz wajkart,
secretary of the Polish League in the
United States.

P. S. Other Chicago newspapers are requested to print this announcement.

WPA (111) PROJ 33275

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FROM ST. MICHAEL ARCHANGEL
PARISH IN SOUTH CHICAGO

(We are requested to publish the following communication in Dziennik Chicagoski.)

Long live the League and the patriots who work for the good of the League and the Polish Nation.

Yesterday, Sunday May 13, we held a parish meeting after vespers at St. Michael Archangel Parish Hall in South Chicago. The hall was filled to capacity by the patriotic parishioners.

After settling a few matters, concerning only our parish, Reverend A. Nowicki, our pastor, briefly but clearly explained the meaning of the recent Polish mass meeting and the importance and usefulness of the newly founded Polish

WPA (ILL) FROM 1904

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League. He explained to us the aims, endeavors and needs of the League.

After the speech those in the audience promised unanimously to join the League. Many promised that they would enlist their children. There was in the audience not a single dissenter, not one "sleeping Thomas" who would promise to join, but probably not until a year from now.

No! Here in South Chicago we do not have to wait for the conventions to show our patriotism, we do not have to ask somebody's permission to do so. On the contrary, whenever we see a national cause that contributes toward the welfare of the Poles, then we do not hesitate, but with all our heart and all our might we all, like one man, do our duty for the cause.

Kosciusko set an example of how we should act. Could Kosciusko have gained immortal fame, could he have accomplished so much good for our motherland if he had waited with folded hands instead of acting? No, indeed!

MIPA

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Kosciusko, seeing an opportunity to help his country, devoted all his efforts toward that end. So our parishioners followed his example.

Many prominent men from all parts of the United States participated in the mass meeting.

The ideals of the League are praised by everyone, as may be proven by the telegrams received from all over the country and even from Europe. The constitution of the League is exceptionally good, and even those who claim that it is a copy of the constitution adopted by the Polish National Alliance cannot say anything against it. Gentlemen, does not this prove that our League is good even for you?

Many of our parishioners are members of the Polish National Alliance and also of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. As they are all logical men and good patriots, they understand the importance of the League, and they all

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joined the League at the meeting yesterday.

We are not children, hence we do not act like children; we do not allow ourselves to be affected by side issues, but like real men we work for the good of the nation.

After the meeting our patriots contributed \$7.82 for the Polish National Fund. This is a small sum but it is sufficient for these hard times.

It takes a noble spirit to perform a noble deed. When a pastor is a good patriot his parishioners are full of patriotism. All honor to patriotic priests. All honor to the patriotic parishioners, members of the League.

One of many.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3775

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POLISH PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION JOINS POLISH LEAGUE

The Polish Patriotic Organization of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish held a special meeting yesterday.

As the president of the society was absent, Jacob Mucha was made chairman of the meeting, and Thomas Krolik acted as secretary.

On a motion made by Reverend Vincent Barzynski, supported by [?] Ogorek, the members decided to dissolve their society and join the Polish League as the "First Agency of the Polish League", under the patronage of the Queen of the Polish Crown.

Furthermore, a committee was chosen to prepare a constitution for the new society. The following were appointed in the committee: Reverend V. Barzynski, the pastor, B. Clarkowski and Thomas Krolik.

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Finally, a temporary set of officers of the Agency was chosen as follows:
Jacob Mucha, president; B. Klarkowski, secretary; Theodore Ostrowski, treasurer.

Thus, the League has gained already one agency with almost three hundred members.
Bravo!

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1894.

AFTERMATH OF THE MASS MEETING

(Editorial)

The Polish mass meeting has ended and the Polish League has been founded. Now, we should consider the importance of these two occurrences. The founding of the Polish League is undoubtedly of great importance.

One of the European journals, commenting upon the proposed mass meeting and the League, called it an epochal event in the history of Poland after the partition. In our opinion it is also an event of great importance in the history of our "Polonia" [Polish community in America].

That the mass meeting was a success cannot be doubted. More than 230 delegates with 280 credentials from 34 Polish settlements in America attended the meeting. If we take into consideration the violent opposition of some of the Polish

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American newspapers to the mass meeting and to the League, the hostility of some organizations, the storm of personal hatred created by people of ill will, and, finally, the hard times we are now experiencing and the great distances that divide us, then we must admit that the result is very satisfactory.

It is quite true that a few of the delegates left the mass meeting early. Some of them were from the Polish National Alliance, others were the progressives, but these were in the minority. However, even their departure was orderly, and without any unpleasant incident that would besmirch the first mass meeting of the Polish people in America. So much about the mass meeting. Now we will take up the question of the League.

The League was founded at the mass meeting, and the Polish people in America will undoubtedly be greatly benefited by it. The League invites all the people in parishes and in settlements, where so far very little has been done for the Polish cause, to idealistic national work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3025

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The League has established a penny tax for the Polish National Fund. Its object is to awaken interest in Polish affairs. It unites almost all Poles in America into one great community and teaches them how to fulfill their duties toward themselves and toward their former country. The already existing organizations will neither be harmed nor belittled by the League, which is desirous of engaging in national work those hundreds of thousands who do not belong to Polish organizations.

The founding of the League is a long step forward, if we take into consideration the present-day conditions. Perhaps this League, as it was founded at the mass meeting, deviates a little from the principles originally outlined in our appeal calling the gathering. Perhaps, on account of this, the more progressive element will not participate in it at present, and the radical elements will not participate in it at all. Perhaps this does not harmonize completely with the conception of the League, "Above all organizations". However, we should not be alarmed by this. Such is the will of the majority, to which we must surrender.

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Secondly, in the presence of the sentiment and conviction of our people in America, we must admit that only national work with a Christian background will be supported. Finally, the League does not violate anybody's convictions, and does not say anything about not tolerating other religious denominations; it only stipulates that no anti-Christian or anti-Catholic practices should be allowed in the League.

On such a basis our holy faith will not suffer, and there is room for every person who, regardless of his convictions, will respect the convictions and beliefs of the majority, and will be willing to work with this majority for the national cause.

Therefore, we hope that, in time to come, as the League unites more and more American Poles, and when in practice it shows its importance and usefulness, other elements which consider that a union is impossible today will join under this or that condition. The address of the censor of the Polish National Alliance at the mass meeting is the best guarantee of that.

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That the League has a great future can be proved by the great enthusiasm which it aroused everywhere. Although large organizations did not participate in it officially, yet the most active delegates were members of both Polish Roman Catholic Unions, the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Falcons.

The League embraces a great field of activities. The one-cent tax will bind all Poles. It will teach all of us to work not only for our own benefit but also for the benefit of Poland. The founding of the League, however, showed that great differences still exist among us. But with the help of God these differences will become smaller and smaller. Some day we will all be united.

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FIRST DONATIONS FOR POLISH NATIONAL FUND

It will be impossible to acknowledge in the newspaper all the penny donations which will be sent to the Polish National Fund, for thousands of persons will be sending donations.

To prove that the public is already interested in this institution (before the Polish League had been incorporated and before its officials had been sworn in and began to function), which will undoubtedly grow very rapidly, we are publishing a list of the persons who called on the secretary of the League yesterday.

The following men paid their penny tax (12 cents a year) to the Polish National Fund: Roman Meclewski, John Brandziulewski, John Koronkiewicz, Casimir Dorszynski, Thomas Nalepinski, Francis Romanowski, and Joseph Sztermer. Michael Osuch paid three cents for three months.

The following women paid their yearly (12 cents) tax: Mrs. Mary Brandziulewski,

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Michaeline Dorszynski, Dorothy Nalepinski, and Frances Koronkiewicz. Mary Osuch paid three cents for three months.

The following children, under 12 years of age, paid three cents each; Francis Osuch, Hewig Osuch, Vincent Osuch and Casimir Osuch. Mrs. L. Szwajkart paid her twelve cents to the Polish National Fund and forty eight cents to the treasury of the League.

The Polish National Fund (not including the money which was deposited yesterday and the day before but including \$1.12 sent by Michon) amounts at present to two dollars and sixty two cents.

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POLES HOLD MASS MEETING

Dr. C. Midowicz Opens the Meeting; Thirty-four
Polish Communities Represented by 233 Delegates;
Peter Kiolbassa Acts as Chairman, J. Bardonski,
as Vice-chairman, and Dr. Czupka, as Secretary

The Polish mass meeting opened yesterday at 2:30 P.M. with more than two hundred delegates and a large number of people. The session lasted until 8 P.M. without interruption, except for the checking of credentials. All the business of the day was settled at yesterday's session, and today the delegates will take up the main business of the mass meeting--the organization of the Polish League.

Dr. C. Midowicz, president of the committee in charge of arrangements, opened the mass meeting.

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Speech by Dr. Midowicz

Although Dr. Midowicz's speech was short, it was very beautiful, created a deep impression, and was interrupted time and again by thunderous applause.

"The spirit of Kosciusko inspires us," he said. "This is proved by this large gathering, which I greet with great pleasure. Nine years ago, Hartman, a socialist, voiced his slogan, 'Ausrotten!' (Root them out!) against the Poles, and since then our countrymen have been persecuted. The year of 1894 stands out in our history by the crimes committed against us by the despots. Polish blood was shed freely during that year and oppression is still on. In Europe we have been divided into three parts.

"Nevertheless, we still exist. Here in America, where we are allowed to work in behalf of our freedom, we can raise the banner of the white eagle--here we can live for the good of the people.

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"This work can be realized through the League, the idea of which originated among our countrymen in 1848. The Teutons suppressed this plan at that time, but it was revived here in America years after. This plan is still young but, like a plant, it will grow and bear fruit.

"If we wish to have a League or national unity, everyone of us must subordinate his ego. Let every one of us learn how to be, not a commander, but a common soldier.

"The Committee will present to you a plan which may be changed and improved. Anyhow, this mass meeting will accomplish something. The majority will decide, and the public should approve its decision."

Finally, the speaker urged the delegates to preserve a cool head, serenity, and dignity, adding that they should be inspired with brotherly love and the welfare of all humanity. The public responded with hearty applause.

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Temporary President Chosen; Credentials Checked

After his speech, Dr. Widowicz introduced Ignace Czerwinski, temporary president of the mass meeting.

Although unprepared, Mr. Czerwinski addressed a few words to those present to wish them success in the name of God and our motherland. Ignace F. Dankowski acted as temporary secretary.

Subsequently, at the suggestion of the assembly, the president appointed a committee of fifteen persons to check the credentials of the delegates. This committee withdrew to another room for a conference, and after one hour and a half read its report to the assembly.

Reverend H. Gorski, chairman of the committee, read the committee's report; S. Zahajkiewicz, secretary of the committee, read the names of accredited delegates. All credentials were accepted, with the exception of a few,

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namely, the ones presented by the members of the Preparatory Committee; that of F. Jablonski, representative of Związek Wychodźcow Polskich w Europie (Polish Emigrants' Alliance in Europe) and that of Mr. Barszczewski, who represented Ameryka, a Toledo newspaper. These credentials, whose acceptance was left to the public, were later accepted at the suggestion of Peter Kiolbassa and Dr. Midowicz. [Translator's note: A long list of delegates follows.]

There were 233 delegates at yesterday's mass meeting, among ~~whom~~ were twenty-one priests representing 314 Polish parishes in the United States. [Translator's note: Cities listed.]

After the credentials had been accepted, the following telegrams were read by the chairman:

"Quarville [sic], France:- Greetings, best wishes. Long live free Poland. Department of Polish Emigrants' Alliance in Europe. Gierszynski."

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"San Francisco, California:- We have had enough mistrust and dissension. God bless the Polish League. Dr. Pawlicki, Helen Modrzejewski, Count Chlapowski, A. Katski."

"Cincinnati, Ohio:- Vive Polish mass meeting. Polish nation realize your power in the League. Rejtans [member of Polish Sejm, who refused to sign the agreement of partition], in your hands lies salvation! Kosciusko Society."

"Wilmington, Delaware:- St. Hedwig Parish and its five societies are for the League. Liga vivat, crescat, floreat. Reverend Szczepanski."

"Toledo, Ohio:- Success to the mass meeting and the League. Kurjer."

"Baltimore, Maryland:- God's blessings, peaceful massmeeting. Lasting League; million members; good results for the nation. Reverend M. Barabasz."

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Election of President and Vice-President

After attending to all preliminary formalities, the delegates received their badges, and the task of electing the permanent president and secretary of the mass meeting began.

However, before proceeding to the election, the assembly had to settle the question of how many votes the delegates with more than one credential were entitled to. After a long and lively discussion it was decided that a delegate should have only one vote and that the choice of president should be made through a secret ballot.

The temporary president appointed M. A. LaBuy, W. Smulski, W. Bardonski, B. Straszynski, and F. Jablonski to collect and count the votes.

In the first balloting Peter Kielbassa received 100 votes; W. Bardonski, 47; Joseph Dudek, 28; K. J. Bielinski, 14; Dr. Midowicz, 14; and a few delegates,

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2 or 3 votes each.

The second and final balloting decided between Peter Kiolbassa and M. Bardonski. The first received 123 votes and the second 99. Peter Kiolbassa was thus elected permanent president. M. Bardonski was elected vice-president by acclamation.

In a few words, simple but cordial, the president expressed his thanks for the honor, pointed out the importance and dignity of the moment, and promised that he would fulfill his duty according to his conscience--impartially and in such manner that the national cause would be benefited by it.

Immediately after the speech, Dr. Czupka of Baltimore, Ohio, was elected secretary of the mass meeting.

As it was already late, the meeting was adjourned until 9 A.M. this morning.

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Before adjourning, Mr. Kiolbassa appointed two committees consisting of five persons each. The first committee will prepare the program of the mass meeting, and the other will work out the rules. Both will make their reports this morning.

Second Day of the Mass Meeting

The second day of the mass meeting began at 8 A.M. with church services at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, with Right Reverend Miskiewicz of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, officiating. Reverend Gulski, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, delivered the sermon which was very beautiful.

We regret that lack of space does not permit us to publish the text of the sermon in its entirety.

Reverend Gulski urged the delegates to unite and condemned the dissensions which have divided us until now, pointing out the ruinous results of disunity.

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He explained the part the Polish clergy should play in the League and emphasized the fact that the Polish clergy has played an important part in the history of Poland. He laid emphasis on the great benefit with which the Poles in America would be blessed if the League is established, expressed confidence that this great work would be realized, and beseeched God that we may be permitted to weed out dissension from among us--this deadly weed which continues to poison our hopes.

Reverend Galski concluded his speech with these beautiful words:

"I am confident that you will not be influenced by the trivial sarcasm of the people who oppose a good cause, and that you will not heed any remarks concerning old quarrels, but will recall the words spoken by John Paul Veronicz over the grave of Kosciuszko: 'Wherever the Lord of Heaven and his servants co-operate, there one person armed only with the jaw of an ass will defeat and disperse legions of Philistines.' Bearing in mind these words uttered on the anniversary of the battle of this hero, you should prove that you are

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aware of the unworthiness and obduracy of the enemies of unity in our nation. You should prove that you do not belong among these narrow-minded people who, forgetting everything and learning nothing, are forever engaged in old quarrels and disputes. On the **contrary**, through your good conduct, you will be remembered by your descendants and you will be blessed by the One whom you beseeched for help when this session started. Amen."

Morning Session

The morning session was opened at 10 A.M. At the request of the chairman, Reverend Felix Zwiardowski, from Czestochowa, Texas, said a prayer for the mother country. After the prayer, Dr. Midowicz, president of the Program Committee, read the order of the day, which was as follows:

(1) Reading of correspondence; (2) introduction of new delegates; (3) election of a Resolutions Committee; (4) presentation of the plan of the League by its proponents; (5) discussion of this plan; (6) reports of the

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committees; (7) problems [arising from these reports]; and (8) election of officials for the League. The order of the day was accepted unanimously.

In behalf of the Rules Committee, Mr. Kruszka submitted a report, which was accepted with small changes. Then the secretary read the following correspondence:

(1) A letter from Reverend Edward Rajnert of Briecefield (sic), Missouri, addressed to Mr. [S.] Lahajkiewicz, with good wishes for the mass meeting and the League.

(2) A letter from B. D. Zasada of Ashland, Wisconsin, who announced, in behalf of the Poles who had gathered at a meeting in that city, that Reverend Damian Koziol~~e~~ak had been chosen as their delegate to the mass meeting and that ninety-four residents of Ashland had already joined the League.

(3) Letter from Erasmus Jerzmanowski of New York, excusing his absence.

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(4) A letter from the St. Stanislaus Society, in Alpena, Michigan, wishing the mass meeting and the League success.

(5) A letter from J. Ejdymp of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in behalf of the Sigmund August Society, a Lithuanian society. In its letter, the Lithuanian society expressed such sincere good wishes for the League that, at the suggestion of Reverend Vincent Barzynski, the assembly cheered in honor of the Lithuanians. At the suggestions of Czupka and Szopinski, the letter will be handed to the Resolutions Committee, which will comply with the request made in it.

At 11 A.M., at the suggestion of Dr. Lidowicz, president of the Committee representing the Polish League in America, submitted the plan for establishing the League.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1894.

Polish League Established on Second Day of Mass Meeting

Yesterday we published a brief account of the mass meeting up to 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Supplementing this information, we wish to add that yesterday, right after the opening of the session, a list of the names of the newly arrived delegates was read. This list included the names of Right Reverend Simon Kobrzynski, Reverend Francis Lande, Reverend S. Nawrocki (all from Chicago), and Mr. Stanislaus Sniegowski, delegate from the Uhlans' Society in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, Chicago; Mr. Ladislaus Kaptur, delegate from the fourth division of Uhlans in Town of Lake, Chicago; Mr. Louis Mrukowski, from the Sacred Heart Society No. 1, Chicago; Mr. Lucian Jastrzebski, from the Holy Family Society, Chicago; and Mr. Joseph Kudlicki, delegated by a group of the Polish National Alliance.

As regards other activities of the mass meeting, we wish to add that the

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chairman of the Resolutions Committee appointed the following persons as members of the Committee: Reverend H. Galski of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mr. Helinski of Duluth, Minnesota; Mr. L. Brodowski, Mr. Anthony Stefanowicz, Mr. Henry Nagiel, Mr. John Chrzanowski, and Mr. Francis H. Jablonski, all of Chicago; M. Kruszka of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Joseph Maczmarek of South Bend, Indiana.

Establishment of the Polish League

After Dr. Midowicz's submission of the aims and objects of the Polish League as given in the plan, Mr. L. Brodowski said that we should unite all our forces--individuals, societies, and organizations--for common nationalistic work. Immediately after him, Mr. Zahajkiewicz spoke in the same spirit.

T. Helinski, censor of the Polish National Alliance, who spoke in the name of this organization, stated that the original aims of the Polish National Alliance were almost the same as those of the proposed League and added that,

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by opposing the aims of the League, the Alliance's representatives would oppose their own aims, and that, therefore, the Alliance's representatives recognized these aims as beautiful and noble. He said that, inasmuch as the Alliance's decisions are made at its conventions, the representatives could not undertake any action independently or make any decision which would bind them, especially in respect to joining or not joining the League. Mr. Helinski, asked the assembly not to be prejudiced against the Alliance, and added that the latter, seeing the progress and activities of the League, would probably join it later on, according to what might be decided at the next convention.

This statement was discussed by Dr. Widowicz, Reverend V. Barzynski, and Mr. Zahajkiewicz, who explained that the object of the League was to unite the national forces, and that none of the organizations--the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance, or the Union of Poles in America [Buffalo, N. Y.]--had been expected to send delegates to the mass meeting for the purpose of deciding matters whose decision was up to their

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conventions. They argued that it was not the object of the League to hinder the development of these organizations; that its object was to help them as much as possible. Helinski and Terczewski spoke again in behalf of the Alliance.

Relating his experiences during his missionary travels in Brazil and other South American countries, Reverend M. Mozejewski asserted that the Germans have a very strong influence in these countries because they are organized and expressed the hope that the Poles in the United States would follow this example.

Finally, on a motion made by E. L. Brodowski and seconded by Reverend V. Barzynski and J. Czekala, it was decided to close the debate in order to proceed to the voting. When the chairman asked the delegates in favor of organizing the League to stand up, more than seventy-five per cent of their number arose; when the order was given to those against it, only four or five stood up. Amidst enthusiastic applause from the main floor and the

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galleries, the chairman announced that, according to the decision of the first Polish mass meeting in America, the Polish League had been established.

Later on, Dr. J. Czupka speaking in behalf of the numerous societies he represents, suggested that the question whether a delegate should have as many votes as the number of societies delegating him, or only one vote, should be considered again. Debates ensued in which many delegates participated. Brodowski moved that each mandate entitle a delegate to one vote. His motion, which had been seconded by Mr. S. Sz wajkart, was not carried, and it was decided that each delegate should be entitled to one vote only, regardless of the number of societies represented. The session was then adjourned until 2:30 P.M.

After adjournment, several delegates approached the chairman's table to return their badges and ask for their credentials, adducing that they had been instructed by their organizations to participate only in the mass meeting, not in the sessions of the League. The delegates asking for their credentials

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were Dr. Lande, Anthony Zdzieblowski, who acted as substitute for [E.] Drzymala, Terczewski, [A.] Mallek, Helinski, [S.] Slominski, Gruenwald, [M.] Majewski, [J.] Magdziarz, [A.] Lisztewnik, Szatkowski, L. Nowak, Stanislaus Rokosz, D. Ekowski, Barszczewski (a representative of Ameryka, who declared that he desired to stay in the hall as a representative of some European newspaper), Joseph Kudlicki, R. Kotlowski, J. Adamowski, P. Binkowski, Blaszczyński, and Modrzewski.

Afternoon Session

At the afternoon session, opened by Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, it was decided that the outline of the Polish League in America should be submitted for deliberation. The entire afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the articles and paragraphs of the outline. The following articles were accepted with many amendments and additions:

Article I, "Outlines and Principles of the Polish League"; Article II,

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"Organization of the League"; Article IV, "Bylaws of the Polish National Fund"; Article V, "Legislative Power of the League"; and the first and second paragraphs of Article VI, "Executive Power of the League." Acceptance of Article III--"Financial Organization of the League"--was deferred; this article, along with others, will be accepted later on. Deliberation on Article VII, as well as on the rest of the paragraphs of Article VI, were left for the next session.

The following amendments were made by the assembly: In Article I, Paragraph 1, where the work of the League is defined, it was decided at the suggestion of Mr. Czapka that to the phrase "....benevolent, educational, and patriotic work" be added the words "political and economic." Paragraph 3, section a, was changed to read: "The League will help develop Polish interests in the United States, and will protect them in an honest manner, especially in the eyes of the American public, by means of the press." Paragraph 5, of Article I--"Rights of the Polish Clergy"--was changed to read: "Polish priests belonging to the League and working for the Polish cause in the League's spirit have

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the right to voice their opinion at the League's conventions. Pastors of Polish parishes, or their assistants, belonging to the League are by virtue of their office automatically made delegates to the League."

As a result of this change, Paragraph 4, Article V, referring to the privileges of the clergy at the conventions of the League, was canceled.

At the suggestion of K. J. Bielinski, and after a lively discussion, the word "or" was deleted from Paragraph 6, Article I, referring to members of secret societies. This means that the paragraph in question refers only to the secret societies condemned by the Church.

Minor changes were also made in Article II. To Paragraph 2 was added: "Individuals not affiliated with any society may belong to the League without the right of representation"; to Paragraph 4, "The central board of the League shall establish and fix the boundary lines of the districts, and the convention shall confirm them." An additional paragraph was added, which reads as follows:

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"Election of officials of district committees is autonomous." In Paragraph 8, referring to education and patriotism, the words "and welfare" were added.

Paragraph 1, Article IV, about the Polish National Fund, was accepted without any changes. Paragraph 4, which specifies that the funds of the Polish National Fund are to be invested in United States bonds, brought up a lively discussion, but it was passed without any change. Paragraph 6 was changed to read: "The trustees of the Polish National Fund shall be chosen at the convention and shall consist of eight financially responsible citizens enjoying the confidence of the public and two priests chosen by the clergy at the convention."

Article IV was thoroughly elucidated by Father Barzynski, who said that, in order to support the Polish National Fund with a clear conscience, the clergy must first be convinced that the Fund is adequately insured and based on a strong foundation.

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Paragraph 10 was changed to read: "When the Polish National Fund reaches the sum of \$100,000, the convention will decide for what purpose the interest, or the capital, may be used, and the central board of the League, consisting of trustworthy men, will expend the funds according to the decision of the convention."

Article V, Paragraph 2, was amended, at the suggestion of J. Napieralski, to read: "Conventions shall be held every two years, instead of every three years, as was proposed in the Outline."

Decision on M. Kruszka's motion that the next convention be held next year was postponed until the next session.

On a motion by H. Nagiel, the second part of Paragraph 4, Article V, which reads that the editors of Polish newspapers working in the spirit of the League are by virtue of their office made delegates to the convention, was eliminated.

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To Paragraph 6, Article V, was added: "The Polish clergy sitting at the League's conventions may choose from their midst one representative to the central board."

Paragraph 1, Article VI, was also changed. It was decided that, not four, but only three directors should be chosen from the members of the central board.

Paragraph 2, Article VI, was accepted without any changes.

When Paragraph 3, Article VI, treating on immigration, was submitted for deliberation, Dr. J. Czupka made the suggestion that a detailed plan be worked out. This paragraph gave rise to a heated discussion, with the result that the matter was postponed until the next day and the session was adjourned.

Incidentally, when the rights of the Polish clergy were under discussion and

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several missionaries were mentioned, Father Barzynski introduced a Jesuit Father Reverend Francis Szulak, one of the most eminent Polish missionaries in America, who has contributed a great deal toward the establishment of many Polish parishes on this hemisphere. Reverend Szulak addressed the gathering in a few but hearty words, in which he assured us that he had worked in America for many years and that he desired to work for the Poles and the Polish cause. The assembly arose to honor him.

Third Day of the Mass Meeting

The morning session opened at 9:20 A.M. At the request of the chairman, Reverend Mozejewski said a prayer and the secretary read the minutes of the last session.

The outline of the League was then submitted to the assembly for deliberation. However, before the reading started, Dr. Czapka asked permission to make a motion and submitted a plan whereby the League would be able to appropriate

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a large sum of money to carry on its good work, such as protecting the immigrants and engaging in welfare work. The plan, which calls for the establishment of a Polish bank controlled by the League, was supported by Father Barzynski, who advised that it should be accepted at once in principle and incorporated in the constitution, and that its details should be entrusted to a special committee, which would prepare a plan and submit it at the next convention.

This matter was settled by Mahajkiewicz, who, seconded by Dr. Czupka, moved that the following addition be incorporated in Article III, Paragraph 1:
"c. From the profits derived from the bank which will be established and controlled by the League."

The deliberations were interrupted by the reading of two letters--one from J. Graczyk of South Bend, Indiana, who expressed his good wishes for the mass meeting and the League; and the other from the Sisters of Nazareth, who asked for support of the Polish Hospital. Mr. Broszka moved that this

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letter be handed over to the Resolutions Committee, and his motion was carried.

Following this, Dr. Czupka proposed that a Polish bazaar, or bazaars, be held in order to raise funds for the League, and moved that another section, namely: "d. From the income derived from the proposed Polish bazaars," be added to Article III, Paragraph 1.

Reverend Parzynski moved that Dr. Czupka be rewarded with applause for his suggestions.

Dr. Czupka thanked the assembly for the applause and said that he had other suggestions concerning political matters but, that, since the delegates were exhausted and trying to bring the session to an end, he would not submit them.

Next in line was Paragraph 3, Article VI, which, although accepted in principle, was referred to the Committee for correction.

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At 11 A.M. Paragraph 4, Article VI, was discussed.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

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POLISH MASS MEETING ENDS

Third and Last Day of the Mass Meeting;
League Established; Officials Elected

F. Erasmus Jerzmanowski was made president, J. Napieralski, vice-president, and Peter Kiolbassa, treasurer, of the League.

Resolutions of the Mass Meeting

To Paragraph 4, Article VI, was added, "which will be controlled and supervised by the Poles." This stipulation gave rise to a few sharp remarks, but

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M. Kruszka, with the approval of the chairman, explained the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In section "d" [of the same paragraph] the word "Prawach" was changed to "Sprawach" [the first means "laws"; the other, "affairs"], and in section "e", "Sprawach" was changed to "Prawach." It was also decided that only United States citizens can hold office in the League.

After accepting Paragraph 5 of the same article with small changes, the session was adjourned at 12:30, right after Article VII had been submitted for discussion.

The changes made in Article VII are as follows: To Paragraph 2, on a motion by Dr. Czupka, was added: "To the staff of officials in the Welfare Department there should be added ten directors."

To Paragraph 3, a section was added, namely: "d. By holding literary contests."

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In Paragraph 4, section "d" was changed to read: "By establishing a Polish bank, holding bazaars, and encouraging Polish business."

Paragraph 5 was accepted, and Paragraph 6 was changed to read: "Each member of the central board must furnish a bond to the amount prescribed by the convention."

Immediately, the problem of bonding the officials was taken up, and it was decided that the bonds of the treasurer, the president, and the secretary should be of \$100,000, \$25,000, and \$50,000 respectively. Other officials shall be required to furnish bonds of \$10,000.

Paragraph 7 gave rise to a heated discussion, as many delegates insisted that the treasurer should receive a salary. The other paragraphs were accepted with minor changes.

Reverend V. Barzynski moved that the treasurer of the Polish National Fund

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should not keep more than one hundred dollars cash on hand, that as soon as this sum was reached it should be invested in a United States bond. The motion was carried with an amendment proposed by Bielinski that the amount of cash on hand be raised to five hundred dollars.

When this matter had been settled, the Resolutions Committee was instructed to submit a report. We wish to add that some members of this committee have been replaced and that now it consists of Reverend H. Gulski and M. Kruszka, both of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; H. Nagiel, L. Szopinski, August J. Kowalski, and S. Zahajkiewicz, all of Chicago; and J. Maczmarek, of South Bend, Indiana.

Resolution

We Poles from all parts of the United States, gathered at this Polish mass meeting, held in Chicago, Illinois, on May 8, 9, and 10, 1894, do resolve and decide:

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- (1) That the first and sacred duty of the Poles living in the United States of North America and enjoying political freedom is to promote harmony and moral and political unity, so that, through this harmony and unity they may work for the welfare of all and for the welfare of our oppressed mother country.
- (2) That we will heartily approve and support all endeavors and attempts to establish national solidarity through the organization of the Poles in America for the purpose of fulfilling our national duties; that we will severely condemn all discords, contentions, and instigations tending to destroy this solidarity and plunge the Polish element in America into a destructive fratricidal conflict.
- (3) That we particularly condemn the scandalous actions of certain newspapers which, out of malice and personal hatred and resorting to slander and deception, have attempted to defeat all efforts to establish national solidarity; we brand their attitude as unpatriotic and contrary to the duties of a Pole.

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(4) That we shall consider this year--known as Kosciusko Year, in which we commemorate this leader's heroic deeds and sacrifices, as well as those of the people who shed their blood and sacrificed their wealth that the mother country might be saved from bondage--as the most proper and suitable time for laying the foundation of an organization through which we may establish unity, solidarity, and brotherly love among the Poles in America, an organization for which we have waited so long--the Polish League.

(5) That, in view of the friendly co-operation of our brother Lithuanians and their participation in the mass meeting, we express to them our sincere love and respect, and solemnly confirm the eternal and voluntary union between our two races, a union based on the Union of Lublin--an alliance of the equal with the equal, the free with the free; that we will brand as betrayers of our holy cause all those who may try to rupture our eternal solidarity with the Lithuanians by any kind of unrighteous means.

(6) That, in view of the foregoing reasons, not only the well-thinking Poles

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living here, but also all brother Lithuanians and Ruthenians sharing our desire for national solidarity and in sympathy with an independent Poland, are invited to the Polish League in America; and finally,

(7) That, conceiving the idea of national solidarity in a very broad sense, we reaffirm our unity with our native land and realize that we ought, as a portion of Polish immigration in a foreign land, to keep in contact with other **portions** of this immigration. Hereby we express the desire of establishing, by means of the League, such friendly and fraternal relationship, in order to carry on our common nationalistic work, not only with the Polish Emigration Alliance in Europe, but also with similar organizations in Europe, South America, and other parts of the world.

Be it further resolved, (8) That, in view of the arrival at the mass meeting of the representative of the Slovak parishes in Shamokin and Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania, we hereby express our most cordial acknowledgment and gratitude to our kindred race, the Slovaks, for their good intention and interest in our

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affairs. We also wish to declare in the name of the Polish people in America that we sincerely desire to establish reciprocal and friendly relations with other Slavonic races in America for the purpose of defending ourselves against their leaders and for supporting our interests and the interests of those Slavonic races which are not inimical to our national spirit.,

Finally, we resolve and enact, (9) That we Poles, assembled together at Kosciusko's mass meeting on the one-hundredth anniversary of Poland's struggle for independence, deem it necessary to pay public homage and respect to those heroes and martyrs who fought for the independence of our mother country and, above all, to the hero of two worlds, Thaddeus Kosciusko.

Furthermore, on the one-hundredth anniversary of Poland's struggle for independence we voice once more, in the name of the Polish people, a loud protest against the partition of Poland in 1795 and the two previous partitions, which are a political crime. We also protest against the cruel oppression to which the Poles have been subjected for the last one hundred years under Russian

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occupation.

We protest particularly against the murders committed recently in Groze, Poland, by assassins of the Muscovite government, on innocent, defenseless people who had refused to forsake their fathers' faith.

Finally, we express our greatest respect for the American flag and the principles of freedom and liberty for which this Republic stands--principles which allow us to assemble for the purpose of discussing our national problems, and voicing our opinion in defense of our sacred rights.

Other Matters

The Resolutions Committee announced that the petition of the Sisters of Nazareth, asking support for the Polish Hospital, had been submitted to the central board of the League.

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On a motion by Reverend V. Barzynski, the assembly decided to grant the petition of the Lithuanian Society from Perth Amboy, New Jersey. The society in question had asked that the Polish press publish articles from time to time about the need of unity between Poles and Lithuanians and condemning those who oppose such unity. This was submitted to the central board of the League.

Further, Dr. C. Midowicz made the following propositions:

- (1) That the central board of the Polish League make an appeal to all societies, organizations, and parishes to join in a protest against the United States extradition treaty with Russia.
- (2) That the central board of the League send a copy of a protest against the partition of Poland, made at the mass meeting, to all European governments and to the government of the United States.
- (3) That the central board of the League make an appeal to all Polish

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organizations, parishes, etc., urging them to become members of the League. These motions were carried.

Future Conventions

A motion by M. Kruszka to the effect that the next convention of the Polish League be held in May, 1895, was carried. The place where the next convention will be held was discussed, but no definite agreement was reached, since some of the delegates proposed Milwaukee, others Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, etc. Finally, at the suggestion of M. Kruszka, it was decided that the central board of the League should select a suitable location east of Chicago, in the state of Michigan, Ohio, or Pennsylvania.

And now other delegates voiced their opinion. Zahajkiewicz urged the delegates to work for the League so that the organization may have a few hundred thousand members before the next convention. At Dr. Czupka's request, the assembly arose in honor of the committee in charge of arrangements for the mass meeting and the

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League.

Elections

On a motion by Judge La Buy, the delegates proceeded to the election of the president and other officers of the League. The Judge nominated Erasmus Jerzmanowski for president of the central board of the League and moved that the latter be elected by acclamation. The motion was carried and Mr. Erasmus Jerzmanowski became president by acclamation. Since Mr. Jerzmanowski was absent, it was decided to send him a telegram to New York. The same evening the following telegram was received from Mr. Jerzmanowski:

"I accept and hope that united we will be able to render a good service to our Mother Country.

"E. Jerzmanowski."

The assembly then proceeded to the election of the first vice-president. The first ballot resulted in 40 votes for Joseph Napieralski, 22 votes for

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Judge La Buy, 15 votes for Peter Kiolbassa, 14 votes for M. Osuch, 11 votes for L. Szopinski, 6 votes for August Kowalski, and 5 votes for M. Kruszka. In the second and final ballot Joseph Napieralski was elected by 80 votes. Judge La Buy had only 44. M. Kruszka of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was elected second vice-president by acclamation.

The secretary was chosen by secret ballot. In the first balloting Stanislaus Sz wajkart received 51 votes; F. J. Dankowski, 18; K. J. Bielinski, 17; B. Klarkowski, 15; J. Czupka, 10; Reverend F. M. Wojtalewicz, 9; L. Szopinski, 7. The final ballot gave Sz wajkart 62 votes and Dankowski 45. S. Sz wajkart was elected secretary.

Peter Kiolbassa was made cashier by acclamation. The directors were chosen in the same manner. They are N. L. Piotrowski and Anthony Baczynski, both of Chicago, and Francis X. Rydzewski, of South Chicago. The rest of the directors are from other cities.

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Trustees of the Polish National Fund

And now the assembly proceeded to elect the trustees of the Polish National Fund. Clement J. Bielinski and Andrew Bielinski both of Chicago, were among those elected. The other trustees are from other cities. The clergy announced that they had chosen Reverend A. Nowicki of South Chicago and Right Reverend Miskiewicz of Pittsburgh. The selection of the committees prescribed by the constitution, as well as the establishing of departments, was entrusted to the central board of the League.

More Patriotic Speeches

Although the session of the League had been officially adjourned, the enthusiasm awakened by the great work that had just been started demanded an outlet, and several citizens delivered patriotic speeches. Dr. Midowicz urged everyone to become an apostle of the idea of the League and work for the welfare of the nation. Reverend Barzynski said that the objections to the League were

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groundless, especially the statement that the League had been established to gratify the personal whims of a certain clique. That this accusation is false may be proved by the fact that only three or four members of the Preparatory Committee were made officials of the League. Peter Kiolbassa thanked the participants of the mass meeting for their perseverance and good behavior.

Then the assembly arose to express its appreciation to Ignace Czerwinski, Dankowski, Kiolbassa, Reverend V. Barzynski, Dr. Midowicz, and others.

Initial donations, which were gladly accepted, were then made for the League at the suggestion of Straszynski. A total of \$45.43 was collected, and it constitutes a nice beginning.

The mass meeting ended with three cheers--Long live Poland! Long live the League! Long live the Polish National Fund! Then the assembly sang "Poland Is Not Yet Lost," and Reverend Szulak, the venerable missionary, blessed the

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gathering.

Some delegates went to the rectory of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish to discuss the problems of the League and nationalistic work.

III B 2
II B 2 g

POLISH

I A 1 a

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II D 10

II D 8

OUTLINE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

II D 5

IN THE UNITED STATES, TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE

II D 4

KOSCIUSKO MASS MEETING ON MAY 8, 1894

II D 1

III H

[Translator's note: This constitution was adopted with a few
changes.]

III G

III C

Article I

I L

I E

.1. The Polish League is to represent all Poles in the United States of America. Its purpose is to unite all Poles in the name of Christian love and love for Poland, so that they may uplift themselves by engaging collectively in benevolent, educational, and patriotic work. The Polish League--as a combination of moral and physical forces the purpose of which is to promote an interest in nationalistic work--is to be a fraternal alliance standing above all factions.

2. The object of the Polish League is to defend, support, and foster the Polish

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national cause by open and legal means. The expression "Polish national cause" is understood to include the civil, political, and national rights of the Poles and such tasks as teaching the Polish language, educating the Poles, preserving Polish customs, promoting unity, teaching the history of our nation, promoting the development of national characteristics, and, finally, working for the prosperity of the Poles.

3. The purpose of the Polish League may be summed up as follows:

- a. To look after the interests of American Poles in an honest manner, especially in the presence of public opinion.
- b. To promote education by means of books, schools, and publications.
- c. To keep the Poles morally united in a brotherly spirit through mutual and moral influences.

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- d. To keep in contact with the mother country--both economically and intellectually.
 - e. To improve our material condition through the organization of all kinds of institutions for mutual help.
 - f. To help the weak and the poor.
 - g. To collect money in America for the Polish National Fund.
4. The Polish League shall never engage, either directly or indirectly, in any activity against the Holy Roman Catholic Faith or the principles of Christian morality set forth by the Church.
5. Polish priests, who, through their calling, are engaged in teaching Christian love toward the mother country among the people, especially the youth,

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will have the right to voice their opinions at mass meetings and sessions of the League. They also will have the right of representation in its administration.

6. Persons belonging to secret societies or organizations condemned by the Church cannot belong to the League. Anarchists, communists, and socialists shall be excluded from the League.

Article II

Organization of the Polish League

1. The Polish League in the United States of America will be a federation.
2. The League will embrace all Polish communities, parishes, societies, and organizations. Every Polish community, parish, society, or organization will have the right of representation at mass meetings, and in general it will have

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the right to control the affairs of the League in proportion to the number of members from whom it collects and pays a one-cent per capita assessment toward the Polish National Fund.

3. No community, parish, or organization will lose its autonomy by joining the League. However, they will take upon themselves an obligation to work for the good of the Polish nation under the direction of the Polish League.

4. Every large Polish community will constitute a district, which will be in charge of a district commission consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a collector.

5. District commission will begin to function as soon as they are approved by the League.

6. If necessary, in order to facilitate its work or enlarge its field of action,

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every district commission can establish agencies and supervise them.

7. Agencies will be under the district commissions and their personnel will consist of a manager, a secretary, and a collector.

8. Agencies are nucleuses in direct contact with the Polish people. Their duties will be to promote education and patriotism by means of meetings, speeches, lectures; to enroll new members; to collect special dues and donations for the League; to send these funds to the district commissions, and to carry out all orders given by the district commissions.

9. Duties of the district commissions:

a. To see that the orders and decisions of the central board of the League are carried out.

b. To collect dues in the district.

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- c. To inform the central board as to the needs of the district and see to it that the aims of the League are realized in their localities.
- d. To keep proper records.
- 10. Collectors are to send accumulated funds at least once a month. When the sum collected exceeds twenty-five dollars, it must be sent at once.
- 11. Rules and regulations in regard to the activities of the district commissions and the manner in which they will communicate with other departments will be issued by the central board from time to time.

Article III
Financial Organization

- 1. The funds of the League are derived:
 - a. From the one-cent monthly special assessment imposed upon every member of

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the League. Income from this assessment is to be set aside for the Polish National Fund.

b. From voluntary monthly contributions and other donations.

2. Societies, organizations, parishes, and communities shall collect from their members the one-cent special assessment and other contributions. The money thus collected shall be delivered to the local agencies, which shall send it to the district commissions.

3. The district commissions shall deliver all collected funds to the financial secretary of the League, who will turn them over to the treasurer.

4. Allocation of the League's funds:

a. The one-cent special assessment collected from the members of the League is

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to be set aside exclusively for the Polish National Fund of the Polish League.

b. All administrative and departmental expenses must be covered by voluntary contributions.

5. Care of the funds:

a. The control of the League's funds, and the issuing of yearly statements, etc., shall be under an executive committee of the League, according to the decision at the mass meeting.

b. The League's funds shall be entrusted to the treasurer of the League.

c. Rules and regulations governing the treasury will be prepared by a special committee, which will be chosen at the mass meeting.

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Article IV
The Polish National Fund

1. Aim and purpose. The Polish National Fund shall be maintained by voluntary contributions for the purpose of supporting the Polish national cause and the Polish national movement in an endeavor to gain the independence and national rights of Poland.
2. The object of the Polish National Fund shall be:
 - a. To inculcate the principle of self-reliance among the Poles.
 - b. To accustom the Polish public to the duty of making contributions toward the national cause.
 - c. To provide funds for nationalistic work.
3. The Polish National Fund shall embrace all funds set aside for nationalistic

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work, regardless of source, as provided by the regulations.

4. Safeguarding the funds. The money of the Polish National Fund shall be invested in United States bonds.

5. Protection and control. The Polish National Fund shall be guarded and protected by trustees.

6. These trustees shall be chosen at the mass meeting and shall consist of trustworthy citizens financially responsible.

7. The trustees shall have the right to check the funds and examine the financial records of the League at any time. They shall issue quarterly financial statements.

8. Disposition of the Polish National Fund. The Polish National Fund shall be

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inviolable, its interest as well as the principal, until it reaches the sum of \$100,000.

9. As soon as the Fund reaches \$100,000, the interest of the previous year is subject to disposition. The one-cent assessment collected from members shall be continued and added to the Fund.

10. The problem of the disposition of the Polish National Fund shall be settled at the mass meeting, and the administration of the League, consisting of trustworthy men, shall dispose of it in accordance with the decision reached at the mass meeting.

Article V
The Legislative Power

1. The legislative power is vested in the conventions of the League.
2. Conventions shall be held every three years at the location chosen by a

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majority of the district commissions six months before they are scheduled to take place. Special conventions may be called by two thirds of the votes of district presidents.

3. The conventions of the Polish League shall be attended by delegates from Polish communities, parishes, organizations, and societies, in the proportion of one delegate for every one hundred members paying the one-cent special assessment to the League in their respective parishes, organizations, or societies. A community or society with less than one hundred members shall be entitled to send one delegate.

4. Delegates to the conventions of the Polish League shall be chosen from among pastors of Polish parishes or their assistants, and also from among editors of Polish newspapers in America, who work in the spirit of the League.

5. The by-laws of the League and the outline of its activities shall be made

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at the conventions.

6. The officers of the League shall be chosen at the conventions.
7. All basic problems of the League shall be decided at the conventions.
8. Rules and regulations for conducting the conventions and for the election of officers shall be prepared by a committee chosen and approved at the last two conventions.

Article VI

Executive Department of the League

1. The central board of the Polish League shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and ten directors, four of whom must be officers of the central board.
2. The central board is the executive branch of the Polish League and shall

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attend to all activities of the League, such as protection of Polish immigrants, welfare work, internal and external activities of the League, Polish National Fund and its problems, organization and control of departments, districts, and agencies.

3. As to immigration, the central board shall endeavor to aid Polish immigrants by protecting them against exploitation and, if possible, by securing them employment. It is also its duty to inform prospective immigrants about conditions in America and the difficulties of traveling, through special appeals and warnings in Polish newspapers published in Europe. In general, the central board shall work for the welfare of Polish immigrants as circumstances will permit.

4. As to welfare work, the central board shall support all Polish benevolent institutions, such as orphanages, homes for the aged, hospitals, etc.

5. As to its internal activities, the League will endeavor:

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- a. To unite all Poles, reconciling those who are at odds with one another and reproving professional slanderers and intrigants who disrupt national unity.
 - b. To defend the honor and the rights of American Poles by legal, verbal, and written means.
 - c. To warn our public against wicked and harmful elements.
 - d. To voice publicly matters which concern American Poles.
 - e. To inform American Poles about the League's affairs, their civic duties, and about the benefits derived by performing them.
5. As to its external activities, the League will endeavor to keep in spiritual contact with the mother country, creating sympathy here for our oppressed countrymen and helping them by all means in emergencies.

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Article VII

1. The central board of the Polish League will organize and control two permanent departments, namely, the Educational Department and the Welfare Department.
2. The Educational and Welfare departments shall consist of five members each, namely, a president, two vice-presidents, a recording secretary, and a financial secretary.
3. The duties of the Educational Department shall be:
 - a. To promote education in the Polish schools by standardizing their educational system and textbooks.
 - b. To publish inexpensive books suitable for the common people, establish reading rooms, libraries, trade schools, and hold public lectures.

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- c. To settle all personal disputes that may arise in the League by arbitration or honor courts.
4. The duties of the Welfare Department shall be:
- a. To interest the Poles in agriculture; b. to organize the workingmen; c. to establish employment offices; d. to encourage Polish business.
5. All decisions made by these departments shall be approved by the central board of the League before they may be carried out.
6. Every member of the central board must furnish a bond, the amount of which shall be decided at the convention. This shall apply also to the members of the League's treasury.
7. No officer of the League shall receive any remuneration for his services.

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8. Office expenses of the League shall be paid from its funds.
9. The problem of investing the League's funds and securing a charter for it will be entrusted to competent experts of this country.
10. The central board of the League will determine the rules and regulations to be followed by district commissions and agencies.
11. All members of the central board, departments, district commissions, and agencies must be Poles who are citizens of the United States (or at least they must have first papers). They must be patriotic, moral, and of good character and have an unblemished past.

(Editor's note: The foregoing outline of the constitution of the Polish League, which we have the honor of presenting to the Polish public in the United States, is nothing else but the material that will be submitted for consideration at

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the Kosciusko mass meeting. Whether this outline will be accepted, rejected or changed, wholly or in part, depends on the mass meeting, that is, on the delegates legally chosen by the Polish people in the United States of America.)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 16, 1894.

POLISH MILITARY SOCIETIES MEET TO FORM AN ALLIANCE
Eighteen Societies Decide to Set Up a General Organization

The Polish military societies of Chicago and vicinity held a meeting last night in Columbia Hall in order to discuss plans for an alliance. The meeting turned out better than what had been anticipated and the hall was filled almost to capacity. Eighteen societies answered the appeal and their delegates showed a great deal of enthusiasm for the idea. Several decisions were reached at this meeting, and it may be said that the new alliance has already been established.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Sigmund Schmidt, who acted as chairman at the request of the representatives of the societies who signed the appeal. Mr. Przymorski acted as secretary. When the roll call of the delegates was taken, it was answered as follows: Four delegates from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish--Peter Lama and Joseph Szczepanski, from the Kosciusko Volunteers;

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Francis Pokorny and Francis Golubski, from St. Martin's Knights. Three delegates from St. John Cantius Parish--Francis Gentnerowicz, Anthony Kujawa, and Stanislaus Pawlowski, from the St. John Cantius Cadets. Ten delegates from St. Adalbert's Parish--Francis Kaminski and Joseph Rozanski, from the St. Casimir's Knights; Anthony Gorecki and John Przymorski, from the St. Gregory's Knights; J. Plocharz, Karol Milewski, and L. Ignowski, from the St. Martin's Hussars; W. Zwierzynski, Stanislaus Benke, and J. Ligmanowski from the St. Florian's Krakusy [Krakus, plural Krakusy, from Cracow (Krakow), city and district of Southern Poland. A member of the Krakusy brigade, dressed in white and armed with scythes placed vertically as a prolongation of long poles, and used in battle as a lance or a saber. The Krakusy brigade is famous in Polish history for the victorious battle it fought under the command of Kosciusko against the Russians in 1794 at Raclawice. Information supplied by S. Jablecki]. Four delegates from the Bridgeport [district]--Valentine Zimny, Francis Labuna, and Martin Wesolowski, from the Krakusy of St. Michael Archangel; Boleslaus Bohdan, from the Poniatowski Sharpshooters'

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Society. Seven delegates from the St. Michael Archangel [Parish] of South Chicago--Roman Pilarski, Francis K. Rydzewski, and Albert Sadowski, from the second division of the Knights of the Holy Virgin; Martin Kusmierz and Valentine Konieczny, from the Prince Casimir's Knights; Martin Stefanski and Alexander Kozakowski, from the eighth division of the Krakusy of St. Michael Archangel. Five delegates from the Immaculate Conception Parish of South Chicago--Ladislaus Polfus and Martin Furman, from the first division of the Knights of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Stephen Sokolski, Michael Przyborski, and Roman Przybylinski, from the St. Joseph's Legion. Two delegates from the Town of Lake [district]--Ladislaus Kaptur and Joseph Matysiak, from the fourteenth regiment of the St. Michael's Uhlans. Three delegates from the St. Hedwig's Parish--Mathias Michalski, Albert Poplawski, and Joseph Gezele; from the second company of the Free Krakuses. Three delegates from out of town--John Ciescynski and Joseph Katzbahm, from the St. Casimir's Knights, Lemont, Illinois; K. Janiszewski, from the fifth division of Free Polish Krakuses, La Salle, Illinois.

After the roll call had been completed and the announcement made that eighteen

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societies were willing to co-operate, the meeting proceeded to the main business of the day--to organize the alliance and discuss its aims. Delegates Z. Schmidt, Przymorski, Gorecki, and Kaminski, as well as H. Nagiel and K. Zychlinski, who attended the meeting as guests, spoke extensively on the subject.

The speeches over, Mr. Lama made a motion that the matter of whether or not the societies should form such a general organization be put to a vote. The motion was accepted and the vote was unanimous in favor of establishing an alliance of Chicago Polish military societies.

This decision was followed by lively discussions, in which Pokorny, Lama, Gorecki, Bohdan, Zimny, Kaminski, Przymorski, Rozanski, Stefanski, Soliski, and others took part.

This discussion resulted in the formation of two committees, one of which will be in charge of the new organization temporarily and will prepare the rules

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and regulations. It consists of Z. Schmidt, J. N. Przymorski, F. Kaminski, W. Zwierzynski, and A. Gorecki, the originators of the plan, and F. Pokorny, Stanislaus Pawlowski, B. Bohdan, F. K. Rydzewski, W. Polfus, W. Kaptur, J. Gezele, J. Cieszynski, and W. Janiszewski. The number of members on this committee may be increased in proportion to the number of new societies joining the alliance.

The other committee, assisted by the captains of the divisions, will be in charge of preparing common regulations and exercises. It consists of John Przymorski, W. Poplawski, P. Lama, L. Machnikowski, Z. Schmidt, J. Plocharz, and W. Zimny.

Both committees will begin to function immediately; it is also expected that the delegates will gather again within a short time in order to give the finishing touch to the organization, which gives promise of a glorious future.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 16, 1894.

APPEAL TO THE POLES OF AMERICA ON BEHALF OF
THE POLISH MASS MEETING AND THE POLISH LEAGUE

The first appeal, issued a few months ago, on behalf of the proposed Polish mass meeting to organize a Polish league, awakened a great deal of interest among the American Poles.

Many opinions and judgments have been voiced, most of them in favor of holding the mass meeting and organizing the league. The time has come when all Poles living in America should unite and work harmoniously, perseveringly, and effectively for the good of the motherland and for their own moral improvement.

The year of Kosciusko [one-hundredth anniversary of Kosciusko's insurrection] should be distinguished by a great deed; it should be recorded with golden letters in the history of American Polonia. It seems as if the commander in peasant smock, the immortal leader Thaddeus Kosciusko, has

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arisen from his grave to kindle our hearts and inspire us with his spirit.

Patriotic Poles, putting aside all personal differences, are responding to the appeal that there should be unity among them, that they should work for the motherland and for the creation of a Polish league.

Much as in our early history, when the Polish nation gathered at mass meetings called "Wiec" for the purpose of placing Piast, a farmer, on the throne, the memory of Kosciusko, who was tenderhearted, simple, and sincere like Piast, and who wore peasants' attire like Piast, now calls us together, reconciles us, unites us, and encourages us to action.

The Polish people of America are prepared for a deed of such magnitude as a Polish league; they know that in union there is strength; they remember that the duty of the Poles is to work for the future generations, for the motherland.

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IV Most of our newspapers, societies, and patriotic clergymen are in favor of holding a mass meeting in order to organize a Polish league. Honor to them for their patriotic work! May God allow us to finish the started work!

Patriots are not discouraged because there is opposition here and there or because there are obstacles which the league must face and overcome. We all know that obstacles have been found even in connection with our small undertakings and that these obstacles have always been brushed aside. That being the case, what else is required in order to go ahead with such important undertaking as the Polish league, the purpose of which is to unite and organize all Poles for co-operative work? We are not discouraged by obstacles and difficulties; we are prepared for them.

Faith, good will, hard work, and perseverance will conquer everything. The greater the difficulties, the more irksome the tasks, the greater will be

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IV the merit for those who reach their goal.

The prospects for calling up a Polish mass meeting and for organizing a Polish league are very good, for so far no Pole has raised any basic objection against the idea. We are of the opinion that even those who are not wholeheartedly in favor of organizing a Polish league will support the good cause and help establish a Polish league worthy of Kosciusko's memory; that they will unite the nation, for which God will bless them, and their descendants will mention their names with gratitude and veneration.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the mass meeting was advised by many societies, clergymen, and interested persons that May 1 is not a suitable day for holding a mass meeting, as it would interfere with the Kosciusko and May Day manifestations, not to mention that many priests would not be able to participate in the mass meeting, since May 1 is Ascension Day.

At the meeting held on April 13, the committee, after considering all

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IV reasonable objections, postponed the Polish mass meeting until the following Sunday, May 8, at 2 P. M. All delegates as well as other persons interested in the mass meeting will be notified of this change.

Along with this notice, the committee will enclose credential blanks for the delegates, as well as copies of an outline of the constitution suggested for the proposed Polish league, which will be debated by the delegates at the mass meeting.

Dear countrymen! It is a poor farmer who neglects even one spike of grain; it is a poor soldier who shuns a battlefield; it is a poor patriot who does not participate in national affairs.

Indifference in such matters means sinning against the nation. Dark clouds hover over us and our unfortunate motherland. We must not be idle or asleep. Let us act, then, as the poet says: "Let everyone do as much as he can for

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public good. The rest will take care of itself."

Z. Schmidt, president

I. Kowalski, secretary

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 9, 1894.

POLISH PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION STAGES RECEPTION

Last night's public appearance of the Polish Patriotic Organization at Bradley Street School hall was animated with [that] genuine patriotic spirit which characterizes our organization so beautifully.

P. Ligan called on Reverend Prochowski to be chairman of the occasion and on Adam Sz wajkart to be secretary.

All numbers of the varied program were performed splendidly.

Deserving of special mention is young Miss Mary Barzynski, who, notwithstanding the fact that it was her first public appearance, together with S. Sz wajkart surprised her listeners delightfully with some artistic piano selections played with perfect calmness.

P. Ligan spoke to the gathering, as usual very ardently, from a heart filled

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with patriotism.

The St. Cecilia Choir thrilled the audience with the melodies of our beloved national songs.

The young Falcons displayed great skill in the performance of their exercises. For this they are indebted to their leader and instructor, Ignace Kowalski, who later in the program delivered a short speech in which he encouraged the participants to join the proposed Polish League. This is our slogan: "Mass Meeting and Polish League".

Vincent Jozwiakowski recited a poem about Wawel [Polish stronghold at Cracow] with great emotion.

The Misses Zukowski and Barwik sang a duet very beautifully, and were rewarded with great applause. Kondziorski, also, thrilled the public with an added feature, a song entitled "It is Different With Us."

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Our knights gave a fine show by staging a sham battle. Hey, boys, let us go after the Russians as soon as possible!

The occasion was closed by Reverend V. Barzynski, who delivered a short address, after which the public sang "God Save Poland". This is another proof that the Polish Patriotic Organization is endeavoring to educate our young generation.

Adam Sz wajkart,
secretary

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21, 1894.

ATTITUDE OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE TOWARD THE POLISH
MASS MEETING AND THE POLISH LEAGUE

(Editorial)

In today's issue of Zgoda, we find two announcements which elucidate the attitude of the Polish National Alliance toward the projected Polish mass meeting to organize a Polish League in America. One of these announcements proceeds from the Central Board, and the other from the censor of the organization. The censor says that any Pole not acquainted with our conditions in America would applaud the lofty idea of holding a Polish mass meeting to organize a Polish League in America, but that the members of the Polish National Alliance should take this matter under profound consideration. Finally, he calls upon every member of the Polish National Alliance to be cautious in this important matter and watch every step.

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In its announcement, the Central Board of the Polish National Alliance expresses deep sympathy for the idea of promoting unity among the Poles, but maintains that the system of representation at the mass meeting makes the reconciliation of the Polish people impossible, and that to call a mass meeting is a physical impossibility on account of hard times.

As regards its own participation in the mass meeting, it says: "However, the management of the Polish National Alliance, in order to prove their patriotism and desire for unity, decided to participate in the mass meeting, so that we may establish a national fund and have an opportunity to ask all Poles to discontinue quarreling and end parish disputes which degrade us in the eyes of the Americans.

"The groups are at liberty to send their delegates to the mass meeting; but their delegates shall have no right to speak in the name of the Alliance."

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As to the League, the Central Board of the Polish National Alliance calls it impossible and maintains that it is based on principles which place it under the influence of political parties and the clergy. It also states that such a League may prove harmful to the proper development of the Polish immigrants in America.

This is the stand of the Polish National Alliance as regards the proposed mass meeting to organize the Polish League. We present the thing as it stands and refrain from commenting upon it.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1894.

[POLES PREPARE PROGRAM FOR KOSCIUSKO MASS MEETING]

The committee in charge of the program for the Kosciusko Mass Meeting held its first meeting yesterday. The purpose of this meeting was to prepare the program for the Mass Meeting and to present it to the Preparation Committee for approval.

Since the date for the Kosciusko Mass Meeting has been set for May 3, 1894, it was decided that a special meeting be held on March 21 at Pulaski hall and that representatives of committees in charge of the Mass Meeting, representatives of Polish organizations, and the Polish clergy be invited to it.

The place for the Mass Meeting will be chosen at this meeting. It is planned to hire one of the large halls downtown, such as Battery D.

After settling a few minor questions, the meeting was adjourned. A special



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Mass Meeting announcement, as well as an appeal, appears in this issue of Dziennik Chicagoski. [Editor's note: The purpose of the Kosciusko Mass Meeting was to discuss plans for establishing a Polish League comprising all Polish organizations in the United States.]



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1894.

POLES ORGANIZE NEW SOCIETY

Yesterday, March 11, the Poles organized the Wells School Polish Society, the object of which is to promote education, spread patriotism, and furnish wholesome entertainment. The next meeting will be held on March 16, 9 P. M., at the Society's headquarters, 779 Milwaukee Avenue. Teachers, students, and women belonging to the Society are cordially invited to attend so that a group photograph of all the members may be taken. This photograph will be sent to the Lwow Fair in one of the albums specially prepared for this purpose.

John Jasinski, secretary.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1894.

POLES BEGIN WORK ON MASS MEETING TO ORGANIZE POLISH LEAGUE

(Editorial)

In the adjoining column of Dziennik Chicagoski, the president of the Preparatory Committee in charge of the projected mass meeting to organize the Polish League makes the announcement that he has called into existence special committees and subcommittees to draw up all the details.

One of these committees will hold a meeting today, and we are certain that the others will work very energetically; also, the first list of donations sent for defraying the expenses of the mass meeting has been finally announced.

In other words, the work has begun. If the mass meeting is to achieve the desired results, if in reality the League is to be organized at this mass



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meeting, every detail of its program, as well as every detail of the projected League, should be planned in advance, talked over, carefully prepared, and finally presented to the public for final approval in the most concise form.

Such work is difficult and troublesome, yet it should be done, and we are of the opinion that it will be done.

The people who are undertaking this work are not interested in applauses. For their hardships in the task they have undertaken in good faith, they have already met with ingratitude and sharp reproaches; anger and hatred have vented upon them; they were paid with personal attacks, malicious and brutal. Hence, these people have undertaken this work, not because they desire to please someone, but for the good of the public; from deep conviction that it is for a good cause and because they feel that it is their social and patriotic duty. Such people cannot be checked in the middle of



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the road by hardships; they are not afraid of vociferations. "For once we should abandon the vicious circle of misunderstandings and dissensions; for once we should set our relations in order," said the originators of the plan. We must establish order and God's peace among ourselves. Believing in the good purpose of their undertaking, with good will and a gentle manner, against which all suspicious personal grudges and attempts of instigators will be shattered in time, the originators of the plan will reach their goal.

They will proceed without contention, without unnecessary conflicts, self-conscious, persevering, having always a definite goal.

The work has been started and its great significance will be appreciated, if not today, then tomorrow. We wish the workers who undertook this task Godspeed.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1894.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE POLISH MASS MEETING
AND THE POLISH LEAGUE
Appointment of Committees and Subcommittees

We are requested to publish the following announcement in Dziennik Chicagoski:

In accordance with the decision made at the last meeting by the Preparation Committee in charge of the projected Kosciusko mass meeting to organize the Polish League in America, I, the undersigned, have the honor to inform the Polish public that I have appointed the following committees and **subcommittees** from the group of persons who signed the mass meeting appeal and constitute the Preparatory Committee:

A. Committees of the Mass Meeting.

1. The Rules Committee, consisting of Peter Miolbassa, M. J. Kowalski,

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M. Drzymala, T. J. Mikaryasz, and S. Sz wajkart.

2. Emblem Committee: Andrew Schultz, M. Wojtalewicz, and M. Zychlinski.

3. Fund Committee: W. Bardonski, M. Dyniewicz, and B. Klarkowski.

4. Mass Meeting Program Committee: M. A. LaBuy, J. Napieralski, Andrew Schultz, F. Bieszka, and S. Zahajkiewicz.

B. Subcommittee for Preparing the Plans of the League.

1. General Principles Subcommittee, consisting of Reverend J. Gulski, Reverend V. Barzynski, Dr. Pawlicki, B. Straszynski, and L. Szopinski.

2. Organizing Subcommittee: Z. Brodowski, M. Smulski, M. Maryanski,

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N. L. Piotrowski, and H. Nagiel.

3. General Financial Committee: J. T. Smulski, Ignace Czerwinski, and Stanislaus Sz wajkart.

4. Educational Subcommittee: Reverend Anthony Corski, Reverend Adolph Nowicki, Kruszka, J. Migdalski, and H. Nagiel.

5. National Fund Subcommittee: Reverend Adolph Nowicki, W. Przybyszewski, and W. Bardonski.

6. Internal Relations Subcommittee: Reverend V. Barzynski, M. A. LaBuy, and Max A. Drzymala.

7. External Relations Subcommittee: Dr. Pawlicki; K. Zychlinski, and L. Szopinski.

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8. Welfare Subcommittee: Reverend Mozejewski, M. Jedrzejek, and A. Sz wajkart.

The necessary committees and subcommittees have been appointed, the public has been informed, and I am of the opinion that the preparations will be completed at the proper time. This work must be completed as soon as possible. The Preparatory Committee will meet again after Easter to receive the reports of the committees and subcommittees.

Appealing to the noble patriotism of the public to the good will and generosity of the clergy and the members of the committees, I place in their hands this difficult work which, with the help of God, will be fruitful.

Dr. K. Midowicz
President of the Preparatory
Committee.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 5, 1894.

ACTIVITIES OF ST. CASIMIR'S YOUTH SOCIETY



Yesterday the St. Casimir's Youth Society celebrated the day of its patron saint very solemnly. At the early hour of 5 A.M., the members of the Society, dressed in full regalia, gathered at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church to hear Holy Mass and receive the Holy Communion. The Mass was said by Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, spiritual adviser of the Society, who also delivered a beautiful sermon, in which he spoke of Saint Casimir as an example of virtue for the Polish youth, whom he urged to love God and the Motherland, telling them that man may earn eternal happiness by leading a virtuous life.

In the afternoon, after participating in vesper services, the members of the Society gathered in their hall, where they finished the celebration with patriotic exercises. The program was as follows:

1. John Nering, president of the Society, opened the exercises with a short talk, in which he sketched the history of the Society, and encouraged the

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members to persevere in their endeavors to preserve their slogan of "God and the Country".

2. The choir of the Society sang "Saint Casimir, Thou Art Honored".
3. Anthony Barwig recited a poem, "The Polish Language".
4. Stanislaus Czajka read his well-prepared biography of Saint Casimir.
5. F.A. Iwasigroch sang "Consolation", a patriotic song.
6. John Kirulski recited "Elegy to Samuel Morecki".
7. F.A. Iwasigroch, John Nering, and S.F. Cywinski sang "The Exile".
8. Jacob Oszwaldowski delivered a lecture, "Polish Youth in Chicago". This very interesting lecture dealt with our condition in Chicago.

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9. The choir of the society sang "Poland Is Not Lost".
10. V.J. Jozwiakowski recited "Polish Hymn" with great enthusiasm.
11. A quartet composed of F.A. Kwasigroch, J. Nering, R. Szajkowski, and S.F. Cywinski, accompanied by the choir of the Society, sang "Brothers", "The Anniversary", "Our Beautiful Poland", and "March of St. Casimir's Society".
12. Conclusion. "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 10, 1894.

POLISH MILITARY SOCIETIES IN AMERICA

(Editorial)



In our last article we proved conclusively that the Polish military societies can and ought to exist in America with benefit to us as Poles and as citizens of this country.

In this article we will consider the questions: Are our military societies equal to the task for which they were founded? Are they fulfilling their purpose? We will answer these questions promptly by saying that it is our frank opinion that the Polish military societies are not yet functioning properly, and for this reason they cannot achieve the desired results.

It seems that one of the charges that the critics make against our "warriors" deserves some attention. This charge, which is not absolutely justifiable, is to the effect that the members of military societies lack the necessary



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military training. This may be true to a certain extent, but it does not apply to some knight societies whose units are drilled as well as regular army soldiers. Let us take for example the Kosciusko's Guard of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which took first place in the ranks of the State's militia in Wisconsin. Other examples are the Free Polish Sharpshooters and the Krakuses (Cracovians), both of New York, whose members are mustered like in a regular army. How about the Polish Lancers of Chicago, and the excellent Cadets and Knights of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish? Also how about our Lancers and Cadets of Buffalo, New York, or the stalwart Knights of Saint Martin and many other societies? They deserve praise and are as good as regular army units. But we have only a small number of such units, approximately twenty five of them. The others are below average. Moreover, there is no co-operation among these groups. Each society constitutes an independent unit. This lack of uniformity leads the prejudiced critics to maintain that our military societies are superfluous. We, however, arrive at a different conclusion. This fact, as it stands, suggests to us that these deficiencies should be remedied, that there ought to be one general



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military organization embracing all military societies, and that the standard of military fitness should be raised. In other words, we should raise our knights to the proper level so that they may fulfill their purpose.

We do not think that this would be so hard to accomplish. We have already sacrificed much and one more effort will surely be possible. This idea has already been discussed by the Polish-American press, and several attempts have been made to carry it through. But this year, Kosciusko's year, when our people are inclined to co-operate, the realization of this idea should come without difficulty.

What, in reality, are the deficiencies of some of our military societies? Lack of proper military drilling, inability to shoot straight, lack of skill in fencing, and lack of competent instructors.

All military societies lack competent officers possessing the required practical training in strategy to conduct maneuvers and command large masses

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of troops.

Our knights need, above all, a uniform method of exercises, uniform rules, and one or nearly the same kind of uniform and arms.

It will not be very hard to overcome these difficulties if we create one general organization or association of Polish military societies for the entire United States. If this is not possible, the organization should be made to cover at least certain sections of the country.

Such organization would be able, with the co-operation of its leaders, to establish uniform rules, exercises, and drills in all units; in other words, it would become a strong military organization. This organization would equip all its units with the same kind of uniforms and weapons. It would engage paid instructors to teach our soldiers, and, with the co-operation of all our societies, it would establish military schools where competent instructors could teach our knights to fence and shoot. Such military

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association, if necessary, can conduct private military courses for its officers, and in case of need it may send them to special American officers' training schools.

Such would be the sphere of activity of the general Polish Knights Association of America.

It could work in conjunction with the Polish Falcons Alliance which is being organized now, because the Falcons also have fencing and target practice on their program.

The Association could also dissuade newly formed societies from wearing fancy uniforms, thereby giving a chance to poorer young men to join the ranks of the knights.

Is the time ripe for the creation of such organization?



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Undoubtedly. The Polish military societies in New York City have already such organization and formed the First Division of the Polish Army in America. It is a practical thing, although the title is rather pretentious. A similar organization was also formed in Buffalo, New York, and was named First Regiment of the Polish Army. Is Chicago worse in this respect? Formerly, before the celebration of Polish Day, it was hard to unite our warriors into one rank.

A few years ago, we still remember, F. Zwierzynski, Z. Schmidt, Przymorski, and a few others, all leaders of Polish military societies, appealed to all Polish military societies in America, urging them to form into a general organization. Only a few societies replied to their appeal, and the matter was dropped.

Today this matter is again the object of great attention. On Polish Day, Captain Przymorski delivered a speech in which he urged the necessity of

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organizing Polish military societies. This speech will undoubtedly bring good results. Captain Przymorski and others may make another attempt, and this time they will have better success.

There are thirty Polish military societies in Chicago, with approximately five hundred members. Let us form the Second Division of the Polish Army in America or some other organization under a less pretentious name. Such organization would be a step toward the realization of this undertaking in the United States; it would place our knights at their proper level. Thus united, our military societies would cease to be a plaything, as some of the units were, and would become an important and useful institution.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 9, 1894.

POLISH MILITARY SOCIETIES IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

We wish to take up the question of the Polish military societies in the United States of North America--a question which is irritating to many people and which; summed up, is as follows:

There are approximately two hundred Polish military societies in the United States. Assuming that each one of them has at least twenty members, there are about four thousand Poles busy at the pastime of "playing soldier". Whether this pastime, which is quite expensive, has any deeper motives and significance, being therefore a practical thing worthy of support; or whether, on the contrary, it is only a vain showing-off, harmful at best, is a question which has been debated many times.

Polish military societies have many opponents, who claim that these "playful knights" spend hundreds of dollars uselessly for showy colorful

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uniforms, fancy shakos, sashes, cords, etc.; that this money could be used for better purposes, for instance, to help the poor Polish working people. In their opinion, this is just a squandering of hard-earned money.

Furthermore, they claim that the military societies are useless. Although every one of these societies has in its constitution a paragraph which says that the society desires to contribute toward the liberation of Poland--very likely by supplying soldiers--the pessimists maintain that in case of need these societies would be unable to send even a small number of soldiers to the battlefield. They say that our "knights" who settled here are so used to American ways and so burdened with families that they would lack the desire, the funds, and, especially, the military training. These pessimists are of the opinion that the soldiers who belong to the Polish military societies are soldiers in name only, just for parading; that they do not understand military drills, cannot shoot or use weapons; and that they have no competent instructors or officers with professional training.

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Finally, we are coming to the last and the most important objection. The critics hold that, from the American point of view, it is unpatriotic to organize military societies in America for the purpose of using them later against the enemies of Poland. They say that if we are bona fide American citizens and derive benefits as such, we have no right to meddle in foreign politics, which may even be opposed to American idealism; also, that we have no right to create a state within a state. They even threaten us with interference of the American Government against such military societies.

These three objections have a shade of truth, but only a shade. In reality, they cannot stand criticism.

We present these objections extensively in order that we may contradict them fundamentally and prove conclusively that the Polish military societies are necessary and useful, that they can exist here and benefit us as Poles and as citizens of the United States. This is our frank opinion.

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Not wasting time on empty phrases, we will proceed at once to analyze all objections made against these societies.

As to the first objection, indeed, the military societies cost us a great deal. If we allow seventy-five dollars a year per average member for uniforms, weapons, "wasted time," etc., then the expenditure for four thousand Polish-American "Knights" would amount to about three hundred thousand dollars a year. This is a large sum, which, if wasted fruitlessly, would deplete the budgets of our military societies. But it is not wasted.

As to the second objection, we will try to prove that the Polish military societies in America are not mere useless playthings; that, on the contrary, they have very important, practical, civic, and nationalistic aims. This being the case, we must agree that the money spent by these societies is not wasted. Some people may say that there are other needs, more urgent, such as schools, libraries, welfare, etc., for which this money should be spent immediately. To this we will answer: No one can prescribe a common

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standard according to which man and society should satisfy their needs. Bread is essential to life, yet man does not live by bread alone, for he needs religion, education, family life, and political affiliation. He even needs such wholesome recreation as will not endanger his moral development. In other words, the military societies are not merely diversions. Besides the aims which will be discussed in answering the second objection, they also have one great quality, one merit which outweighs all deficiencies. This quality awakens the patriotic spirit in the hearts of our plain people. Polish banners, white eagles, colorful uniforms, rattling sabers, and muskets help awaken a love for the motherland there where it does not exist. Thus the Polish spirit is awakened. Symbols, colors, and ensigns are necessary. If we had no military societies, our Polish Day manifestations, held every year on May 3, would not be so grand; their echoes would not reverberate throughout America; they would not proclaim so loudly our national aspirations. Consequently, the expenditure for the upkeep of military societies, which is borne voluntarily by the members themselves, is not squandered money spent unproductively. This money is donated to an

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orphaned nation for her national cause, and for the donors' own benefit.

The objection that military societies are useless is erroneous. Other national groups in the United States have societies which have their aims. Why should only our societies be without aims? If the Germans, the Irish, the Italians, the Scotchmen, the Danes, etc., have such societies, why shouldn't we Poles have them too? They are not better than we. Besides, the aims of all military societies, with the exception of special nationalistic aims, are clear and definite. The art of using weapons is of great value to a person everywhere, especially in America, where there is no great army, where civilians may be called upon to furnish their own protection. Furthermore, military drills are healthful, for they furnish gymnastic exercises which develop strength and are beneficial to the body. Finally, it is our civic duty toward our adopted country to be soldiers. It is not improbable that the United States may also be endangered by either an internal or an external enemy. We still remember the war alarms between

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Chile and Italy. This may occur again, and in such case it would be the sacred duty of the American Poles and other naturalized citizens to defend their adopted country. And who can defend it better than those who have been militarily trained?

Likewise, our military societies could render a great service to Poland by contributing toward her reconstruction. Only we should not demand too much of them or indulge in fantastic dreams. The pessimistic accusation that our Polish-American warriors have no desire to fight for Poland is groundless. On the other hand, it would be madness to suppose that every person wearing a Polish uniform would be in a position to sacrifice himself to the Polish cause. The truth lies between the two extremes. We are certain that if it will be necessary, at any time, to shed blood for our motherland, many volunteers will be found. Means for their transportation will also be found. Some would serve Poland in the battlefield; others by giving her part of their fortunes. This explains why we are making a collection for the Polish National Fund. Our volunteers cannot be considered professional soldiers, but they have enough spirit to

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offset this deficiency. Whether Poland needs us now or at some future time is a question which we will not discuss; however, we are certain that American Poles will give their share whenever it will be necessary.

Perhaps these considerations seem too fantastic, yet they are practical enough for us to admit that Polish military societies in America are purposeful.

As to the third and last objection, that the members of military societies have no American patriotism because they are organized for the purpose of helping Poland, we wish to reply that it will not stand criticism. Now we will ask a question: Can anyone living in a country other than his own be charged with lack of patriotism just because he sympathizes with an oppressed nation and is willing to fight for its freedom? Were Lafayette, Kosciusko, Pulaski, and Niemcewicz bad Polish patriots because they fought for the freedom of this country? Of course, not. Here, too, in view of

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the freedom that is the basis upon which this country was founded, it is not a crime for an American citizen of Polish extraction to have the desire to fight for his native country. The United States Government has a special system. Its representatives belong to many nationalities which are united by one common ideology--the welfare of the country. This does not mean that they have no right to have their special sympathies. We do not believe that the United States would oppose its own policies, that it would support Russia in its oppression of a conquered nation. We also know that in case of need, not only the members of military societies, but also other individuals would participate in the fight, and they have a right to do so. In a word, even if such demand was made from our military societies, it would not be unpatriotic in the eyes of the American people.

We think that we have proved our contention that military societies may exist here and benefit us as Poles and as citizens of this country.

Whether or not these societies are in a position to fulfill their purpose is another question which will be discussed in another article.

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Zgoda, Vol. XIII, No. 6, Feb. 7, 1894

CENTRAL SOCIETY OF POLISH WOMEN IN AMERICA



Please find space in your paper to print these few words:

We offer our sincere thanks in the name of the whole Central Society of Polish Women in America, first, to the Polish editors who through their faithful work and advertisements, encouraged the people to support us in our last affair; next, to all the generous and ambitious young men who helped serve and assist our guest; and then our thanks to the judges of costumes, and to the whole public for its splendid showing and support as well as their good behavior at our affair.

The Central Society of Polish Women in America was organized seven years ago and during their time of existence has had to overcome many obstacles thrown in its path by many greedy people, hoping this would frustrate the members and get them to abandon their work. But the consistent ambition of the Poles, and the aim to conquer, won for them their present day existence.

Zgoda, Feb. 7, 1894

Today the society has a good membership, a few hundred dollars in the treasury, a large number of good books and many beautiful costumes.



In one word, today the Central Society of Polish Women in America stands on a sound foundation.

Our aims, undoubtedly, will some day be known to every clean-minded Pole, and remind them that we are following under the banner of the Z. N. P.

It falls upon us, at the present session, to remind you that in the last few years, at every affair that our society held, the Polish public supported us with a large attendance and truest patriotism, and we want to thank you in the old-fashioned way: "God bless you."

In the future we will run our affairs in the same order as we did in the past, because in doing this we are placing the Polish name before the eyes of all other nationalities.

Zgoda, Feb. 7, 1894



We again take this opportunity to thank you from the bottom of our hearts for your splendid support, and hope you all can assist us in the near future with the same sincerity.

Central Society of Polish Women in America.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1894.

APPEAL TO THE POLES IN THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA
CONCERNING A POLISH GENERAL MASS MEETING
AND THE POLISH LEAGUE

The Polish element in the United States of North America already occupies quite an important position, notwithstanding the fact that it is still young. We are already numerically strong; in fact, we are a group to be reckoned with and as such we should be organized.

There are from a million and a half to two million Poles in America. There are from one hundred and seventy to one hundred and eighty Polish parishes, about one hundred Polish parochial schools, more than twenty journals, large and small. Here and there there are Polish orphanages and other benevolent institutions. There are hundreds of societies. Finally, we have a few large organizations of wider scope and which strive to see our people united in brotherly love and mutual understanding. We have many Polish national



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activities. We are active; we are enlightening and civilizing ourselves. However, our development lacks something, and this something is a general system. Partisanship has weakened our strength. It is quite true that our large organizations unite the Polish element for a common purpose, yet when it comes to a concerted plan of action on nationalistic matters they stay aloof from one another.

It is for this reason that our Polish public has felt for a long time the need for one general organization ready to co-operate in all important matters, an organization which would stand above the interests and ambitions of different factions, parties, and other organizations, without restricting their rights.

It is high time for creating such an organization. We have experienced all kinds of vicissitudes. Today, after stormy conflicts, we have a period of relative calm. We will not discuss the factors which were responsible for



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this achievement, but there is a fact worth mentioning. In 1893, at the celebration of Polish Day, we grasped the significance of unity. With the White Eagle waving above our heads, we marched in one rank, side by side, without reproaching one another for our faults, all factionalism forgotten. The year of 1894, Kosciusko's year, will present this matter in a better light. It seems that the spirit of a great man and patriot, Kosciusko's spirit, hovers over us, inspiring us with fraternal love and patriotism. It bids us to forgive injuries and forget differences; it fills us with a desire for co-operation in the fields which are accessible to us.

At the beginning of this memorable year, we the undersigned, belonging to different factions of the Poles in this country, are sponsoring a plan to organize a Polish League--a new organization which will embrace all the Poles in America.

The aims and character of this League, as well as its role as regards the



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already existing Polish organizations in America, are as follows:

The Polish League of America, as stated before, is to be a very extensive organization, embracing all the Poles in this country. Its purpose is not to provide sick benefit insurance or any other direct material gain. Its main function will be to get all the Poles together, keeping in touch with the motherland and doing its best to serve it. Besides this one purpose, it will work for the good of the community, taking part in patriotic, religious, moral, educational, and economic activities, and supporting all good causes here and in the motherland. In order to attain this objective, the League will strive to unite all the Poles, regardless of their political affiliation or religious creed. Likewise, the rights of member-organizations will not be restricted in any way. The League will respect the already existing organizations. and wishes them success in all good undertakings. It promises not to interfere with the activities of any organization. In reality, the League takes upon itself the obligation of helping every Polish



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organization to realize its honest aims. The League desires to unite us nationally and socially.

In order to attain its objectives, the League intends:

- (1) To hold, at appointed times, Polish mass meetings, at which the whole Polish element of America may be represented, for the purpose of discussing the problems of the League and our vital issues.
- (2) To appeal to all American Poles for small but regular donations for the welfare of the Poles in America. A plan to impose a tax of one cent a month on every Polish person is considered.
- (3) To organize a permanent management, for instance, an executive committee and other departments, to conduct the affairs of the League when it is not in session.



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This is the outline of activities of the planned League. The name and the ideals of this projected organization are patterned after the historic Polish League founded in 1848 in the province of Posen by prominent Poles and unblemished patriots.

We wish to organize our League at the first Polish mass meeting, which will be held in Kosciusko's year [1894] in the name of harmony and brotherly love. This mass meeting will be held in honor of a historical event which took place a hundred years ago. It will be held on May 3, 1894, in Chicago, at a place which will be announced later.

All American Poles, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have the right and ought to participate in this mass meeting, which will be called by our representatives and to which they are cordially invited.

In order to make this mass meeting an organized body, it must consist of duly



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appointed delegates. For this purpose, we have worked out a temporary set of rules governing representation. In our opinion this is the best arrangement, and we recommend it to parishes, societies, and other organizations wishing to send their delegates to the mass meeting.

The rules we suggest are as follows: (1) Every Polish parish of one thousand members should be represented by a pastor and two delegates.

(2) Parishes of more than one thousand members may have two additional delegates for every five thousand members, these delegates to be chosen by the pastor and the parishoners.

(3) Every Polish society in America of one hundred members (regardless whether it is independent or belongs to a parish or a larger organization) should send one delegate; if it has more than one hundred members, it may send two.

(4) Every Polish newspaper should send one representative; every Polish



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school should send one representative, and large organizations should send all their officers as representatives.

Countrymen! We have presented in brief an outline of the aims and principles of the proposed Polish League and the manner in which it should be organized. The details may be found in a pamphlet which is now being printed, which contains the history of the historic Polish League of 1848.

Once more we appeal to our public for co-operation, upon which our future depends. All societies and organizations ought to take this matter under consideration at their meetings. Countrymen, let us unite and stand in one rank during Kosciusko's year! Let us repeat the oath of our great leader and learn to work for our fatherland, despite all differences of opinion and personal feelings.

Parishes and organizations should share this common burden.



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Organizations desiring to participate in this mass meeting are requested to notify us a month before May 3, 1894. Write to W. Bardonski, 638 Noble Street, or to S. Zahajkiewicz, 45 Sloan Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The manner of conducting this work will be decided at the mass meeting. Our present suggestions are only of preparatory character. There should be no prejudice. The public will decide the future course of the League.

Countrymen, let us act!

With fraternal greetings,

[Editor's note: The appeal is signed by a large number of prominent American Poles, most of whom are Chicagoans.]



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 31, 1894.

ACTIVITIES OF THE POLISH FALCONS

The Polish Falcons Alliance held a meeting on January 28 at Pulaski Hall. At this meeting, which was opened by Casimir Zychlinski with a short speech, the following resolutions were passed:

- (1) A resolution to ask Reverend Vincent Barzynski, Reverend J. Radziejewski, and Reverend A. Nowicki, as sponsors of the Falcons, to affix their signatures to an appeal which will be sent to all Polish Falcons in America.
- (2) A resolution to inform new Falcons nests, as well as those nests which still have no bylaws, that they should apply for them directly to the headquarters of the Polish Falcons Alliance.
- (3) A resolution to print the statutes of the organization and send them to all pastors of Polish parishes, together with a letter asking them to support the Falcons' cause.



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(4) A resolution to draw up a general constitution for all Falcon nests.

Finally, L. Mieczynski made a suggestion that health exercises should also be mentioned in the appeal.

The preparation of the letter and the constitution for each individual nest was entrusted to Szczesny Zahajkiewicz. The meeting was then adjourned.

The next meeting of the Polish Falcons Alliance will be held on Thursday, February 8, at 8 P. M., in Mr. L. Czeslawski's hall, 32nd and Laurel Streets.

Leon M. Nowak,
Secretary-General.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

POLISH MASS MEETING AND THE POLISH LEAGUE IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

We have very important and gratifying information for our readers.

The proposed Polish mass meeting to establish a Polish League in America--an idea which has been the object of much publicity by the Polish press--has ceased to be just a project and has become a reality. A group of well-meaning people took this matter into their hands, after some consultation made a definite step in this direction yesterday.

An invitation was written and signed calling all American Poles to a mass meeting to be held in Chicago on May 3, 1894. At this meeting the year 1894 will be dedicated to Kosciusko and a large Polish organization, called Liga Polska W Ameryce (Polish League in America), will be organized. The



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organization will be patterned after the one organized by prominent Polish patriots and clergymen in the province of Posen in 1848.

The Polish League in America will be very large in scope and will represent all the Poles in America. Not being a fraternal organization, but one to serve our motherland exclusively, the League will not have sick, death, or any other direct material benefits. Its aims being idealistic, it will work for the benefit of the community in patriotic, religious, educational, economic, and other fields. The League, which will not interfere in the affairs of other organizations, unless it is to wish them success in their good work, appeals to all parishes, societies, and organizations for their co-operation.

The League plans to collect a general contribution of, say, one cent a month from every Pole. The funds thus collected will be used for the realization of its aims, one of which is education.



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The authority of the League will be vested in the Executive Committee and its branches.

The people who planned this League are affiliated with many Polish organizations and represent many factions. They are headed by Mr. Erasmus Jerzmanowski (from New York City but now residing in Chicago), one of the leading representatives of the Poles and a very generous man.

So much for the present about the new plan, the significance of which is understood by every one.

The appeal in question, as well as a pamphlet, will be distributed among the Poles as soon as the work of printing it is finished. These two documents contain all the details of the new plan, a plan which may determine our future fate. We recommend them to our readers. In the meantime, we are glad that the first step has already been taken towards the realization of



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this matter, which is so important to all Poles in America.

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BENEFIT CONCERT FOR POLISH DESTITUTE FAMILIES
TO BE GIVEN JANUARY 14

A benefit concert, play and dance, sponsored by the Welfare Committee of the Polish National Alliance Societies, is to be given Sunday, January 14, at Schoenhofen's Hall. A variety program of entertainment has been completed. A musical play "Drama of One Night," assisted by the Chopin and Wanda Choral societies, will be one of the features of the evening. Solos will be given by G. Wojnicki and the Misses Bienkowka. Instrumental numbers will be played by Mrs. S. Lubienska, Mr. Lande and Dr. M. Janczewski. A monologue, "The Reviewing Stand," will be offered by Mr. Tobinski. Music will be supplied by Hensl's orchestra. Tickets are thirty-five and fifty cents. The public is urged to support this noble cause.

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ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZACYA PATRYOTYCZNA

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OF SAINT STANISLAUS KOSTKA'S PARISH IN 1893.

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Last Sunday, at 4 P.M., the Organizacya Patryotyczna [Patriotic Organization] of Saint Stanislaus Kostka's Parish held its annual meeting, at which we had the opportunity to hear about the good work it accomplished last year. The Organization is progressing slowly but steadily. That it progressed during last year is revealed by the increased activity of its branches--the Choir, the Knights, the Dramatic Club, and the Polish Falcons. The Patriotic Organization observed the January and November anniversaries of Polish insurrections independently, and the May anniversary in co-operation with other societies. The proceeds from these activities were quite substantial, allowing the Patriotic Organization to set aside a certain sum of money for charitable and patriotic purposes.

Statement of Last Year's Activities



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1894.

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(1) The Patriotic Organization defrayed the expenses of the protest against the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia;

(2) It donated \$20.40 to the orphans;

(3) It bought a fifteen-dollar wreath for the late Theophil Lenartowicz, poet and sculptor;

(4) It gave \$110 to the Knights;

(5) It donated \$50 to the parish library;

(6) It spent \$130 for a float on Polish Day;

(7) It donated \$100 to the Lwow Fair; and

(8) It donated \$120 to aid the poor during Christmas.

These figures prove that the Organization is active, even though it has a relatively small number of members, many of whom do not pay their dues of ten cents a month. In spite of this, the Organization collected \$741.64, out of which it spent \$565 for charities and other good purposes.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1894.

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At its last meeting, the Patriotic Organization agreed to help the parish Falcons financially, so that the latter may buy the athletic equipment they need. It was also agreed to celebrate the January anniversary of the Polish insurrection.

Mr. Jacob Mucha moved that the old board of directors should be re-elected for the next year. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The meeting, which many members did not attend, ended with a prayer by the pastor.

Let us hope that the Patriotic Organization's noble deeds written with golden letters in the book of notable achievements may, with the help of God, become a stimulus for the negligent and the indifferent.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 20, 1893.

MEETING OF THE DRAMATIC CIRCLE OF THE PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION

The meeting held the other day (Monday, December 18) by the Circle was a complete success.

Despite the fact that many members had been busily engaged in the political campaign, the program consisted of over twenty numbers. Those taking an active part were Mmes. Chlebowska, Kaczmarek, Gorzynska, Konkowska, Nering, Jeszka, Kowalewska, Pankanin, Szenborska, And Messrs. Oszwaldowski, Nowak, Anderszat, Lewandowski, Reptowski, Kikulski, Jozwiakowski, and [S.] Zahajkiewicz.

The declamations, mainly patriotic (there were twelve of them), suitable to the occasion, were recited with understanding and enthusiasm and pleased everybody, as evidenced by the continuous applause; the songs, beautifully rendered, brought tears to the eyes, while the humorous verses caused bursts of uncontrolled laughter.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 20, 1893.

We haven't the space to single out any particular individual for praise, but we wish to state emphatically that all those who appeared in the program deserve the warmest words of commendation.

The Circle is doing a lot of good with such entertainments. Keep up the good work! Sow the good seed and the crop will be abundant!

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1893.

SPEECH OF MR. S. ZAHAJKIEWICZ
AT THE PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION ENTERTAINMENT

Fulfilling our promise made yesterday to the readers of the Dziennik Chicaoski, we are publishing herewith a lengthier synopsis and some quotations from Mr. Zahajkiewicz's beautiful speech made at the entertainment given last Sunday, December 17, by the Patriotic Organization.

Mr. Zahajkiewicz began by reminding the audience of the first entertainment given by the Patriotic Organization and mentioned that the night's entertainment had been arranged in order to end the old year with a good deed. At any rate, the purpose of the Organization is very evident, namely, patriotic action. The Organization again cries out to all: "Join us, you sons of Poland! Let us unite for joint co-operation, because our aims are worthy, and our work, although very modest, still gives exceptional fruits!" This is practically the only organization in the United States which has not for

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1893.

its purpose the payment of death or other benefits, but, strangely, it does demand small payments from members for patriotic purposes. Its branches, such as the Parochial Choir, the Dramatic Circle, the soldiers [members of so-called Polish military societies], the turners, etc., have won the approval of Polish audiences, even if many look upon all this with levity, as a plaything. Nevertheless, the work is important, because it consists in uniting, improving, and stabilizing the Polish spirit among our youth. Instead of loitering in alleys or in saloons, the youth enrolled in our choirs and circles educate and improve themselves and become wiser and more gentle. It is almost like a school for the more mature young people. Considering these important factors, everybody should become a member of this organization and sincerely support it. The speaker bitterly assailed the indifference of some Poles.

"Isn't there in our veins," he asked "that blood that ordered our fathers and our forefathers to fight in defense of faith, in defense of our country?"

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Are we not brothers to those who even today follow in the footsteps of our forefathers--heroes who, refusing to deny the faith of our fathers and our beloved fatherland, are baring their chests to the bullets fired by the Russian executioners? Should we forget that we are descendants of an eagle family, and deny our worthy Polish names and the famous deeds of our predecessors proclaimed in the histories of all nations, and should we become snakes, all selfish, who only wish to think of themselves and their own pockets?

"No; we cannot do such a thing! We were born and will die as Poles! And we must live according to the Holy Faith of our fathers and love our fatherland, if we do not wish to be snakes, if we wish to appear before the Judge on high without fear."

That portion of Mr. Zahajkiewicz's speech where he pointed out our duties

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to our fatherland and the dangers threatening our young people of forgetting their own fatherland, abandoning their morals, or treading the path of evil prophets, caused a tremendous impression.

We are quoting it herewith practically complete:

"God gave us our country and demands an accounting as to how we perform our duties toward it; therefore, God commands us to be patriotic, to love our country, and to work for its benefit!

"All of us are patriots, but only in talking! When action is demanded, when in the name of God and with God's help we call for patriotic sacrifices, then out of one hundred patriots only one or two will respond.

"The truth hurts--is an old saying--but we are forced to tell each other the

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bitter truth. We must speak about this painful subject, because otherwise we will never eliminate it. He who does not deserve these accusations need not consider them meant for him. For us, it is time to wake up--time to forget troubles and indifferences, time to go to work, because life is short and God's judgment is terrible but just! It is time now to save our children and youth, because a plague worse than cholera is threatenting their very hearts and souls. Can't you see this danger, which, as the sword of Damocles, is hanging over the heads of our young people? Do you not see that horrible, black oblivion is opening up under their feet?

He who soberly studies, not one small community, but the whole world, finds his hair standing up on his head, because one would imagine that God has completely turned away from the people and that the end of the world is near, as it seems that the devil, through his messengers, is coursing throughout the world as never before. Crime, dishonesty, and robbery fill the columns of newspapers of all nations; false present-day prophets, lovers of bombs,

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apostles of dynamite, loud-mouthed orators who claim to be leaders and defenders of the people but sow only the seed of Satan and disbelief, build fires of anarchism which would destroy everything that we represent as superior to the animal. As Christ said on the Cross: 'They know not what they do,' so these do not realize what they are doing, do not realize that they are murdering the soul and spirit and forcing the world back into the past!

"Their voices and actions are false tones amid the beautiful heavenly harmony of this world; they are travesty and cheapness, which, for the sake of praise from those that are equal and for the sake of personal gain, cry blindly and lead all they can to the abyss of hell!

"What their purpose in life is, they know not, but they condemn everything and sneer at everything that is good and holy, because they recognize no

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truth and do not possess it."

"In view of these facts", the speaker asked, "Should we look with indifference at it? Is there nothing we can do for our young people? Shall we permit them to follow false prophets?" And he answered these questions saying that we should work for and educate the young, in order to direct them along the path of glory and truth of our brave forefathers, in the footsteps of warriors of words and followers of truth, which God has not refused Poland.

"Let us go to work, then," said Mr. Zahajkiewicz, "for, even if we were good and honest, if we did nothing for the children, and for others, we would still be debtors, because we could have done a lot of more good but refused to do it. So, let us remember that Poland is the bulwark of Christianity, that every Pole is a warrior for the Holy Faith; let us be patriots, preserve our young people from becoming strangers to their own land, and let us

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defend them from present-day false prophets, because we will have to give an account of our actions before God! Let us awaken, throw off lethargy and laziness, show that we are sincere sons of that poor but great and world-famous Poland!

"We need faith, love and action, and no evil spirit will be able to conquer us!"

With this ringing appeal and assurance, Mr. Zahajkiewicz concluded his beautiful speech.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1893.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES FROM THE SIXTEENTH WARD TO THE
POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE

On Tuesday evening, November 28, a meeting of delegates of the Sixteenth Ward was held. Thirty members were present at the meeting, which was held for the purpose of electing two members to the Polish Central Committee of Cook County, Illinois.

Mr. W. Rudnicki was elected chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Frank Jankowski secretary.

After the list of delegates was confirmed, a secret ballot was taken. The result was as follows: Mr. Stanley H. Kunz, twenty-nine votes; Mr. John J. Dahlman, twenty-one votes; Mr. August J. Kowalski, nine votes; and Mr. Anthony Gordon, one vote. On a motion by Mr. John Kondziorski, Mr. Kunz and Mr. Dahlman were declared elected unanimously. Mr. W. Tomasik made a motion to grant the former delegates mandates to the convention, but on an amended motion by

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Mr. Frank Fuhl the matter was left to the president and secretary to decide.
The meeting was then adjourned.

A. Rudnicki, president
Fr. Jankowski, secretary

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 22, 1893.

OUR CENSUS

(Editorial)

For over a week Dziennik Chicagoski and other papers have been publishing appeals from directors of various sub-committees appointed by the Polish Central Committee for the purpose of increasing attendance of Polish-Americans at the Lwow Exposition in 1894.

The directors are appealing to our people to send samples of everything possible, and in addition to send information about the past and present conditions of our Polish-American parishes, schools, press, societies, and so forth.

This work has just begun. We do not know whether the public and representatives of the schools, parishes, organizations, etc., will heed these appeals and will co-operate by gathering and sending in all of this necessary data.

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We sincerely hope no person will refuse to co-operate. In any case, we wish hereby to emphasize the value of this correct information, gathered from all over the United States, not only for our own brethren in the old country and for the Lwow Exposition, but for us here also.

Such information, gathered accurately and grouped accordingly, will be invaluable material on the history of the Polish immigrants in America. It will also correctly portray our present condition and will enable us to evaluate ourselves; it will show substantially the number of Poles in the United States of North America, how many and what kind of institutions, churches, schools, priests, nuns, and teachers we have, the number and kinds of benevolent, commercial, credit and other institutions, etc.

So this gathering of information asked for by the directors of the Polish Central Committee represents almost a complete census of the Polish population

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in America, and especially of their religious, educational and commercial lives. It is a tremendous effort to portray accurately Polish conditions and history in America.

It is really not necessary to show how important it is to undertake such a census. Scattered as we are all over America, we know very little about each other. There has been no opportunity to tabulate our numbers and get acquainted with each other. The ties binding us--our organizations, newspapers, and clergy--are all so vague that we often have no record of colonies or Polish parishes that are practically in our midst.

Now is the time to correct this sad situation. We cannot neglect this opportunity. If in union there is strength, then we should endeavor to unite and organize, so as to gain the most from it. But, is it possible to form a union without previously getting to know ourselves and our own numbers? No. These

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are the main reasons why this gathering of information and grouping of same, are so important.

We believe that what we have written above will suffice to call attention to the importance of this matter. So we end this article hoping that the representatives of American parishes, schools and organizations will kindly supply us with answers to the questions asked by the directors of the Polish Central Committee--and that they will give this information as early as possible.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1893.

FUNERAL OF CARTER H. HARRISON

(Summary)

The most solemn and magnificent funeral Chicago has ever seen passed through the city streets yesterday. Literally half of Chicago--hundreds of thousands of people--lined the streets, while about fifty thousand participated in the funeral procession. Business was suspended for the day; public buildings and even many private homes were draped in mourning.

The late mayor's body lay in state at the City Hall until ten thirty o'clock. Until this time, it had been viewed by at least 150,000 people.

Before the casket was closed, a German womens' choir sang funeral dirges. Eight police captains and eight fire captains carried the casket to the La Salle Street entrance, where thousands of people stood with bared heads.

The funeral procession proper began at Washington and Michigan Avenues, headed



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by a company of twenty-seven policemen. They were followed by the main staff on horseback, among whom was Peter Kiolbassa, riding a magnificent black charger. Then followed the Fifteenth Regiment of the U. S. Army, led by its staff of several hundred mounted officers. Then followed bands and companies of policemen and firemen. The Chicago Black Horse Troop composed the guard of honor escorting the hearse. A saddled horse upon which the late mayor loved to ride through the city streets, followed the hearse. The relatives and closest friends of the deceased mayor rode in the first seven carriages; then followed a few carriages bearing the honorary pallbearers. Of the endless train of carriages that followed, 320 carried aldermen and thirty carried representatives of the Chicago Bar Association, among whom was E. Z. Brodowski.

Many societies of various nationalities participated, but beyond a doubt the most numerous and most splendid of all were the Polish societies. A magnificent troop of Polish cavalry under the command of Andrew Schultz led the Polish section of the parade, to the strains of a Polish band. It was



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followed by the following military societies: the Knights of St. Martin, the Polish Queen's Guard, the Hussars of the Holy Virgin Mary, the St. Stanislaus Kostka Cadets, and others; then followed the St. Casimir Youth Society, Holy Cross Society, St. Hedwig's Society, St. Stanislaus Society, Sacred Heart Society, Holy Trinity Society, St. John's Society, St. Cecilia's Society, Society of the Apostles Peter and Paul, John Sobieski Society, Society of the Sacred Virgin Mary, King Ladislaus Jagiello Society, St. Adalbert's Society, St. Hyacinth's Society, St. Anthony's Society, and St. Barbara's Society. Peter Kiolbassa was grand marshal; his adjutants were F. Kwasigroch, F. Bieszke, and Jacob Mucha. The Knights of St. Martin were led by F. Pokorny, the Queen's Guard by J. Goralski, the Hussars by F. Mech, and the Cadets by Captain Lama and Stephen Schultz. In commenting upon the above-mentioned societies, the American newspapers admitted that they were most magnificent, and estimated the number of participants to have been about two thousand.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 7, 1893.

POLISH FALCONS HOLD MASS MEETING

The Polish Falcons held a mass meeting at Pulaski Hall yesterday evening. The meeting was called to order by Casimir Zychlinski, president of Polish Sokol I and ardent supporter of the Falcon movement. Dr. Dunikowski was named chairman and L. Nowak secretary. In the initial address of the evening, Dr. Dunikowski spoke of the importance of the Falcon movement, pointing to the physical, educational, and even spiritual benefits derived from it. He said that gymnastic societies are common in Europe. Gymnastic exercises are considered to have curative powers and take the place of medicine. From an educational standpoint, gymnastics teach discipline, which Polish-American society lacks. Gymnastic drill promotes physical development and, at the same time, provides recreation for the youth, bringing individuals of all kinds together in brotherly companionship. The speaker then outlined methods by which the Polish Falcon movement can be spread throughout America. He advised: 1) formation of a committee to take full charge; 2) enlisting the aid of



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reliable people outside of Chicago who are willing to co-operate; 3) that the general headquarters of the Polish Falcons' Alliance, which should be created as soon as possible, be located in Chicago; 4) establishment of a Falcon newspaper.

Dr. Dunikowski's address was vigorously applauded. S. Zahajkiewicz was the next speaker. He enlarged upon some of the thoughts expressed by the first speaker, urging the youth to join Falcon societies. He said that there will be no partisanship in the Falcon organization, that the organization will be open to all Polish young men without exception. Since everyone should participate in so important a matter as this, it is primarily necessary that our estimable and patriotic Polish clergymen be invited to lend their aid (great applause).

In accordance with the thoughts expressed in this and in Dr. Dunikowski's speech, it was decided to form a committee for the propagation of the movement among the Poles in America. The Reverends Vincent Barzynski, J. Radziejewski,

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and A. Nowicki have been invited to join this committee. Dr. Dunikowski was included in the committee as an honorary member. Besides those mentioned above, the committee consists of the following: K. Zychlinski, L. Mieczynski, and A. Dziadul, of Polish Sokol I; M. Baranski, J. Adamowski, and Leon Nowak, of Polish Sokol II. The St. Stanislaus Kostka Sokol will appoint three members to the committee from its numbers at tomorrow's meeting [St. Stanislaus Kostka Sokol meeting].

There were other speakers besides those mentioned above; all of them spoke of the importance of the Falcon movement and outlined methods for its propagation.

Dr. Statkiewicz of La Salle [Illinois], who declared that he will do his part by organizing a "Falcon nest" in his own city, was very warmly applauded. He made two motions: 1) that the Chicago Falcons, to the extent of their means, make excursions to cities and towns in the vicinity of Chicago, and, 2) that the Chicago Falcons be the nucleus of the Polish Falcons' Alliance of America, assigning organizers to take charge of forming "Falcon nests" in other cities. Both motions were carried.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 2, 1893.

ON THE EVE OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE CONVENTION

(Editorial)



The [tenth] convention of the Polish National Alliance [P. N. A.] will open Monday in Pulaski Hall. It will undoubtedly be a very important convention --we might say a decisive one. During the last two years much has been said and written about the Alliance. In this organization which has, if we consider its bylaws, a noble and commendable aim in that it seeks to promote nationalistic development on a Catholic foundation, there has been a growing dissension for the last two years. Two factions have definitely arisen in the administration and in individual groups, and a struggle has resulted. From time to time this paper has given accounts of the struggle; it would be superfluous to repeat them here. We need only say that it is a struggle of the better element--which desires conservatism, harmony with other organizations, nationalistic work, and development of our society on its rightful foundation of Catholicism--with a despotic, incapable clique which seeks to hold on to profitable offices by any means, and attempts unscrupulously to

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awaken the worst instincts of our people, being ready even to support the apostasy of Kolasinski and the anarchism of Rybakowski and Bombinski.

The time has come for this struggle to be resolved. Who will triumph? It is hard to predict. It is certain, however, that we sincerely hope for the victory of those who stand for harmony, conservatism, and brotherhood. We are not concerned with individuals; we are concerned with the principle involved, with the good of an institution, with the moral advance of American Polonia. We do not want to see the Alliance in the hands of agitators, at the service of anarchists and apostates; on the contrary, we want to see the Alliance develop along the principle of the Constitution of May Third [1794], which is supposed to be (why isn't it?) its very cornerstone. We repeat, individuals are not important in this struggle. If those from both factions are removed from office and replaced by honest, energetic men who are not fanatics or troublemakers, we will regard it as a triumph for the Alliance and for the Polish cause in America.



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We believe such a victory is possible. If we are disappointed, however, we foresee only the most unfortunate consequences for the Polish National Alliance. If the Alliance does not take the road to the right, it must go to the left, down the untrodden path that leads to the loss of all the ideals by which it is now upheld. It is a miserable end, but an inevitable one.

In any case, we take this occasion before the opening of the convention, to greet the delegates and to express the hope that their sessions will be conducted harmoniously and with dignity. May private concerns never blind them; may they always have only the good of their great organization and the good of American Polonia at heart.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 29, 1893.

POLISH FALCONS MEET

A great meeting, held for the purpose of promoting Falconry among the Poles in America, took place on Sunday evening at Groenwald's Hall on Holt Street. The meeting was called to order by J. Adamowski, who called upon Judge [M. A.] La Buy to act as chairman, and L. Nowak to serve as secretary.

The first speaker was Dr. Dunikowski. The speaker outlined the aims of Falconry, urging support of the movement. He expressed his best wishes for the developement of Falconry in America. Dr. Dunikowski further explained the developement of Falconry in Europe; himself a Falcon of Lwow, he extended that organization's best wishes. The next speaker, Dr. C. Midowicz, spoke of the friendliness, the brotherhood that he observes amongst Falcons. As a physician, he recommended the exercise prescribed by Falcons. These exercises, he said, by developing the body physically, render it a more fitting abode for the soul.



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In a short address, Dr. Janczewski reaffirmed the statements of the two previous speakers. He was followed by Judge La Buy, who made a humorous speech urging the Polish youth to become Falcons.

Mr. Dorszynski explained the difficulties which had to be overcome in organizing the first Falcon nests in America, and he pointed out the degree to which the organization has thus far developed.

In general, the meeting was a success. The hall was filled and enthusiasm for the Falcon movement was pronounced; a few score prominent citizens enrolled as Falcons immediately. On a motion by Dr. Dunikowski, it was decided that another such meeting will be held at Pulaski Hall during the convention of the Polish National Alliance.



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POLISH WOMEN MEET TO DISCUSS ORGANIZATION PLANS

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A meeting of Polish women was held yesterday for the purpose of discussing the details of the projected Polish Women's Patriotic Organization. About forty women were present.

The Reverend Vincent Barzynski, who also attended the meeting, explained the purposes of the proposed organization in an extensive address. They are as follows:

1. Prayer for Poland.

2. Charitable and reform activities in the broadest sense. Such activity will include relief to poverty-stricken families, especially women in need, care of the sick, care of homeless girls, mitigation of misfortune



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3. Patriotic activity. This will be primarily directed toward enlightenment of Polish families, especially girls and women. To this end, the organization will support the reading rooms and libraries already in existence and will establish new ones. It will strive to spread a love for Polish literature among women, support Polish schools, and contribute to the success of Polish national exercises. It will hold social and educational gatherings, spread knowledge of Polish history, etc. The organization will also attempt to influence our young girls to speak Polish in conversation amongst themselves and to acquire a sounder knowledge of the language.

The purposes of the proposed organization, as expounded by Father Barzynski, were accepted and acknowledged by the gathering. They will be



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discussed in detail at a future meeting of Polish women, which
will be held in two or three weeks.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 14, 1893.

APPEAL TO THE POLISH WOMEN OF CHICAGO

Love of country, second only to love of God, is one of our most sacred duties and noblest of emotions. It binds men, women, and children alike; it should be the more fervent in that while our mother country groans beneath the heel of oppression, we, living as we do in comparative freedom, are able to work for her with little difficulty.

Love of country and patriotic dreams are worthless without deeds. One of the most important actions on our part is to organize nationalistically, that is, to form a strong national unit in opposition to our enemies. American Poles, our husbands and brothers, have been gathering together in such organizations for many years. The need for organization makes itself felt more sharply in the face of Russian violence and oppression in Poland, in the face of the fact that the enemy of liberty and of Poland would like to extend his influence to this hemisphere, and finally because the Czar and his henchmen are attempting, with derisive hypocrisy, to delude even our priests



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 14, 1893.

by false assurances of tolerance for the Roman Catholic faith. Under such circumstances, we should all prepare for a struggle with the enemy, and the greater our numbers the better.

Thus far, Polish organizations devoted to patriotic activity have had almost exclusively a male membership. Are Polish women, known in history for their sacrifices and their love of country, to remain in the background? Does not an equally ardent love for Poland glow in their hearts? Are they no longer the daughters of such heroic and saintly women as Kinga, Jadwiga, Chrzanowska, Platerowna, and a great many others? No, a hundred times no! We the Polish women of America love our homeland as intensely as do our sisters in Poland. The hearts of Polish women are not so hardened as to fail to tremble and bleed at the very thought of the persecutions and intrigues of the enemies of Poland. We are always ready to take our places beside our brothers and to aid them in the struggle--not with daydreams, but with deeds.



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Guided by these thoughts, a group of local Polish women have determined to create the Patriotic Organization of Polish Women in America (Organizacya Patryotyczna Polskich Niewiast w Ameryce), which will work hand in hand with the men's organization for the good of Poland. The general aims of this new organization are as follows: To arouse a spirit of patriotism within the hearts of our sisters, to encourage our husbands and brothers to deeds and sacrifices for Poland, to uphold the Polish spirit in our children, to guard our language and faith against corruption, to glorify our great historic past, and, finally, to stand up with our husbands and brothers when occasion arises--as did our mothers and great-grandmothers, ready always for any sacrifice--for a sacred cause.

Nicholas I, one of the most vicious oppressors of Poland, once said, "I fear no one so much as I fear Polish women and Polish priests!" In forming this organization, it is our hope that Polish women, both here and in Europe, will continue always to inspire fear in the hearts of tyrants; that the hearts of our sisters will forever be a source of love for God, Poland, and liberty--



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a well from which future generations can draw for a supply of these noble emotions. While the hearts of Polish women, filled with patriotic fervor, are with God, Poland will not be lost!

Such are the general purposes and outline of activity of the organization we are creating; details will be given at a later date. For the present, having explained the matter, we call upon all women whose hearts beat for the Polish cause to join us. Let them all remember Esther and Judith; let them remember that what the men of Israel could not do, God permitted women to accomplish, using them as His tools.

Let us unite and work together! Let us awaken our brothers to action, for in action there is victory.

Once again, we invite all Polish women to our first general meeting. It will be held at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School building, hall number one, on Sunday, July 16, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Committee.





Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1893.

POLISH WOMEN ENGAGE IN NATIONALISTIC ACTIVITIES

The Patriotic Organization (Organizacya Patryotyczna) of Chicago is well known to our readers. It is always ready on occasions for patriotic activity, for noble donations; it lends its support willingly to the realization of new, beneficial ideas. The 'Organization has been especially useful in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Heretofore it has been an organization for men, although its constitution permits women to participate in its activities.

A group of Polish women feel it is their duty to engage in patriotic activity on a par with their husbands, sons, and brothers. To this end, they have been organizing a Women's Auxiliary which will work hand in hand with the Organization. The originators of this plan have already submitted their idea to the Patriotic Organization in writing.

At a meeting of the Organization last Sunday, it was unanimously decided that



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1893.

support should be given to this project. Last night, the Polish women met to discuss this matter for the first time. A number of women were present, and after a short explanation, they decided to organize a women's society to serve the above mentioned aim. A committee was elected whose duty it is to take charge of the matter. The committee consists of Mesdames Mary Kowalski, Frances Zahajkiewicz, Frances Krolik, Josephine Dudzik, Louise Szwajkart, and Rosalia Frank. The committee will shortly issue an appeal for membership to Polish women in general. The appeal will be published in the columns of Dziennik Chicagoski.

In the meantime, we acknowledge the desire of our women to participate actively in nationalistic work. Polish women have always been great patriots, for they have bred in each rising generation a love for Poland. All honor to them that, even here on American soil, they uphold this tradition and love their mother country with the intensity of their sisters in Poland.

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II B 2 a

POLISH


Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1893.

THE POLISH PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION

A regular meeting of the Polish Patriotic Organization was held yesterday, at which a report was made of the income and expenses of the program presented by the Organization on April 9 for the benefit of the parish library, and the Third of May Exercises on May 1. The income from the Exercises was donated to the parish hall, to defray the expenses of cleaning, lighting, etc.

The income for the library amounted to over a hundred dollars, without deducting rental of the hall. Of course, since both the hall and the library belong to the parish, it is up to the parish committee to decide how this money will be divided.

It was also decided that at the Organization's next meeting (semi-annual), amendments to the constitution will be proposed.....



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 10, 1893.

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ORGANIZACYA PATRIOTYCZNA

III C

MAKES ITS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE

III E

III H The Organizacya Patriotyczna (Patriotic Organization) made its

IV first public appearance before a large audience. The Poles, realizing that their duty is to support this organization, attended in great numbers, showing once more their willingness to participate in nationalistic work.

The program opened with a short address by Mr. Ligman, president of the Organization. This address was followed by the beautiful and inspiring "Modlitwa" (Prayer), sung by a young women's choir. The singing over, Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, spoke on the history of the Patriotic Organization, of which he is the founder. He traced the extensive activities of the Organization during its five years of existence.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 10, 1893.

Father Barzynski said that after long and arduous missionary work in Chicago, home of the most populous Polish settlement, the time had finally come for a concentrated effort to direct the people's minds toward youth and the Polish cause. The Patriotic Organization was founded on May 3, 1888. It had to overcome great difficulties at first but, thanks to the perseverance of a few members, it already has begun to show results. Today it is a society with a large membership composed of people to whom the nationalistic cause lies close to heart, and its work continues energetically. Its members work wholeheartedly together. The Falcons, the Knights, the Cadets, the Library, the Parish Choir, the Dramatic Circle--all are the offshoots of noble efforts to uplift the soul, to develop the youth, and to give profitable recreation and enlightenment. In the course of its existence, the Organization has contributed considerable sums of money to the Polish cause. It offered, first of all, five hundred dollars for the relief of flood victims in Galicia, one hundred dollars to Polish orphans, two hundred dollars to the parish library, one hundred dollars for the relief of the Unites




Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 10, 1893.

[United Greek Church] in Ukrainia. The organization has also covered the costs of the protest against the American extradition treaty with Russia. During the past five years, the Organization has spent a thousand dollars, a sum accumulated from the collection of ten-cent monthly dues. Father Barzynski spoke eloquently during his outline of the Organization's activities, calling it "an army fighting for truth and nationalism". He urged everyone to join. The speaker's noble words were rewarded by great applause.

Mr. Andrew Kwasigroch, director of the parish choir, followed with a talk on the benefits derived from singing. He declared that here on foreign soil, the songs of the homeland are the one means of keeping alive the Polish spirit. That he supports his words with deeds, Mr. Kwasigroch proved in the next number, a medley of Polish songs by the parish choir, with piano accompaniment by Madame Rose Kwasigroch.

The captain of the Polish Queen's Guard, F. Jagus, appeared next and gave



Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 10, 1893.

a report of his society's activities. He said that the Guard owes gratitude to Father Barzynski for his initiative. He stated further that, though small in membership, the Guard's enthusiasm is unbounded. Its members are ready at all times to give their lives for Poland. The Guard's military exercises were above reproach.

Captain John Kochanski appeared next with the Uhlans of Czestochowa. They were followed by the third military society, the Knights of St. Martin, whose captain is Mr. Pokorny. Mr. Pokorny told of how the Knights, organized in 1886, became a part of the Patriotic Organization for the sake of national solidarity.

Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz made a report of the activities of the Dramatic Circle, of which he is director. It was organized in 1871 with the purpose of arousing patriotism and encouraging the use of the Polish language. The Dramatic Circle possesses a great variety of costumes and has presented

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 10, 1893.

plays which have withstood the severest criticism. In a word, it is one of the best loved of the parish societies.

After an excellent monologue by Mr. Skolimowski, who called forth a storm of applause, another choral number followed.

The elder Falcons appeared next, and their chaplain, Father Bernard Zmijewski, discussed the principle of "a sound mind in a healthy body". The speaker continued with a statement that the Falcons were organized through the efforts of Mr. Zahajkiewicz. He said that the chief aim of the Falcons is to create unity and brotherly love: "one will, one spirit". His ardent words were very warmly applauded. The Falcons executed their drills under the direction of Mr. B. Malinski.

Then followed the beloved Cadets. Their chaplain, Father Eugene Siedlaczek, introduced them and spoke of the society's aims. He gave new significance

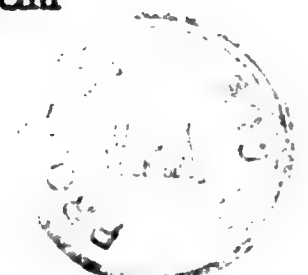


Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 10, 1893.

to the word "liberty" to such exiles as we. Our brethren in Poland are not permitted to organize, but in this free land we have every right to do all that we can for our homeland. The youth ought to be organized so that some day, under the slogan "God and our Country", everybody working together will help raise our country out of bondage. This speech, so filled with noble thoughts, was interrupted time and again by the applause of the enthusiastic audience. The exercises executed by the Cadets were, of course, irreproachable.

We come thus to the conclusion of the program. Another monologue by Mr. Skolimowski provoked peals of laughter, and he retired amidst thunderous applause.

The hour was already late. There were some exercises by the younger Falcons, whose smart appearance delighted the audience. Then followed the singing of "Boze coz Polske" (Lord, For Poland), and with this the program ended.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 10, 1893.

The Organization's public performance was eminently successful in every way. More than one person left the hall resolved to help its fruitful work with deed and money, to give their children this opportunity for recreation and education. Oh, that there might be thousands of co-workers gained thus!



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1893.

FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF THE PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION
OF CHICAGO

The Polish Patriotic Organization (Organizacya Patryotyczna) will make its first public appearance at the school hall near Bradley Street, at 7:30, Sunday evening, April 9. Dziennik /Chicagoski/ has written time and again of the noble aims and remarkable growth of this society, which attempts to satisfy the cultural and national needs of American Polonia. The forthcoming activities sponsored by the Organization--scouts, Falcons, choirs, dramatic circles, etc.--should attract throngs of people. It will give the public a good opportunity to get acquainted with the aims of the Organization and with the measures it takes to attain them. Thus it is possible that, on seeing the Organization in action, many more people will become members, to work for our common good and for the good of our mother country.

The program will be one of great variety. To begin with, the parish choir will sing the hymn "Prayer," following which Father Vincent Barzynski, pastor



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1893.

of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, will deliver an address on Polish history and the aims of the Patriotic Organization.

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The net profit resulting from the affair will be donated to the parish library.
. This noble purpose will undoubtedly draw a considerable audience.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1893.

[ORGANIZACYA PATRYOTYCZNA ADOPTS NEW TACTICS]

The Organizacya Patryotyczna (Patriotic Organization) held a meeting recently. It is not our purpose to give here the financial reports from national exercises and dramatic presentations. Rather than that, we will discuss a plan of action which the Organization has just adopted. It was decided that at regular intervals meetings will be open not only to members but to members' families as well. Such meetings will be diversified with lectures, declamations, music, etc., and without a doubt will prove of great advantage to all who attend.

A committee of five, subject to the president, was chosen to prepare for each meeting a program that would warm the hearts of all our people and awaken them to patriotism and to action.

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The Organization is developing successfully, and the results of its



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1893.

work become more and more evident. This proves the fallacy of rumors that only business interests and payment of death benefits hold the Organization together.

Every member of the Organization not only has relinquished all thoughts of personal gain but instead contributes ten cents per month for nationalistic purposes. But every member may well be proud that he belongs to and works for such an institution, for no matter where one turns, the Organization is in evidence.

At patriotic exercises--who are the speakers? Organization members. A choir sings--who are the singers? Organization members. There is a theatrical performance--who are the actors? Organization members. A parade is in progress--who are the uniformed marchers? Organization members. And the Falcons, the Church Choir, who are they but Organization members? What is the inference to be drawn from all this? Namely, that whoever in our parish desires to work for the good of Poland belongs



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1893.

to the Patriotic Organization. Its members include all the priests, teachers, editors, the most influential citizens, and the most active representatives of the youth. It lacks only those who begrudge a contribution of ten cents a month for patriotic purposes. In truth, they say, "Oh, but what of that? I've already given enough. Why, I would give five dollars or even ten dollars." Usually their I-would-give is merely a boast, and our honorable would-be contributors won't give even ten cents because they happen not to be members of the Organization. Fundamentally it is not the question of the ten cents--the idea is that we must work and set an example for the Polish youth. Whose duty is this? The parents'.

But it is not our intention to offend anyone, and we must admit that new patriots have been flocking to us. In a short time an almanac will be issued, listing the names of the members.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1893.

JANUARY EXERCISES AT SHOENHOFEN'S HALL

In the name of the delegates of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. L. Szopinski opened the January exercises at Shoenhofen's Hall yesterday evening at eight o'clock. According to a prearranged program, Mr. Satalecki was called as chairman, and Mr. Victor Karlowski, secretary. After the Chopin Chorus sang the hymn "Boze Cos Polske" (O Lord, for Poland), Mr. Fr. Jablonski delivered a historical lecture. The next speaker was Mr. Thaddeus Wild, and Mr. M. Drzemala followed with a speech in English. Three recitations, a violin solo by Doctor Janczewski, several choral numbers, and a solo by Mr. Wojnicki completed the program. At its close, a collection was taken for the Kosciuszko memorial.

[Translator's note: The January exercises commemorate the Polish Insurrection of 1863.]



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1893.

THINGS GO BADLY AT THE ALLIANCE!

(Editorial)

Things go badly with the Polish National Alliance. It is only necessary to glance over the last issue of Zgoda [Harmony] to realize this. Insinuations, slander, vilification, and shameful accusations are spread throughout the entire issue of Zgoda in the form of protocols of delegates' meetings. . . . and in various other forms, portraying a state of moral discord so loathsome as to materially injure the paper which, after all, is the official organ of an important institution. One can only turn away from the pitiful sight with pain.

The meeting of the delegates which, parenthetically speaking, was attended by many persons who were not delegates but who had shown special kindness to the Central Administration, could only have ended so: the delegates might have, in the face of the Central Administration's open admission of the disordered and



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1893.

haphazard state of the books, acknowledged that this disorder constituted the Administration's only virtue. That is their affair. After all, the Sejm [Assembly] is the only competent judge in this matter.

But grave harm is being done to Zgoda and its editors by the scoundrelly and disgraceful attacks upon certain members of the Alliance. The falsity and villainess revealed by the exposure of imaginary plots is a form of brutality which one would expect from hoodlums, for whom the only place is a--jail.

This wave of mud, engulfing Zgoda, reaching the very foundations of the Alliance, leaves a feeling of despair. May it not perish in this mud!

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1892.

THE VOICE OF THEOPHILUS STAN
Revision of the Books of the Central Committee
of the Polish National Alliance Disproves the
Assertions of Zgoda

Dear Editor:

I am very sorry that I have to speak out publicly in a matter which should be settled within the organization of which I am a member and officer. It grieves me that I am forced to resort to having this matter, which has unfortunately been brought to public light and which should not have been discussed by Zgoda, brought before the public in the columns of Dziennik Chicagoski. Circumstances over which I have no control have compelled me to take this action.

As one of the revisers of the Central Committee's books I discovered important inaccuracies in the books during my quarterly checkup. When I called attention

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1892.

to this fact without any results, especially when my name was forged on the statement published in Zgoda, I felt it my duty to lay this matter before the Chicago delegates of the Ninth Diet, who, according to the constitution of the Polish National Alliance, Article 5, Section V, have a right to act on such matters until the next diet. A meeting of the Chicago delegates was called by me on December 22, and at that time I briefly brought up this matter. The meeting resulted in the creation of a committee which was directed to call a larger meeting of the delegates. As things stood, I awaited further developments.

My waiting brought me unexpected results, namely, the attack against me by Zgoda. I feel obliged to reply to this assault, which twisted and distorted the facts. Harboring no hope of ever having this answer, even if it were of the utmost importance, placed in Zgoda, I turn beseechingly to the editorial department of Dziennik Chicagoski.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1892.

The following is my reply:

Zgoda, in its issue of December 28, number 52, publicly accuses me of "secretive intrigues." This accusation was a result of my officially announcing to the delegates of the Ninth Diet at the meeting of December 22 that my signature on the third quarterly statement of this year was forged.

S. Nicki; editor of Zgoda, **attempts** to make it appear that I permitted him to sign my name. I call any such assertions false. I am too careful a businessman to permit anyone to sign my name.

At any rate, it was not on November 8, as Mr. Nicki asserts, but on Monday, November 7, 1892, at 10 A. M., that I entered the headquarters of the Polish National Alliance and said these words: "I have finished making an audit of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1892.

the books." I left shortly afterwards. As I was passing Sawicki's Dairy, which is a few steps from the offices of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. Nicki called after me. I stopped. From a distance, Mr. Nicki asked me: "Can the statement be published?" I told him: "This matter does not concern me," and I continued homeward.

These are the actual facts. Was this permitting my name to be forged on the statement? Let any person give his opinion.

It is not difficult to understand why I did not say the words which Mr. Nicki asserts I did. This can be confirmed by my six-page report, which definitely makes it clear that I could not have said the words in question. I cited twenty reasons in the report why I could not acknowledge it, for the books of the Polish National Alliance are not in order. This report was dated November 6 and sent to the censor, prior to any words with Mr. Nicki. These facts can be found in my records.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1892.

In order to give an understanding of why I did not affix my name to the quarterly statement, I will cite some of the discrepancies:

1. Lack of proof that a receipt for \$250 was received from Mr. Sajka, a beneficiary, of St. Paul, Minnesota.
2. Lack of proof that S. Szymanski, a beneficiary, of Chicago, received \$500.
3. Walter Kucewicz received an a conto death benefit of \$100 for Wacław Kucewicz instead of Władysław Kucewicz.
4. The \$500 death benefit for the late Jacob Kowalik, alias Smith, was paid. I did not find any definite proof that Smith, who was found dead in the streets of Toledo, Ohio, was actually Kowalik.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1892.

5. Some of the receipts for the payment of death benefits, namely, nos. 33, 35, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, and 49 bear no date.

6. There is lack of proof that the \$5.00 paid to a committee for the purchase of wardrobes was ever received. Who had the right to pay out this money?

8. (sic) The reserve fund from September 1888 to the end of May 1892, that is, for three and one-half years, amounts to \$7,653.58. In May of 1889 there was no income for the reserve fund. Is this possible?

On the whole, the condition of the funds is not very clear. In view of the incompetency of the present general secretary I am in no position to determine how much should be in the reserve fund, entrance fee fund, dues, death benefits, supplement, fees for Zgoda, badges, and other funds.

The same holds true of the books of Zgoda. It is impossible to determine how

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1892.

much was loaned, donated, paid out for work, earned from advertisements, etc. The same holds true for the Polish National Fund. How many postage stamps did it receive from the Polish National Alliance, including paper, circulars, etc., and how should this be balanced--as a donation or a loan?

I have been asking for an inventory of the Polish National Alliance and the Zgoda and in every report my request was repeated, but thus far my requests have been to no avail. To this must be added the fact that the Central Committee does not want to recognize the members of the Revision Commission as officials and does not wish to divulge any of its transactions.

S. F. Satalecki, president of the Polish National Alliance, has not responded to any of my letters or notices in the reports, and seems unwilling to supply the information I requested.

A. Mallek, general secretary, has denied our right to revise all the books

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POLISH

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and receipts. He expresses himself unpleasantly and demands that I leave his office whenever I appear. This fact can be substantiated by an incident that occurred at a meeting of the Central Committee on September 5, 1892. Mr. Mallek, in the presence of all the officers, virtually tore a book of his out of my hands and rudely forbade me to examine it--then walked away whistling. The Central Committee viewed this conduct calmly.

To this I must add that, whenever I made quarterly statements for the first half of 1892, I found many errors which I noted in my reports, demanding better management of the books of the Polish National Alliance.

The following is a list of some of the things I pointed out in the second quarterly report for 1892:

1. I cited eight persons, with their addresses, who have advertisements of long

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1892.

standing in Zgoda but are not accounted for in the books.

2. There were several who have been suspended from the books, but despite this their advertisements have continued to appear in Zgoda

3. How much money should actually be paid Zgoda for work, announcements and advertisements--no one knows!

The following commissions were paid:

4. January 25, 1892	\$0.50
January 27, 1892	1.15
February 3, 189225
Total	<u>\$1.90</u>

Who received these amounts and for what? There were no receipts.

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5. Some of the members of the Polish National Alliance pay \$2 for announcements, while others pay \$5, \$6, and \$8. Why?

6. Receipt No. 25 for death benefit did not contain the signature of the president of the lodge; receipt No. 126 the signature of the secretary was missing, etc., etc.

In the first quarter report I pointed out, among many other things, the following:

1. Receipt no. 2 for a death benefit has not been signed by the secretary of the lodge.

2. Receipt no. 3 for a death benefit has been signed by the beneficiary, but not by the president or secretary of the lodge.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1892.

3. The books of Zgoda have been found to be in very poor order.

To all these I must add one more thing. The statement for the first quarter of 1892 was signed by the revisers and balanced. After its publication I found that some of the amounts were changed; there was a difference of \$300.30. I immediately went to the offices of the Polish National Alliance and brought this to the attention of Mr. Mallek, who said that it was not his fault, but that of Mr. Nicki, who rechecked the amounts--as it turned out, erroneously. I demanded a correction; this fact was brought to the attention of the Echo, but no correction was announced.

These are the facts that may be found in the reports, which are in the hands of the censor. These facts are the best evidence as to why I did not sign the third quarter report for 1892, which was not in accordance with the documents or accounts.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1892.

This matter, which casts a dark light upon the Polish National Alliance, has been in my mind for a long time and I have wanted to bring it to the attention of all the members. But I have been restrained by the hope of an improvement in the handling of the accounts--and the fear of the unpleasantness of publicity. Realizing that the improvement was not forthcoming, while in the meantime my name was deliberately signed to my report and published by the Central Committee, I called a meeting of the delegates in order to present to them the facts. This resulted in a public announcement by Zgoda about the situation. Under such circumstances there was nothing left for me to do but to make known the actual facts, for the good of the Polish National Alliance. This is what the undersigned has done.

Theophilus Stan, Delegate
of the Ninth Diet, and president of the Revision Commission

(Note by the editor: These matters concerning the activity of the Central

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1892.

Committee of the Polish National Alliance relative to T. Stan's statement were tactlessly made public by Zgoda yesterday. Zgoda was the first to speak in this situation. Although we have always believed and still believe in a just settlement of the internal affairs of the organizations, today, when this incident has been brought to light by Zgoda, journalistic duty does not permit us to deny an opportunity of speaking in this matter to T. Stan, president of the Revision Commission, which examines the books of the Polish National Alliance.)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1892.

T. STAN'S CHARGES AGAINST THE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

Over a week ago we published a letter from M. Przybyszewski, censor of the Polish National Alliance, who is to prefer charges against the Central Committee of the Polish National Alliance and the editorial department of Zgoda on January 16, 1893, in Chicago. We have promised not to take sides in this matter. Thus far this promise has been kept to the letter--and this pledge will be kept until the matter is disposed of.

One reservation, however, was set aside: Our silence would be broken if new facts or documents appeared. Such an incident occurred last Thursday. Although the matter became public last week, we made no mention of it until today. This silence was kept in order that we might not be accused of prying into

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1892.

internal and private affairs of the Alliance, which are invariably damaging, and bringing them to public light. But since a one sided version of this matter was publicly announced in today's issue of Zgoda, journalistic duty demands that we speak out in this newly-risen situation.

The fact is this: Theophilus Stan, a delegate of the Ninth Sejm (Diet) and president of the Revision Commission, which is in charge of auditing the books of the Central Committee, called a meeting of the delegates of the Ninth Diet on December 23 at Groenwald's hall relative to an "important matter." Only twelve delegates appeared when the meeting was called to order. F. Bieszka was chosen chairman and N. L. Piotrowski was made secretary. One of the members made a motion, since the question in hand concerned the internal affairs of the organization, to keep the proceedings private, but the majority agreed to make them public. Mr. Stan pointed out that the object of the meeting was his complaint against the Central Committee, which had falsely announced his quarterly statement. After a short discussion on the subject, a motion was made by Henry Nagiel, and carried, to postpone this assembly and appoint a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1892.

committee of five to call all the delegates to a meeting within a week. The following were chosen to act on the committee: R. Meclewski [Translator's note: According to a list of delegates of the Ninth Diet, this name appeared as Menclewski], T. Bieszka, M. Pikulski, M. Osuch, and Joseph Blociszewski. The meeting is to be held at the Central Committee's headquarters.

The meeting was adjourned until the following week.

We consider this matter serious and do not wish to treat it lightly. But the last number of Zgoda did not make much of the issue and only cast insinuations at T. Stan about the execution of his duties. It contended that his quarterly statement did not bear his signature and only appeared by the permission of Mr. S. Nicki, editor of Zgoda, as if it were a verbal authorization from Mr. Stan. At this time we do not wish to offer an opinion as to whether this was so or who is right in this matter, or whether it was at all possible to have someone who knew how affix a similar signature to the official quarterly document. No doubt this will be decided upon by the Polish National Alliance,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1892.

according to the dictates of its constitution. To just what extent this matter is going to be made public, judging from the present article in Zgoda, remains to be seen. The results will be announced.

We only wanted to point out the facts, which are unfortunately unpleasant, and once more bring them to the attention of all the faithful members of the Alliance, who will have their own way of treating them.

The question as it stands is of great importance. It concerns the honor of the Polish National Alliance. Mr. Stan, one of its officers, is accusing the other officers of forging his signature. This accusation should be examined; a verdict on one or the other side should be given. It is not right for Zgoda to revert to insinuations in a matter that concerns thousands of members of the Polish National Alliance. These insinuations will not cover up the matter. It must be examined thoroughly, and decided upon in the proper way.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1892.

POLISH PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION TO
STAGE INITIAL JANUARY INSURRECTION
PROGRAM

At a meeting of the administrative body of the Polish Patriotic Organization yesterday at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School hall, the plans for the first January Insurrection [Rising of the Poles Against Russia in 1863] program by the club were adopted. The commemoration exercises will be held on January 21.

The program will be as follows:

1. Official opening of program.
2. Songs.
3. Historical speech.
4. Songs.
5. Recitation.
6. Drills by the Sokols.
7. Speech.

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8. Songs.

9. Declamation.

10. Drills by the Sokols.

11. Reading by Reverend Vincent Barzynski.

12. Polish National Song: "God Save Poland."

Further details will be published later.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 21, 1892.

MATTERS CONCERNING THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

On charges brought by H. Nagiel before the Censor of the Polish National Alliance against Zgoda for slander and falsification of the record of the Central Committee's meeting on December 16, 1892, a reply was received from the Censor by Mr. Nagiel. The letter reads as follows:

Bay City, Michigan,
December 18, 1892.

H. Nagiel,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir: Your complaints against the Central Committee and the editor of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 21, 1892.

Zgoda were received today and placed on record. The undersigned wishes to inform you that January 16, 1893, has been set aside as the date on which the Central Committee and the editor of Zgoda are to appear at the central headquarters of the Polish National Alliance, where they will be given a just and impartial hearing by me.

Until such time as a decision can be given in this matter, I beg of you to remain patient and to avoid contact with the accused--by word or pen.

It grieves me very much that I cannot be in Chicago any sooner, but my present duties as cashier in this section keep me busy.

I am equally sorry that such matters take up so much of our valuable time and disrupt the harmony of the Polish National Alliance. In order to weed out the evil, I will appear in person.

Sincerely Yours,

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M. Przybyszewski,

Censor of the Polish National Alliance

This letter has been published by us with the permission of the Censor. As the letter suggests, we will remain neutral in this matter until a decision is reached. In this respect the nonsense published in today's issue of Zgoda will also pass unnoticed. We reserve, however, the right to make known any documents or facts that may follow.

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THE POLISH PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION

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The Polish Patriotic Organization held its annual meeting Sunday, December 20, at 4:00 P. M., at the school hall of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. The attendance showed that the patriotism in the hearts of the Poles of Chicago is continually increasing.

The annual financial report was continued until the last Sunday of January. The following committee was chosen to inspect the books: Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, and I. Kowalski. Regulation of the membership is also a part of the duty of this committee.

A heated debate took place over a suggestion to permit women to become members of the organization. The results will be announced in the near future. It has been decided to have future meetings interspersed with recitations, songs, readings, etc.

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Among other important proposals agreed upon, it was decided to

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commemorate yearly the January Insurrection /Rising against

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Russia in 1863.

After the disposition of the matters concerning the Dramatic Circle and Knights, both part of the Organization, the election of officers was held. P. Ligman was elected president for the fourth consecutive time; his assistant became I. Kowalski; S. Zahajkiewicz was chosen secretary; F. Zagrzebski was elected financial secretary; T. Ostrowski, cashier; P. Ratkowski and J. Kaminski, trustees; J. Tomaszewski, business manager; and J. Dudzik, marshal.

The initial action of the new administration will be to arrange the program for the commemoration at the January Insurrection, regulate the membership books, amend the constitution, and arrange the additions to the regular meetings, namely, songs, recitations, drills by the Knights and Sokols, etc.

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The separate units of the Polish Patriotic Organization, Parish Choir, Dramatic Circle, Knights, Cadets, and Sokols, are growing steadily and their public demonstrations are the best indications of their growth.

The children's groups definitely prove the need for the continuance of such an organization. Every patriotic Pole who desires to do his share for the fatherland ought to join this society. In this group he will find the field of work his heart desires.

S. Zahajkiewicz, secretary

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WHAT THEY WRITE ABOUT US IN THE OLD COUNTRY

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(Editorial)

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The second article in the Lwow Przeglad relative to the Poles in America is devoted to the social and intellectual life of our compatriots in Chicago.

This life is evident in our Polish societies and organizations. The author refers to the three important organizations which have their headquarters in Chicago: The Polish Roman Catholic Union, under the guidance of the Blessed Heart of Jesus; the Polish Roman Catholic Union, under the guidance of the Holy Mother of Czestochowa; and the Polish National Alliance. He points out the fact that misunderstandings between these institutions tend to create much evil among the Poles.

The author also deals with these organizations separately and sees much good

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in each. The leaders of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, under the guidance of the Blessed Heart of Jesus (The article was written prior to the diet at Manistee--editor's note) are dealt with in the following way:

"The chairman of the Union is Peter Kiolbassa, City Treasurer, whose name often appears at the head of the list of Polish-American immigrants. Reverend Vincent Barzynski, C. R., is the spiritual councilor. This same P. Kiolbassa and Reverend Barzynski are the organizers of the first Polish parish in Chicago; both have made extraordinary sacrifices in the form of service for the spread of Polish life in Chicago."

The Polish National Alliance is also dealt with favorably:

"This society not only has a noble aim but its activities are widespread. Unfortunately its aim is not carried out scrupulously. Its membership

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 13, 1892.

numbers over four thousand. The highest ranking officer is the Alliance Censor. Only recently this office was given to Mr. Przybyszewski of Bay City, Michigan, who, according to what I have heard, is a young and energetic individual. The Alliance accepts everyone into its fold regardless of his religious belief. This is the major cause of the friction between the Polish National Alliance and the two organizations of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. The founder of the Alliance was Mr. Andrzejkiewicz of Philadelphia, one of the most able men of that city."

Further along in the article the author mentions the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Under the Guidance of the Holy Mother of Czestochowa, but does not deal with the last diet of the organization. It is apparent that the article must have been written before the convention, perhaps in June or the early part of July (the article was published in the early part of August).

Considering the principles of reciprocity of our Polish organizations, the

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author writes as follows:

"One of the greatest misfortunes of the Polish societies of influence in America is that they are continually at odds with one another. This sets a very bad example, and promotes hate and disunion among individual Poles. The blame lies on both sides, but the greater part of it rests on the Polish National Alliance."

The author of this article continues to write about the cause of this rift between the Alliance and the Union, contending that it originated from the frauds of Morgenstern and the diet in Buffalo. This matter is erroneously stated. In the first place, the diet at Buffalo did not take place after the abuses of Morgenstern were revealed, but before. Secondly, the break and friction, in a more important form, took place before the diet at Buffalo. This inaccuracy, along with a few others, tends to lessen the value of the article.

It must, however, be admitted that the article is written with honest intent.

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It points out humorously the hate of some of the members of the Alliance toward the pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. The author states that "whatever has been the gain of Chicago lies directly or indirectly in the deeds of Reverend Vincent Barzynski." In order not to be adjudged guilty of flattery we do not repeat the author's entire comment about this, but we feel that it is our duty to say that the writer highly praises the efforts of Reverend Barzynski and uses them as an example to others.

That he does not praise the activity of the common clergy in the same manner, is due to the fact that the writer is a clergyman himself. He states in the article that "there are many Polish priests in America who do not carry out their duties to the letter." To clear up the misunderstanding and the unfortunate results of it, the author suggests "the sending of a special apostolic vicar from Rome to Chicago."

After making an observation relative to the quarrel between the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the author comes to the conclusion that the differences will gradually disappear and peace will result (We

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trust to God that this prediction will come true!....).

The author of "Poles in America," in dealing with the Polish press in Chicago, considers the Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette) and the Reforma (Reform) to be the best edited. (Undoubtedly this is before the editorship of Mr. Rybakowski who took over the chair during the latter part of August.)

The following account, which deals with the Chicago schools and working conditions, is interesting to note:

"In every Polish parish of Chicago there exists a Polish school, where Polish instruction is given the pupils by nuns, either of the Holy Family of Nazareth order or the Felician; older children are given lessons by instructors. The largest school is located in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. In its beautiful building, which would be an asset to any city, are facilities that take care of four thousand children, who receive their training practically free

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of charge. A four-year college, the first of its kind in America, is connected with the school; eight teachers are assigned to this division. The parish also has an orphanage where over one hundred orphans are being sheltered. A large Polish hall, containing a stage, a dance floor and seats for five thousand persons, has also been erected in the parish.

"Several Polish-owned factories are also found in Chicago; only Polish workers are employed. In the Polish communities are found many Polish stores. Many American firms find it to their advantage to hire Polish clerks and salesmen, for otherwise the Polish people would not continue to patronize these stores."

The author also touches upon the political affairs of the Poles in America and considers their positions rather weak in view of the large number of Polish people. The following statement on this subject is made by the writer:

"It happens many times that on election day the Polish citizen, instead of

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casting his vote for the Polish candidate who is on the ballot, votes for the opposing candidate at the last minute. Because of this an Irish or German candidate invariably wins an office which under normal circumstances would go to a Pole, since the particular district is predominantly Polish."

In this article, found in the Prezeglad, there are many true comments about our conditions. There also can be found a few inaccuracies, and some things are not mentioned, especially those concerning the Polish National Alliance. Nothing is said about its library, museum and the like. But on the whole the article deals with us impartially and favorably. Apparently the writer of "Poles in America" is an unbiased individual who does not belong to any faction and judges us without any prejudice.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 7, 1892.

DELEGATES OF POLISH SOCIETIES LAY PLANS FOR PARTICIPATION
IN FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY
OF AMERICA BY COLUMBUS

Last night in the hall of the school at Bradley and Noble Streets, a large number of delegates of Polish societies from St. Hedwig and St. Stanislaus Kostka parishes convened to discuss plans for participation in the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

The meeting was opened by Reverend Vincent Barzynski, who spoke about the reasons for participating in this gala celebration. His proposals were simple, and everyone agreed with him. Many societies already have taken this matter up and their plans were revealed. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting.

The assembled group unanimously agreed to have Peter Kiolbassa, city treasurer, act as principal marshal for the Polish division. Mr. Kiolbassa's appointment to this position had been discussed at a previous meeting. He also was given

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the right to choose a number of assistants. Although the city treasurer is not in the city at present, it is believed without doubt that he will accept this position.

The question of music was brought up by the committee which had been appointed at the previous meeting. This committee, composed of presidents of five Polish societies, informed the delegation that it had already made arrangements to have two bands. Members of St. Hedwig parish said that they had engaged another band. Members of national societies asserted that they had three orchestras.

Presidents of some of the societies suggested that all the societies on dress parade appear in square caps. This suggestion was taken under consideration by a special committee, among which were Messrs. Mucha, Czekala, and others [first names not given]. A proposal to have some of the members march as soldiers with scythes was defeated.

The question of how the Polish societies will be arranged in the parade was brought up. After a short discussion it was agreed to have the societies

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divided into three divisions: military societies, church societies in full regalia, and a group of society members who will wear square caps or some other special head gear.

It was also agreed to take up all proposals with the Polish marshal, who will compare the proposals with the regulations set up by the central committee of the celebration exercises, under the direction of Gen. Miles and his staff. In this way accurate information will be had and all arrangements can be made to accord with the rules.

At the close of the meeting a motion was made to have a final meeting of all representatives of Polish societies, in order to review all plans. This was accepted. The final meeting was set for October 16, and will be held at 4 P. M. in the hall of the St. Stanislaus Kostka School. In case of urgent necessity the meeting may be held earlier.

In conclusion it must be pointed out that all societies were well prepared with their plans; their enthusiasm is worthy of mention.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 6, 1892.

PROPOSE MEETING OF COMMANDERS OF ALL POLISH MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

The following appeal has been received relative to participation in the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus:

"With the approach of the celebration activities commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, many organizations of Chicago are making preparations to participate. We, as Poles, should not let our interest lag in this direction.

"There is great need for unified preparations among our organizations. At a previous meeting of marshals of all Polish national societies it was unanimously agreed that all Polish military organizations, as well as civil, should work in unison in formulating plans for participation. Because of this agreement the representatives of Krakus of South Chicago, Krakus of St. Florian, and Krakus Division No. II agreed upon having the commanders of all the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 6, 1892.

military groups meet. They contended that such a meeting would help to avoid much unnecessary confusion. All commanders and captains are invited to attend this meeting on October 9 at 9 A.M. in the home of W. Zwierzynski, 715 West 17th Street.

"S. Terczewski"

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 26, 1892.

POLISH PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION ADOPTS NEW POLICY

A new resolution was adopted yesterday by the Polish Patriotic Organization at a meeting held at the Society's headquarters. It was decided that open-house meetings should be held every three months, with the purpose of spreading and fostering Polish patriotism. Guest speakers will be invited, among them, representative individuals and outstanding Polish priests. Readings will also be given. A committee was chosen to arrange these public meetings. Announcements will be made later. Everyone is invited to attend these quarterly sessions.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1892.

POLES IN CHICAGO

Divine Services were conducted yesterday, July 8, in the lower church of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, as is done on the first Friday of the month, for the benefit of our suffering Fatherland. Such devotional services are held on the first Friday of every month in accordance with the constitution of the Polish Patriotic Organization. The members of this organization gathered in their regular meeting hall after which they went in pairs to church, where the Reverend O. Kobrzynski was concluding the evening ceremonies.

Reverend W. Barzynski then ascended the pulpit and began a sermon on the infinite love of God for humanity. He indicated that this love demands on the part of the people as great love of God as they are capable of, aided naturally by Divine grace. Love is adequate and worthy only when it is sanctified by its direction toward God. This direction gives truth, worth and effectiveness to the love of the Fatherland as well. He further talked eloquently of the great and holy obligation of loving our Fatherland, and of the ways and means of fulfilling this obligation.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1892.

After this eloquent lesson which was heard with great fervor by the many men and women congregated there--the church was filled to capacity--the blessing of the Holy Eucharist followed.

As many Poles as possible should attend this service. It is better to lament the misfortune of our Fatherland silently to God once a month than it is to rant daily about its reconstruction without the aid of God.



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1892.

ALL PATRIOTS

(Editorial)



We are all patriots here but usually only by word or in the heart.

Where is there evidence of this?

The proof is such that each of us claims to be a "patriot"--but when it comes to action, there are no patriots, or only a mere handfull will come to the fore.

A mason grasps a trowel and by laying bricks proves that he is a mason, a carpenter holds a plane in his hand, and so forth. Each shows through his action what he is.

And a patriot?

More often, one is only so named--but he does not manifest it by deed.



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1892.

We omit here the thousands of important matters and mention but one, with which we are interested at present.

The patriots unite in associations, become members of various organizations, but only there, where the dollar attracts them, for insurance purposes.

From this, one can draw a direct conclusion that not patriotism, but the dollar and aid in the event of illness directs us to unite and belong to some kind of an organization.

But, some will say, what can we do since all associations have that kind of a constitution? Show us such an association where only patriotism is cultivated and we will belong to it! But there are no such associations.

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Are there none? Well, there are! There is in our parish a Organizacya Patryotyczna (Patriotic Organization), whose members do not receive death benefits or any material aid, because the aim of the



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1892.

Organizacya is work for the welfare of our Fatherland.

The patriotic organization is occupied with the planning of national exercises and recitals, it is the mother and guardian of our library, our Knighthood and Dramatic Circle--hence it extends its efforts in every possible manner to awaken the patriotic spirit and the language of the Fatherland. The members of the Organizacya Patryotyczna do not covet any benefits for themselves, on the contrary, they themselves make contributions of ten cents per month for patriotic purposes from which fund Organizacya had already on several occasions aided our persecuted brothers in the Fatherland.

Of those, then, who sincerely belong to the Organizacya we can say that they unite not for some benefit, not for any insurance reasons, but for the purpose of showing their patriotism through deeds, to toil in silence for the welfare of their brothers and Fatherland.

Consequently, a Pole who states that he is a patriot but does nothing toward spreading Polish ideals is no patriot. In the same way, one is not a cobbler,

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1892.



although he is able to sew a pair of shoes, yet, never sews them.

Thus, if some one states that he is a patriot, ask him if he belongs to the Organizacya Patryotyczna. If he answers in the negative, then, tell him that. . . a cobbler who does not sew shoes is no cobbler.

A Member of Organizacya Patryotyczna.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 27, 1892.

MASS MEETING

All Poles who wish to participate in the erection of the Polish Hall on the Northwest Side of Chicago are requested to attend a mass meeting on Monday, May 30, 1892, at Mr. M. Majewski's Hall, 779 Milwaukee Avenue.

The preparatory work of the committee, chosen from the delegates of various organizations, is finished and the time for action has arrived. The delegates of these organizations decided, at a meeting on May 16, to call a mass meeting of all right-thinking compatriots. A report of the work accomplished thus far by the delegates will then be read. Afterwards an election will take place of "commissioners", who will be empowered legally to sell shares. The erection of a Polish Hall should lie close to the heart of every good Pole, irrespective of whether or not he belongs to the association. Consequently the greatest possible number of our people should meet at the time and place designated.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 27, 1892.

Committee: V. Bardonski,
Joseph Piatkiewicz,
Michael Rzeszotarski,
Ignacy Krakowski,
Thaddeus Wild.



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IV ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH CONSTITUTION

Over 2,000 Chicago Poles jammed the auditorium of the St. Stanislaus Kostki's school to take part in yesterday's 101st anniversary celebration of the Polish Constitution of the Third of May, sponsored by the Polish Patriotic Organization. The advance publicity given the program was partly responsible for this splendid turnout. The large audience enjoyed an excellent program, which surpassed all expectations.

Father Francis Gordon, president of the Patriotic Organization, opened the evening ceremony with a speech of welcome. He pointed out to the audience that this type of program draws a bigger crowd than a dance or a theatrical program, both of which can seldom boast of so large an attendance. He called upon John Arkuszewski, the chairman for the evening to speak. After a few words of thanks, Arkuszewski introduced Walter Godlewski, who opened the program officially.



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IV The guest speakers of the evening were Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, teacher and poet; Rev. Felix Zwiardowski, pastor from Santa Maria, Texas; Peter Ligman; W. Jozwiakowski; and Rev. V. Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostki's Church.

S. Zahajkiewicz spoke with the fire of an inspired orator. The audience was breathless during his talk. A description of Poland prior to the signing of the constitution and the events leading to its formulation on the Third of May were the subject of his speech. His words were delivered straight from the heart, and enthusiastically received by the audience.

The second speaker, Rev. F. Zwiadowski, received a great ovation as he stood on the rostrum. He spoke of the noble efforts exerted by our people in order to maintain a high morale despite the hard trials undergone abroad. As a participant in one of the uprisings in 1863, he said that he firmly believed that the day of a free Poland will come. Because



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IV of this belief, already imbedded in the hearts of all our people, we are justified in trying to make this a reality, if not by us at least by our children. Being a true Pole, it was not difficult for him to convince the audience of this inevitable end. His encouraging words were an added incentive to the audience, for at the conclusion of the speech the applause was deafening.

May 10, 1892.

"The Polish Knights" was the theme of Mr. Ligman's talk. Facts of the early history of the Knights in the Poland of old were given. The events of the organization were then traced to the present. He depicted a vivid picture of conditions during those years. The heavy cloud of oppression that spread upon the peasants and their soil was compared with that of adjoining countries. The self-wilfulness of Kings of other nations by far surpassed that of Polish Kings, the speaker pointed out. Mr. Ligman



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IV had to pause many times during his speech because of the enthusiastic applause.

Then the popular Mr. Jozwiakowski took Peter Ligman's place on the speaker's stand. Prior to Ligman's speech, Jozwiakowski had spoken a few words to the audience. 'The Castle of Krakow' was the theme of his talk and he told our youth that it was at this castle that the declining Order of Knights revived. Besides the regular military routine, the recruits were given spiritual and physical training. It was this thorough training that made their rebirth a success. This is what is needed for our present orders here in Chicago, if their existence is to continue. He begged the young and the old to take more interest in this field and support the gymnasium (Sokol) schools.

The last speaker to take the stand was none other than our beloved pastor Rev. V. Barzynski. "Second to the love for God is the love for our fatherland," stated Rev. Barzynski. "This is in line with the



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IV statement made by St. Thomas Aquinas, the Divine Doctor of the Church, 'He who does not love his fatherland, does not love God.'" The speaker also added that Christianity without patriotism is Pharisaical.

The revered spokesman stressed the importance of the need of patriotic celebrations. He praised our youth for its staunch support in attending this celebration. (Their attendance overshadowed that of the older people, which actually embarrassed the latter.) "There are only two great Polish patriotic days to commemorate in a year, The Constitution of the Third of May and the Revolt of November. Therefore, there is no reason why every seat and all standing room should not be filled," concluded the guest speaker.

Chorus singing and instrumental numbers, interwoven with the speeches, added to the variety of the program. The rendition of national songs by the choir under the able direction of Andrew Kwasigroch, enlightened the spirit of young and old.



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IV The Polish Knights, trained by Mr. Ligman, gave a series of interesting drills. Incidentally, they paraded throughout the neighboring streets before the opening of this program. The purpose of this demonstration was to attract the people to attend this patriotic affair.

These drills brought out many unexpected feats, much to the admiration of the public. The military-like execution of the various orders was pleasing to the eye. This younger generation of Knights was truly a treat. The Order of Knights is composed of three divisions, namely, The First and Second Order of Cadets and the Zouaves. This last branch put on a brilliant demonstration of old-time warfare, using dummy arms.

The program was closed with the national hymn "Boze Cos Polske."



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1892.

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IV We regret the delay in opening the program. As customary, regardless of the significance attached to an affair, the public was late. At 7:30 P. M., the opening hour, the hall was less than half filled. Had the program started, countless interruptions would have ruined it, as people in two's and three's were gradually entering the hall and milling about for seats. The public also knows from past experience that programs of entertainment always start late, a reason why many are tardy. Many people have adopted the saying, "They won't start without us." It would be worth trying to start a program punctual to the minute, holding late comers at the door until the started number is completed. In this manner the people would get used to the idea of being on time or else miss a part of the program. This would be favorable to all, for interruptions would be averted and more time saved.



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6, 1892.

IS IT TRUE?

Some people say that the only time we gather in a crowd is when a ball or a dramatic play lures us. This certainly would be a fine demonstration of patriotism!

The Polish Patriotic Organization believes the contrary. This organization does not plan any balls nor theatricals. After all, we are not children who need be tempted with sugar and spice! Every Pole in Chicago is going to attend the ceremony commemorating the founding of the Polish Constitution and to show that he is a true patriot. By being present, the Poles will show that they revere the memory of their forefathers, that they respect the blood spilled by their fathers, that they have come to pay homage to an unforgotten national cause.



Those who in spite of being Poles will not attend this inspiring patriotic

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ceremony have not that national feeling so prevalent among true Poles, nor do they possess the spirit of patriotism.

Sunday, May 8, the Polish Patriotic Organization will complete preparations for a Third of May celebration, which will start at 7 P. M. We trust that the freedom-loving Polish people will fill to capacity the school hall at Bradley and Noble Streets. Prior to the ceremonies, several Orders of Polish Knights will put on a demonstration and march through several of the main streets in the neighborhood. After the parade, they will march to the school hall. To make this celebration a great occasion, to be treasured in the pages of the history of a worthy cause, the proceeds of the affair will be added to the fund of the Polish-Russian Catholics. Admission will be twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents for children.

The program will be as follows:

1. Opening Fr. Francis Gordon



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|-----|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 2. | Song, 'Mother of God' | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Mixed Chorus |
| 3. | Speech | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | S. Zahjkiewicz |
| 4. | Singing | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | School Girl's Choir |
| 5. | Declamation | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| 6. | Speech | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Fr. Felix Zwiardowski |
| 7. | 'Song of May' | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | St. Stanislaus' Kościel's
School children |
| 8. | Speech | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Peter Ligman |
| 9. | Drill | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Polish Knights |
| 10. | 'Wisla' | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Mixed Chorus |
| 11. | Speech | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | W. Jozwiakowski |
| 12. | 'Garland of May' | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Mixed Chorus |
| 13. | Speech | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Fr. V. Barzynski |
| 14. | Audience | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Polish National Hymn |



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1892.

POLISH PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION FORMS EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The Polish Patriotic Organization made plans to open an educational department, at its monthly meeting, held yesterday at 8 P.M., at St. Stanislaus Kostki's Parish. The financial committee also gave reports on the returns of the dramatic efforts of its affiliate, the Dramatic Club. The net profit of staging "Children of Israel" was \$191.65.

According to the plans revealed about the educational department, nine members will be chosen to make the plans. Among them will be the president of the patriotic organization, two priests, two teachers, two editors, and two young men. The secretary will interview all members chosen to see if they have agreed to accept the nomination. Further plans will be discussed at a meeting to be held March 27.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1892.

ANOTHER POLISH SOKOL ORGANIZED

Another Polish gymnastic society has been organized on the Northwest Side of Chicago called Polish Sokol No. II. Officers of this new organization are as follows:

Casimir Dorszynski, president; John Adamowski, vice-president; Stanislaus Schoeneich, secretary pro tem.; Maximillian Kaczmarek, financial secretary; Albert Matea, cashier.

This group will meet every Friday in Anton Greenwald's Hall, 668 Holt Street, at 8:00 P.M. Physical training classes will be held on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the same time.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1892.

All those interested are invited to attend any of the meetings or class sessions. Classes are held for men as well as boys.

One dollar initiation fee and twenty-five cents monthly is charged adults. Boys pay only fifteen cents per month.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1892.

THE LIBERTY LEAGUE

(Editorial)

The Liberty League can be of great service in the future and perform a great deal of good if it proves itself not to be a hindrance, in which case it will endanger its fundamental principles. Before joining it, a society should consider the principles upon which the league is founded, to the inclusion of its by-laws and immediate objectives, because although today there are many leagues which are outstanding in their field, there are also others which are poor imitations only.

The Liberty League announces that it desires the cooperation of those societies the efforts of which are towards the promotion of patriotism, Christian endeavor, temperance, woman suffrage, a better political system, and a higher standard of living.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1892.

What is the hidden meaning of these words? The most sublime ideas are expressed alongside the most ridiculous. Woman suffrage, for example, was propounded by Christianity, which has given woman an immortal soul and equal rights with man. But the apostolic emancipators of woman go to ridiculous extremes. They place woman above man, thus disrupting the most suitable division of duties in the family in the most absurd manner and contrary to natural law.

The work carried on for the betterment of political systems is taken up by all the political organizations, each formulating its particular platform. They begin with the Republican party and end with the extremist, anarchist, and nihilist. Each one of these organizations believes that its "ism" is the best.

Under the banner of temperance there are those who believe in moderation and those who deny themselves the minutest drop even for medicinal purposes.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1892.

Among the Christians there are those who observe Christian doctrines and traditions in detail and those who have adopted this religion under some peculiar form, such as the Mormons, Baptists, Russian Orthodox, etc.

For the promotion of better citizenship there are many organizations which, sponsored by various factions, are already in this field, each having its particular system for this purpose.

What does all this mean? In reality, it all means that all the societies that join the Liberty League, though they realize that they are fording the River of Darkness, gather to one common fold where the majority decides what system is best to recognize and which policies they are to follow and protect. Although each society keeps itself within its original aim, all submit to the majority rule, which governs the fundamental principles of the entire organization. From today on the Polish National Alliance will be subject to these conditions, made possible by the good graces of the Central Committee.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1892.

The Alliance, which has been primarily instituted for patriotic purposes, will lose all its independence to the majority rule of the Liberty League, which without doubt will join other radical organizations. Can anyone say today who will definitely gain superiority? Will this be agreeable in any degree to the Polish people? Will this fulfill their treasured dreams, or will it burst like a fancy bauble? Undoubtedly, the Alliance will have to accept the League's present platform.

The League, in one of its statements to the press, said that it adheres to the policy of vox populi, vox Dei (The voice of the people is the voice of God) and that it believes it does more common good for the common people than Dei Gratia (grace of God), for up to the present time, the close of the nineteenth century, Dei Gratia has not as yet fulfilled our most necessary needs and desires.

From this day "Vox populi, Vox Dei" will be recognized by the Polish National Alliance because "Dei Gratia" does not accomplish enough for the organization. "Vox populi" is the voice of the people, the voice for a greater League. It



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1892.

would not be so bad to adhere to the voice of the people, but to deny the grace of God is an entirely different matter. This is exactly what the Alliance is doing. It is now going to listen to the voice of the people, because it is the voice of God. This has been demonstrated during the French Revolution. In Paris the people avowed that there was no God, for the people were God. Anarchists, nihilists, and communists pay homage to this maxim. The Liberty League and the Polish National Alliance have now joined these ranks.

For what further purpose will these remarks serve? What is the use of making these assertions? What has been said will serve for the present. However, we will repeat that although the League would show that it is the most advantageous and accommodating organization for the people, which is shown by its previous accomplishments, the Central Committee was not justified in its action; it should have informed its constituents of its plans instead of acting independently. Had the Committee been concerned in presenting the Polish issue before the present Republican Congress, it would have refrained from joining the ranks of the Liberty League as yet. If the entire membership of the Alliance wanted to become a part of the League, a vote should have been cast. Nevertheless, the committee joined hands with the League on its own volition, just for publicity's sake.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 29, 1892.

ST. HEDWIG'S SOCIETY VOTES TEN DOLLARS FOR HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

A motion was made and carried to donate ten dollars to the Holy Family Orphanage by the members of St. Hedwig's Society at an annual meeting held Sunday, January 24, at St. Stanislaus School Hall. No new changes as to the constitution were made, with the exception of the new members who will receive full rating after six months in the society.

Compiled records showed that the membership of this organization at the end of 1891 was 118, capital on hand amounted to nine hundred dollars, and the value of the entire organization was placed at \$1,500.

An election of officers was held. Louis Krol was elected president; Constantine Micka, vice-president; and Jacob Dziewior, cashier.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1892.

MYSLEWSKI'S POLISH SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING AND
ELECTION

Last Thursday Myslewski's Polish Society held its annual election. Andrew Szulc was elected president; F. Wleklinski, vice-president; A. J. Kowalski, cashier; M. Durski, financial secretary. A committee was also selected to investigate the financial status of the organization.

A resolution was adopted to fine those members who become lax in attendance. A penalty of fifty cents was imposed. Those who break the by-laws will also be subject to this fine.

A motion was made and passed for the plans of a night carnival. For the plans and supervision a committee of four was chosen. Date of the bazaar to be decided in the future.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1892.

POLISH

SACRED HEART SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS FOR THE NEW YEAR

New officers were elected to head the executive board of the Sacred Heart Society No. 1, at a meeting held last Tuesday, at St. Stanislaus Kostki's Parish hall. The president's chair went to M. Kalaczynski; John Reich, vice-president; Stanislaus Czajka, recording secretary. J. Jedrzejewski was chosen guardian of the sick.

A resolution was passed lowering the initiation fees as follows: Those from the ages of 18 to 25, three dollars; from 25 to 35, five dollars, from 35 to 40 eight dollars.

The Sacred Heart Society No. 1, maintains a death benefit fund for their members. At the present time there are about 134 in this group. This



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1892.

organization is connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

Those who are of good character and standing and wish to join this Catholic organization are invited to attend any of our meetings, which are held every fourth Tuesday of the month. You will be convinced that it will be to your advantage to be a member of this organization.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1892.

YOUNG MEN'S CLUB MAKES CONTRIBUTION TO THE HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

As a result of their successful fifth anniversary program, the St. Casimir's Young Men's Club voted to have a committee present the Holy Family Orphanage with twenty-five dollars.

The committee visited the orphanage headquarters early this week and gave the money to Sister Maria Rosamunda. This was a timely gift and greatly appreciated by the staff.





Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1892.

PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION TO CELEBRATE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Last night the administrators of the Patriotic Organization agreed upon the 21st of this month as the best time to celebrate the first anniversary of the organization. The affair is to take place at the school hall at Bradley Street. On January 22 a special Mass will be held for the members who passed away. Evening services will end the anniversary celebration, after which social activity will follow in the school hall.

Besides songs, speeches, and recitations, drills by members of the organization will be an outstanding feature. All the divisions of the Knights and Cadets are to participate. The program will be entertaining and instructive. The public is invited free of charge.

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POLISH

WPA (U) 0001 3075

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

POLES IN CHICAGO

Extracts from the Annual Meeting of the
Patriotic Organization, December, 27, 1891

After the prayer the secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, and the financial secretary gave his report, which was accepted without objections.

It was suggested that the library be called "Parishina," and that the absent librarian should give a resume of its condition and operations at the next session.

A motion was made and carried that a mass be said for the purpose of asking heavenly assistance for our persecuted brothers in Europe. The mass will be said on the first Friday of each month. The pastor of the parish had been informed and has been asked to make the announcement in this paper. [Translator's note: Identity of church and pastor not given.]

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POLISH

WPA (ILL) PRO 3027

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

The secretary read the constitution of the newly formed dramatic unit of the Patriotic Organization. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Kralkowski made the suggestion that officers be elected to head this new group. As a result, three members were elected to the committee: Peter Ligman, F. Zagrzebski, and T. Krolik. They will examine the constitution and will give it full consideration for adoption.

A program for the month of January was planned, and the expense [involved] was discussed. The execution of these plans will be more generally discussed at a meeting set for this purpose for January 4th. A letter of invitation was read requesting the presence of this group to visit the Young Men's Club of St. Casimir's Church. The members lauded the work of the latter organization and accepted the invitation for the 17th of this month.

Pastor W. [only the initial is given] gave a vivid description of conditions among our people under Russian rule. A prayer was offered for their deliv-

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

III H

verance, and all the members were asked to attend the mass meeting in the Polish hall to protest against these unjust persecutions.

Peter Ligman was elected president, F. Wleklinski was chosen secretary, and Szczesny Zahajkiewicz was picked for the treasurer's chair. All the members of the financial committee were re-elected to fill the vacancy. Peter Czyzan was chosen marshall, and John Kunowski assistant marshal.

III B 2

I C (Russian)

III E

V A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1892.

POLISH SHOEMAKERS' SOCIETY GIVES A DRAMA AND CONCERT

Last Tuesday the John Kilinski Polish Shoemakers' Society presented a drama and concert at Schoenhofens Hall. The drama, "Two Husbands," was written by Mr. Korzeniewski. After the play the song "Uncle's Song," by Foedoy, and other selections followed.

The hall was filled to capacity, and both the play and the music were enjoyed by all.

We have organized a society called "Filaretow," which is patterned after the original society of 1819, in Vilno, Poland. This society held its first public meeting here on December 28, 1891, and it will be fitting to tell about the birth of this organization.

Research in Polish historical data revealed to us that this society was prevalent after the dominance of Poland in European affairs. Who were



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POLISH

I C (Russian)

III E

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1892.

V A 2

these people of olden days? They were composed of the younger generation attending the university of Vilno in 1819. This immediately brings out the character and ability of the members. It was a group of young people, in the prime of their lives, level-headed and light-hearted youths who had not as yet faced the grim realities of life or become hardened by its outcome. It was a youth that was interested in the field of education, not children struggling to earn a daily piece of bread. It was an organization of young people whose minds were constantly above the clouds, and whose feet seldom touched the ground. They were free from the toils of the day, enabling them to devote their time to the finer things of life. The fires of their ambitions contended with the cultural limitations of the world. Their lives were more polished and accustomed to good fortune, whereas, the others were brought up amidst slovenly conditions filled with poverty and hard labor.

The epoch of the struggle of existence brings out the character of the ideals of the people. Today, when life is composed mostly of daily



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POLISH

I C (Russian)

III E

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1892.

V A 2

humdrum occurrences, the working for daily sustenance, and the utilization of the few earned pence leaves very little time for anything else. Consequently, very few ever rise above this existence, very few have an opportunity for higher learning and, therefore, this prosaic condition seems to impregnate itself more into these people. Those who do go ahead are those generally of the younger generation - among the youth. The pursuit for a living takes on for them a different appearance. Not being familiar with this phase of life they try to find it out. They envision new regions of hope; - new horizons for opportunity. The stigma of these outlooks has taken affect. Perhaps this may be only the imagination of youth, or the dominance of a greater driving force, out of reach of the common horde. This is my humble opinion which was formulated through the views of my youthful eyes. This is the idea of the present age. It unfolds laboriously before the eyes of the many, only to quickly disappear again amidst its trifling origin from which it arose. Only a few grasp each meaning. Too few!



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POLISH

I C (Russian)

III E

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1892.

V A 2

The era in which the young students lived, in the early part of the nineteenth century of subdued Poland, was entirely different. They existed in a world of pretentious freedom. This was a result of the forced military government of the despotic and strange rulers who took control of Poland. This subjugation of Poland brought about a yearning in the hearts of all Poles - a yearning for freedom.

The reign of Napoleon brought renewed hopes to the people. Many of the younger generation participated in the call to arms by Napoleon; the hopes for freedom became greater, and the shackles of submission became a bit looser. As a result each day brought new uprisings followed by violences. Very few fought for their rights of liberty. They took whatever was offered to them in silence, yet they participated in whatever movement was current. At these popular movements they expressed their wants and desires, for they were constantly filled with new hopes of becoming free.



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POLISH

I C (Russian)

III E

V A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1892.

Napoleon's might and power, his visit to Lithuania and Poland, brought a golden glimpse of hope to Poland. This new hope became deeply rooted among the young and old and the cultured and illiterate, for upon this rested the liberation from the relentless Russians. Thousands of lives were lost in Napoleons support. Fathers, brothers, sons sacrificed their lives but in vain; the loss of hope followed. Finally under the reign of Alexander I, temporary resignation and the darkening of the hopes of liberty enveloped the Polish race.

Such were the conditions under which the students organized, their goal being the restoration of the fight for liberty and the perpetration of their ideals. They wanted to renew and make deeper in the hearts of their people, the feeling of becoming a free nation.

This body of young students was composed of scholars from the various parts of the country which was once Poland. Among these students existed



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1892.

a number who belonged to the former ruling class. They had no interest in the finer things. Pomp and frivolity filled their former lives and still had held its effect under present conditions. Others were brought up under the influence of the Tsars and were swayed by their policies. Finally there were those who were merely interested in play and very little in education. Yet, a large part of the student body was not dormant, they were familiar with the prevailing conditions. Out of this group arose Thomas Zan who organized the society of "Promienisci" (an organization that radiated hope for the Polish people).

This order upon seeing the sad condition of the country began to take steps to uplift the general morale of the populace. They became more bold in their defense of rights and in their demands for freedom. Every opportunity that afforded itself was taken advantage of and put into force, to further their cause. They spread over the entire country to preach their doctrines. The outlook was sad. Poverty was hand in



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POLISH

I C (Russian)

III E

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1892.

V A 2

hand with illiteracy throughout the rural sections. Industrial and commercial activity was at a standstill. Selfishness was everywhere evident and unity was sorely needed. Against these barriers this newly organized body pitted itself.

This noble fraternity was granted permission to organize by the dean and curator of the University of Vilno. It represented six different districts, each being recognized by the colors of the rainbow, and each color represented a district. Each section had its district leader and assistant and other minor officers necessary to carry out the duties of the organization. This entire system was headed by nine men. At the head of this group was Mr. Zan. The origin of the name of this organization is not known, however, there are those who accept it as being the result of Zan's theories. He believed that beauty, tenderness, and innocence were the three outstanding virtues of man and which radiated from God's creation of him. This was the accepted theory of the entire brotherhood.



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I C (Russian)

III E

V A 2

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1892.

The central body supervised the operation of the organization, which was not only brotherly but national as well. The rich paid for the poor, the intelligent assisted their friends who were less apt in acquiring constructive learning. To this central group, a department of philology was added. Its aim was to preserve the native tongue, enrich literary efforts, and preserve the art of typography.

These pioneers, who took it upon themselves to bolster the spirit of their race, not only promoted its existence in the University proper, but spread out beyond its walls and enrolled private individuals. They all strived with difficulty and enthusiasm to uplift and preserve the ideals of their crumbling nation. They knew that by getting the people familiar with the appalling conditions through proper education, it would be possible to avert the present crisis. They were acquainted with the economical status of each populated province. Through these means they were in a better position to further their cause. Better programs could be easily adopted and put into force for better results.

[To be continued in the next issue].



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1891.

NEW POLISH BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

The Fifteenth Ward Building and Loan Association, organized on June 8, 1891, will hold its third meeting at Mr. Joseph Kowaczek's Hall, 1025 North Hoyne Avenue on June 22 at 7:30 P. M. We wish to inform the public that our association is still in the process of organization. At present, we are not accepting any money, but new members. This will not be a small organization of ten or fifteen members. We desire to have a large gathering at which we will discuss ways and means of organizing a building and loan association, and elect qualified persons for officers of the association.

At present, we have two temporary officials: John Lewandowski, president, and Constantine Swiatkowski, secretary. As soon as we have a thousand members the association will be legally organized. Then the members will pay their dues which will be twelve and a half cents on one share. We



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1891.

will then have a right to elect regular officials. This rule was made at the last meeting. We have applicants already for 316 shares. Brothers please do not delay, for we need such an Association at St. Hedwig's Parish.

Let us take a look at St. Stanislaus Kostka's Parish. In that parish, there are many building and loan associations, and every one is in a fine condition. Our parish is so large that we could have two or three of them, yet we have none.

Let us all gather at the above mentioned hall on Monday, June 22, and we will be convinced that it is easier to help one another than to pay a large rate of interest and nice premiums to downtown rich banks.

In the name of the committee
Constantine Swiatkowski, Secretary,
1057 Dudley Street.



Chicago Tribune, June 8, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

POLISH RESIDENTS CELEBRATE.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of St. Stanislaus Society Observed.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the society of St. Stanislaus was celebrated by the Polish people at St. Stanislaus Hall last evening. This was the first Polish society organized in the United States. The Polish colony in Chicago then numbered forty-five families and Peter Kiobassa brought together a group of twenty-five persons for literary and religious culture. Father Szulak, a Jesuit-priest, was chosen spiritual adviser, and he soon organized a church. The Polish population of the city is now 100,000 and St. Stanislaus Church has 20,000 communicants.

The exercises began yesterday morning, solemn high mass being celebrated at 10 o'clock, accompanied by an orchestra of seventy-five pieces.

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Chicago Tribune, June 8, 1891.

WPA (UL) PROJ 30275

In the afternoon the society paraded the streets in the vicinity of the parish. An elaborate program was carried out at St. Stanislaus Hall in the evening. The hall was decorated with flowers and American and Polish flags. Jacob Towaszewski, President of the society, delivered an address of welcome which was followed by local and instrumental music under the direction of A. J. Kwasigroch. Addresses were delivered by Peter Kiolbassa and the Rev. Father Vincent Barzyuski, rector of the parish.

The program ended with the presentation of the Polish play "Blayek Opetany," by members of the choir.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1891.

BANQUET OF POLISH SINGERS AT THE PALMER HOUSE

Polish songs were heard last night at the Palmer House, one of the finest hotels of our city, during the banquet given by the Polish Allied Singers of America. The banquet was to celebrate a contest sponsored by the Allied Singers on the best composition of a cantata to be sung at the 100th anniversary of the declaration of the Polish Constitution of the Third of May.

Twenty compositions were submitted from many parts of America and Europe. The prize for the best composition was one hundred dollars.

The following choir leaders were selected as the judges of the contest: Hans Balatka, J. Frereka, N. Leduchowski, A. Seebaum, and Anthony Mallka. The judges selected the cantata "Tam Na Wschodzie Gwiazda Swieci" (In the East Shines a Star), which was composed by Mr. Titus Ernest, of Utica, N. Y.

About one hundred persons participated in the banquet, among them prominent Poles of Chicago. The banquet was held in the hotel's banquet hall, which



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1891.

was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The Polish Singers Alliance of America, the Chopin's Quartette of Chicago, and the Harmony's Quartette of Milwaukee thrilled the guests with their songs.

Mr. K. Mallek, president of the Polish Singers Alliance of America, delivered a short address. He was followed by Mr. E. I. Slupecki, who spoke about the Polish Singers Alliance in America. Other speakers were Mr. S. Nicki, who talked about Poland, and Mr. Michael Osuch, who gave a speech about America, our adopted country. Mr. E. Seebaum spoke in the name of the judges of the contest and Mr. E. Z. Brodowski about the Polish Constitution of the Third of May (1791).



There were other speakers, among them Mr. Jan Smulski.

The solo numbers were by Mr. Wojnicki and Mr. Slupecki, of Milwaukee.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, March 5, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO
Polish Patriotic Organization Holds Important Meeting



The Educational Department of the Polish Patriotic Organization of St. Stanislaus Parish held a meeting at St. Stanislaus Hall last night.

At this meeting the aims of this society were discussed. The principal aim is to spread a general campaign of education in the form of Polish patriotic literature, Polish music, both church and national, among the Polish people. It is also proposed to develop the artistic talents of our people, that they may become able representatives of dramatic art, especially national. Generally speaking, the purpose of the organization is to educate the Polish youth.

We know that the beginning is very hard, for it is the custom of the Poles only to look at one another everytime anything not immediately practical is proposed.

One of our difficulties in America is that many of us who lack the necessary qualifications for a given job refuse to improve ourselves by hard study.

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II B 2 f

II B 2 g

I A 1 a

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, March 5, 1891.



We have no courage to acknowledge it, and even refuse to believe that this deficiency can be overcome.

The Educational Department desires to do away with this deficiency by conducting special conferences in which the youth may get together and discuss different subjects.

If the members of the Department will work steadily, efficiently, and systematically, there can be no doubt that the result of their labors will be evident in a short time. Not the one who only plans, but the one who plans and executes accurately is the one to conquer difficulties large and small. Cooperative work always brings its fruit.

Let us act, brother patriots! Mutual confidence, understanding, orderly meetings and patient performance of our obligations will make us benefactors of the Polish youth.

Your deeds will be written in gold letters in the book of life and in the hearts of those for whom you will open treasures of knowledge, treasures

III B 2
II B 2 f
II B 2 g
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, March 5, 1891.



of beauty; for whom you will open temples of universal and national wisdom.

Those who doubt should retreat; let them be silent; they should not discourage others.

The one who discourages others takes a great responsibility upon himself before God and country.

There are people who criticize everything no matter how good it is, and who are glad if they succeed in spoiling the work of others.

Such satisfaction is disastrous and will be punished by God, let alone that quite often the people discover such foxes.

The harder the beginning the more courage, understanding and cooperation we need. Constructive criticism is useful too if given at the right time.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 24, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

With a view to increasing the field of activity of its Educational Department, the Polish Patriotic Organization will hold a meeting on Feb. 25, 7:30 P.M., at Saint Stanislaus's school hall.

All clergy, officers of church societies, teachers, organists, editors of newspapers and choir singers, as well as all citizens interested in the Polish Educational Department, are invited.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1891.

POLES WILL OPEN A NEW HALL

The new Polish hall at St. Stanislaus Parish building is almost completed and will be opened next Sunday at 7:30 P.M.

This great event will be celebrated with the presentation of a great Polish play, written by W. X. K. Kozlowski, and based on the last Polish insurrection against Russia.

The play is a tragic drama of difficult execution, but the amateurs who will take part in it are well-known for their ability and we are confident that it will satisfy the public.

The stage, which is beautifully decorated, has been arranged by stage experts from the Chicago Grand Opera House.

The scenery on the main curtain is taken from the painting of Elias, and it represents Muscovites shooting at people coming out of a church. The other



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1891.

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scenes are also very beautiful and artistic. Their perspective is such as to give a perfect impression of distance. This impression is so realistic that many persons have asked why such a big hall has been built in the back of the old one.

The reserved seats are only 35 cents; others 25 cents; children half the price.

Remember that this play is presented for the benefit of the parish choir the Polish Cadets, and the Polish Knights.

Tickets for this play are worth at least a dollar apiece, but the committee desires to have a large audience. Let every one see this play and thus encourage those who devote their time and energy disinterestedly. Remember that the parish choir works not only for the glory of God but also for the honor of the parish and your pleasure.

The Cadets of Saint Stanislaus work also disinterestedly.

The Knights have neither income nor privileges of any kind, on the contrary,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1891.

all they have is lots of trouble and expenses. Hurrah! Long live the parish choir! Long live the Cadets! Long live the Knights of the Polish Queen's Crown!

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POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. IX, No. 50, Dec. 10, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROCLAMATION TO NATIONAL SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO

Dear Fellow Citizens:

About ten years ago the Harmony Society of Chicago sent notice that in order to preserve the language of our forefathers they demanded the building of a Polish library.

The Harmony Society sent letters to all Polish societies and organizations to join with us, to help support, upkeep and to enrich this library. Only few societies were interested in this undertaking. They donated money and elected the officers. In their constitution they resolved that this library be made free to all our fellow citizens, and to the Polish people interested in supporting a library of this kind. In a short time whether due to lack of money or for other reasons the societies withdrew, leaving the upkeep of this library upon the shoulders of the Harmony Society, and the Society of Teachers. Shortly afterwards the Society of Teachers withdrew, leaving the Harmony Society the sole means of support for this library. The kind of support given this library by our society in the last few years can be ascertained by examining our books. The newest and best books obtainable written by prominent Polish poets and writers can also be obtained from the secretary. Today the library numbers nearly 1,500 volumes.

Zgoda, Vol. IX, No. 50, Dec. 10, 1890.

To this day the library is and will continue to be the property of the Harmony Society. There is a clause in the constitution stating that when times are better and the people show more interest in supporting an institution of this kind, the Harmony Society will permit other Polish societies to join and help enlarge and enrich this library.

In the last ten years since this library was established, many new societies were organized which could help continue this library. Even the P. N. A. at the last meeting, held in November has taken steps with the aid of the Harmony Society, to open its own Polish library.

For nearly one hundred thousand Polish people in our city, we should have at least one good library in a beautiful building, with books of the best and highest quality. But one society such as the Harmony, cannot take care of so great an undertaking. Therefore we are asking you with the permission of the officers. Do you, dear fellow citizens, want to work hand in hand in supporting, upkeeping and enriching the Polish library in Chicago? Do you want to take care of it, own it and add to the financial needs of this library? The cost of the upkeep is not very high. It is up to you to donate whatever you can. We suggest that each society interested in this send two or three delegates to the special meeting to be held Sunday evening, January 11, 1891 at Nalepinski's Hall.

Zgoda, Vol. IX, No. 50, Dec. 10, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

There it can be decided whether the societies are in favor of one big library or whether each society will organize and maintain a library of their own.

At this meeting a new constitution will be written to be used by all libraries whether united as one or under their own separate ownership. A central group of officers will be elected, a librarian or librarians to be selected from the best men obtainable, through the aid and votes of all the present delegates. All delegates chosen to represent their group, please be present.

Harmony Society of Chicago

M. Rzeszotarski, President

J. Olbinski, Secretary

[ST. STANISLAUS ASSOCIATION HAS ANNIVERSARY] WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The seventh anniversary of the Polish Benevolent Association of St. Stanislaus Kostka occurred yesterday. At 1 A.M. a large concourse of our Polish citizens assembled at the church of the society on Milwaukee Ave. near Division St., where appropriate religious services were held. Father Juskeivitz officiated at the altar. A noteworthy feature was the fine orchestral music.

In the afternoon the society met at the hall, corner of Noble and Bradley Sts., and took action on the organization of a central Polish-American committee. The Polish population of Chicago is quite large and the members are among the most thrifty and orderly of our citizens.

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The Chicago Times, Nov. 15, 1872.

POLISH

[ST. STANISLAUS ASSOCIATION HAS ANNIVERSARY] WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The seventh anniversary of the Polish Benevolent Association of St. Stanislaus Kostka occurred yesterday. At 1 A.M. a large concourse of our Polish citizens assembled at the church of the society on Milwaukee Ave. near Division St., where appropriate religious services were held. Father Juskevitz officiated at the altar. A noteworthy feature was the fine orchestral music.

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Zgoda, Vol. VII, No. 49, Dec. 5, 1888.

ORGANIZATION OF MIECZYSTAW

A newly organized club of National Polish Artisans of King Mieczystaw I held its meeting the 18th of November at the hall of Mr. Albert Kowalski, on the corner of Noble Street and Milwaukee Avenue.

At first they read the constitution, its aims, and the future of this newly organized club, and then they invited the president of the N. P. A., Mr. Osucha, to be their speaker.

Mr. Osucha, taking the stand, expressed his gratification that brothers joining the new organization understood its qualities, its merits, and the importance of it to the Polish National Alliance, and so every one expressed the feeling of readiness in joining this alliance.

The National Alliance, he said, labors for the nation and so expressed itself in its constitution. Under the banner of the organization we can work without fear. Our work is open and so our aim to be larger and better needs your support. Here in America we have freedom, and so for this reason we should take advantage of it by giving our nation the greatest support.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic
Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

a. National

III B 3 a

Przebudzenie, Sept. 29, 1939.

POLISH

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[PULASKI'S ANNIVERSARY]

In connection with the forthcoming commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the death of General Kazimierz Pulaski, the Polish community here is displaying much interest in the preparations for that superb occasion.

The celebration is being sponsored by the joint committees of all local Polish societies and lodges.

The National Catholic Church Parish and Lodge No. 129 of the Polish National Alliance designated Mr. Stanislaw Gustas and Mr. Wladyslaw Witczak as their representatives to the joint committees.



Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 48, Nov. 26, 1936.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

This year's Thanksgiving Day will be a real day of joy and happiness, for our country "got out" of darkness and uncertainty and is entering on the path to prosperity.

The danger of further depression is over and the number of unemployed has decreased by four millions this year. The industries have returned to the normal production of 1929 and the wages of the workers are going up.

The large corporations paid for the first time this year, the biggest dividends they ever did and there is hope that the whole industry is on the road to a bright future.

By electing President Roosevelt again as a leader of the nation the American People is sure that not only the return of prosperity has well started but that it will continue for the next few years, especially after the revival of industry.

On Thanksgiving day we may look into the future with more peace and assurance than any other nation of the world. We are free from the nightmare of depression and war. Our country is undergoing a national re-birth.

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 48, Nov. 26, 1936.

While there is bloodshed in other countries and nations rebel against the dictators imposed upon them, we, armed with the voting ballot, have won over the economical tyranny and are on the road to a real democracy without disturbing any fundamental principles.

The American nation is rid of depression, and of all kinds of demagogues living off the public, who tried to run the country by maintaining economical slavery.

Happily we rid ourselves of the Republican party, the Liberty League, Father Coughlan, Al. Smith, Dr. Townsend, the capitalistic press prestige and above all, the Bolshevik scare, which has been scaring the American people for some time past.

Let us thank the Almighty Creator on Thanksgiving Day for freeing us from a six year depression and also that we did not fall into the slavery of capitalistic parasites to be controlled by the biggest traitors of the country.

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POLISH



The Weekly Zgoda, Mar. 5, 1931.

IN THE MATTER OF CELEBRATING THE NATIONAL FESTIVALS

The Polish National Alliance Central Board has sent out a special proclamation, in which it calls the attention of the P.N.A. Communes and groups, and also of the Alliance patriotic public to this year's May 3, Polish national festival, to be celebrated in commemoration of the 140th anniversary of the Polish Constitution. That day should be celebrated by the P.N.A. members as truly as Alliance holiday, approved and proclaimed as such by the Alliance authorities.

The P.N.A. leading role in arranging and conducting the celebrations of Polish national festivals, especially that of May 3, has caused an unfriendly reaction on the part of our native opponents, who grumble and mutter that the Polish National Alliance has assumed to itself a monopoly in such matters.



The Weekly Zgoda, Mar. 5, 1931.

To appease the envious voices we reply that the Alliance's predominant role in staging and celebrating national festivals in general, and that of May 3, in particular, is fully consistent with the Alliance's public service for the past 50 years of its existence. During those long years, the Polish National Alliance has been the only guardian and priest over that national memorial's sacred fire among the Polish immigrants, and has celebrated the national festivals not only in the sense of its duty, but because it knew how to arrange it on a larger scale and on a deeper tone than could have been done by anybody else. It has been noticed on numerous instances and in many communities that without our initiative the national festivals either are celebrated very inadequately, or else are not celebrated at all.

The Polish National Alliance is most aptly prepared to take care of such festivals, knowing how to make them efficient in obtaining both moral and material results.

-WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Weekly Zgoda, Mar. 5, 1931.

On such occasions, especially on the May 3, festival, there are solicited donations to the educational fund, with which to serve the educational needs of the Polish public; and the Polish National Alliance is best prepared to carry out that task. For these reasons the Polish National Alliance has full right to regard the celebrating of the National festivals, and that of all May 3, in particular, as predominantly its own privilege and duty.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Feb. 8, 1929.

BATORY SOCIETY TO ENTERTAIN THE STEPHEN BATORY
SOCIETY, BRANCH NO. 1103.



The Polish Roman Catholic Union will play host to the public next Tuesday night at Walsh's Hall, corner Noble and Emma Streets. The occasion will be the first annual ball.

The date, co-incidentally, is the birthday both of Kosciuszko, and our own Abe Lincoln, it is, therefore, expected that the public will be in a festive mood and will attend the party en masse.

The committee in charge of the affair promises an unusual program, never hitherto witnessed in Chicago; and the promise of Mr. Chonarzewski and his committee is always fulfilled faithfully, and even beyond expectations.

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Przebudzenie, Dec. 4, 1927.

POLISH

[POLES CELEBRATE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION]

In commemoration of the November insurrection a great celebration will be held this Sunday, December 4, at the Polish National Church, at the corner of North Wood and Iowa streets.

The beginning of the celebration will be marked by addresses of prominent speakers. The program offers performances by school children, patriotic declamations and other interesting numbers. A play, based on the November insurrection and our latest struggles for independence, will be presented at the evening gathering.

The celebration is being sponsored by the parochial committee of the Polish National Church and the associated group No. 44 of the Polish National Coherence.

Admission is free to everybody.



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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 1, 1927.



CHICAGO POLES HONOR WAR DEAD

On May 31, 1927, Memorial Day, Polish Organizations of Chicago paid tribute to the dead war veterans of all wars in which the United States had participated. At an early hour of the morning, graves of the veterans were being decorated and services held which were intended for the benefit of all cemeteries in Chicago. The graves of veterans at Saint Adalberts cemetery, were decorated by Pulaski Post No. 86, of the American Legion; and by the Ladies Auxiliary, at the Resurrection cemetery, Town of Lake post No. 7; the Polish-American Alliance and the Ladies Auxiliary No. 7, and the American Veterans Alliance donated a beautiful wreath to each cemetery. In the afternoon the veterans paraded on Michigan Avenue, to remind Chicago organizations of the consecration and death of soldiers of various wars.

Taking part in this huge parade were Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American and world-war veterans. The sight of these veterans-marching-was very impressive, and was witnessed by about 300,000 people, who lined both sides of Michigan Boulevard, for more than two hours. The marshal of the parade was General James Stuart; he was followed by cadets and veterans of foreign wars. The marshal of the American Legion was Captain Ferre C. Watkins. Also participating in the parade were women of various veteran organizations. In the ranks of this parade were representatives of the various foreign veteran groups, including Scouts, and the National Guards of Illinois. The gun salute was given by soldiers of the 122nd field artillery, under the command of colonel S. Lawton.



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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 1, 1927.

The parade started at Chicago Avenue and Michigan Boulevard, and ended at Roosevelt Road. The Polish divisions in this parade made a splendid showing. Leading the Polish division was military band of Haller's Army. Following the band was Marshall Leon T. Walkowicz, commander of the Polish-American Veterans Alliance, Francis J. Kempa, adjutant General, Nicholas Pietrzykowski, Treasurer, and W. Wojciechowski director. The flag bearers for the Polish-American Veterans Alliance were Francis Kondrocki, John Johnson and John Skupien; the flag bearer for the Town of Lake, Post No. 7, American Legion flag, was Felix Wolniakowski; Francis Ewer was the American flag bearer.

Members of the Polish-American Veterans Alliance, in uniform, followed the flags under the command of Captain John Ciaglo, whose adjutant was Lieutenant Miecislau Glod. Next in order were the Polish Army Veterans, whose Marshal was Walter Brudzniski; the leaders of the Polish Army Veterans Society were John Szymanski, General Secretary, Michael Rudncki, Treasurer and Joseph Cwik, President. The flag bearers of this organization were Albert Jastrzemski and Walter Dobrowolski. The second Polish division in the parade were veterans not in uniform, under the command of John Gall, commander of Woodrow Wilson Post, No. 3; his adjutant was Stephen Kozuch, commander of Ironsides Post.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 1, 1927.

The majority of the American and Polish veterans who participated in the parade, were not in uniform. Many other American Veteran Alliances who took part in this huge parade were: Rossevelt Post No. 4; Brighton Park Post No. 15; Cragin Hanson Post No. 18; and Ironsides Post No. 16.

On the reviewing stand was Vice-President of the United States, General, Charles G. Dawes; Governor of Illinois, Len Small; General James Stuart; John A. Pelka and William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 16, 1926.

HENRY SIENKIEWICZ AND THE POLES IN AMERICA

(Editorial)



Ten years have elapsed since the death of one of the greatest writers in the history of the Polish nation, Henry Sienkiewicz. The city of Warsaw, capital of Poland, paid homage to the memory of this great master of the pen by holding honorary services. But at this time, we must ask, what has been done by the Polish element in America in this direction. It is true, the Polish press in America released notices and lengthy editorials in regard to this very momentous occasion, the anniversary. But it is quite evident that the matter is considered closed at this point.

Granted, we may be engrossed in the work that current affairs and events of the day bring us; but shall we continue to bury in oblivion, the oncoming anniversaries, as completely as we have buried this tenth anniversary of the death of this great man? Is the Polish-American element sufficiently satisfied to commemorate the memory of this great writer with nothing more than a few newspaper articles, appearing on, or shortly before the anniversary. This simple gesture will not adequately justify this noble cause. Our National sentiment and pride should not allow us to pass up the day marking the death of this great man, as only another calendar day. The time to act is now, by inaugurating an educational movement to stimulate the life of Polish spirit in America.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 16, 1926.



This spirit is now in an advanced stage of petrification. It is not interested in Polish literature; and is becoming disinterested in Polish-American life in general. Therefore, it does not lend any importance to the development of Polish culture; but leaves it, instead in a sad state of neglect.

Old Polish pioneers who were born in Poland, and who brought the love of National spirit, with them, have fond recollections of the heavenly joy they derived from acting the works of Mickiewicz, Slowacki, Krasinski, and Sienkiewicz, great Polish poets and writers; and from time to time they visit and seek out the works of Polish authors in the libraries of the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union and many other public libraries. However, the Polish-American youth does not listen to reason; and he does not see the objective and purpose of these visits to the libraries. The result is that we hear, on many occasions the following questions: "What shall be our fate? "Will we eventually divorce ourselves from our nationality and adopt the language and customs of other?" We are at a loss to find logical answers to the above questions.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 16, 1926.

This, most certainly, is the opportune time for the Polish press in America to start a powerful and nationwide drive to stimulate and create the habit of reading not only the works of authors in the language of America and other foreign nations; but of Sienkiewicz and many other illustrious writers of Polish origin. We are sure a campaign of this kind would bring about the desired results. In addition to newspaper propaganda let us organize Literary Circles of Polish Art. Favorable American propaganda, advocating literature now holds first place; in second place, we find the English; in third, the German-Jewish; but further search of statistics, reveals little or no propaganda designated to Polish literature. Of course, the reason for this is that during the era when the development of literary works reached its highest peak, Polish literature was suppressed by those nations who dominated Poland namely; Russia, Germany and Austria and who continued to obliterate their literature, speech, and customs until Poland was declared a free and independent nation.

In 1919, the land regained its indentity and was no longer looked upon as merely a geographic unit.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 16, 1926.

Therefore, in this short time we cannot expect to be ranked on an equal basis with other nations, but we can do much to improve our position. In scanning the many textbooks used in public, elementary and highschools and colleges, only a few paragraphs are devoted to matters relative to the Polish nation or its people. Through this proposed constructive literary propaganda, we could expect and would receive more notice, and could place pupils of Polish descent on par with those of other nationalities, building thereby, a National pride and greater prestige.

The questions of vital importance are: "How can the Polish youth in America become interested in national and international affairs? or, to what source can he turn, to learn how to respect most fervently the land of his people?" To these questions and serious problems there is but one answer, and-that answer is the propagation of Polish literature. This campaign for literary supremacy, will be a test of our influence and interest in national activity. In this hard struggle we have no room for petty differences such as a Political opinion, foreign or domestic. Here in the United States, where freedom of speech is a constitutional right, nothing should stand in the way of progress.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 16, 1926.

Our shortest route to success is through the introduction of Polish books, particularly those written by H. Sienkiewicz, to our younger generation. The efforts of only one newspaper to carry on this propaganda would be futile, and to no avail, therefore, we appeal to all of our fellow members of the Polish Press to cooperate. With such a united front we cannot fail. Let this tenth anniversary of the death of Henry Sienkiewicz stand out in full view as a burning cross, to attract the attention of all. And let us, in this same manner, retain this nationwide attention; not only by public manifestations and memorials to this great man; but let us all become thoroughly familiar with his works which will be here for all time, and shall be considered masterpieces worthy only of the pen of a literary genius. Let us then, in this practical manner, learn to observe to our great advantage, our important National anniversaries.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 250, Oct. 25, 1926.

ADDRESS OF MINISTER CIECHANOWSKI.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. JOHN CIECHANOWSKI, MINISTER OF
POLAND TO THE UNITED STATES, AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION OF POLISH-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS AT
MUNICIPAL PIER HALL, CHICAGO.

Mr. Vice-president, Your Honor, Mr. Mayor, Distinguished Guests, Ladies, and
Gentlemen:

As a Minister of Poland to the United States, it is my privilege today to ex-
press to the People of the great American City of Chicago, the heartfelt greet-
ings of the thirty million friends of the United States of America who consti-
tute the Polish Nation.

The entire Polish Nation has celebrated the Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of
Independence in a way in which only national anniversaries of Polish History



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 250, Oct. 25, 1926.

have hitherto been celebrated.

The desire to manifest the sincerely friendly feelings on the part of Poland by demonstrations of spontaneous admiration for this great Democracy was but the culminating act in the long sequence of historical links of the past.

It was by the expression of that community of ideals and aims, which have been the solid spiritual link between the two nations from the very first page of American independent history.

The foundations of Polish-American friendship were laid upon the battle-fields of your nations' fight for freedom.

This friendship, which did not spring from any political or material motives, but was born of the common love for liberty, equality and justice, will forever be symbolized by the pure and noble figures of Kosciuszko and Pulaski.

Those two beloved sons of Poland have become historical figures in America as



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they are in Poland.

They were as American as they were Polish, in that, that their Souls were fired with the ardent love of those lofty ideals for which the Fathers of the American Revolution fought, and in the name of which they won a decisive victory destined to benefit all humanity.

It is a matter of pride for Poland that the anniversary of American Independence should be at the same time the anniversary of the birth of Polish American friendship.

A century and a half has elapsed and this great Democracy has attained an unprecedented development, providing the creative force of those principles upon which it is founded,--proving that nations can only develop fully their constructive qualities and their virtues of citizenship, if they are free and inspired by the sacred fire of patriotism and service.

The United States set out one hundred and fifty years ago to fulfill a mission



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of the utmost importance.

That mission consisted in introducing into a world government by tyranny and autocracy the breath of Democracy, of equality and justice, the reign of the principle of righteousness over force.

History proves that the responsible mission has been fully accomplished.

The world has come to realize that only free nations, where every citizen has equal rights and equal chances, can attain the utmost development.

The great venture of the Fathers of the American Revolution, has been fully justified by the fruit which it has borne.

The history of the United States has been an inspiring example to all nations.

For that, in itself, the American Nation deserves credit for the preservation of civilization.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 250, Oct. 25, 1926.

The Polish Nation has much to be grateful for to the United States.

It will forever bear in grateful memory that after the World War, the American Nation did not hesitate to make the restoration of Poland's Independence, one of the essential conditions of permanent peace.

It will forever remember that during the period of her oppression, her sons and daughters received a warm welcome in this free land, that they were allowed to settle here and to preserve and develop their best natural characteristics and virtues.

Today the Americans of Polish descent are the moral successors of Kosciuszko and Pulaski, inasmuch as they are the living proof that the same intimate community of ideals continues to exist, that the Poles can become American Patriots, not only in time of war, but in time of peace.

The chronicles of the American of Polish descent show that their love for the country and faith of their fathers, their attachment to their traditions and



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 250, Oct. 25, 1926.

language are rightly considered in this country as the standards of citizenship and of their loyalty to the United States.

They have proved by their indisputable and loving loyalty to the country of their adoption that the Polish Soul did not need to undergo any lengthy process of adaptation to absorb and make known the high ideals of American citizenship and patriotism.

The world has recently passed through struggles so gigantic and trials so severe that it will take many more years of peaceful work to heal the wounds of humanity and to restore it to normal conditions.

This work calls for the closest cooperation among nations of good will, for that cooperation, which is based on mutual confidence and eliminates misunderstanding.

This country has continuously advocated such cooperation, it has at all times



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shown its readiness to do its part in helping to solve those great problems with which the world is faced.

Poland looks to the United States with full confidence, convinced that the cooperation offered by this great Democracy will always be inspired by sentiments of sincerity and justice, that it will be genuine and permanent, as it has been in the past, and that the determination on the part of this country to avoid getting involved in international problems of local importance makes its cooperation all the more disinterested, and therefore, valuable where questions of world-wide magnitude and importance are concerned.

The future of the world depends on the fullest development of cooperation and service.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 250, Oct. 25, 1926.

POLISH SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF UNITED STATES'
INDEPENDENCE.



Yesterday will be written with golden letters in the history of the Poles in Chicago, because thousands of our countrymen, not only witnessed a magnificent Polish manifestation, staged at the Municipal Pier, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the United States' Independence and the arrival in America of two of our heroes, Thaddius Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski, but also listened to addresses delivered by such right, honorable guests as the Vice-president of the United States, Chas. G. Dawes, the Minister of the Republic of Poland, John Ciechanowski, and the Mayor of Chicago, W.E. Dever.

The Poles on the south side of the city greeted Minister Ciechanowski in St. John of God Parish. 8000 of our countrymen greeted him enthusiastically in the afternoon at the above hall, and in the evening at the Palmer House, where a splendid banquet, in which 300 prominent Poles took part, likewise city, county, state and federal officials, was given in his honor.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 250, Oct. 25, 1926.

Yesterday's Polish celebration was very successful in every respect. The representation of all Polish organizations, clubs and societies was very great. The Manifestation Committee acquitted itself of its problem excellently.

8000 POLES AT THE MUNICIPAL PIER.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the gigantic hall in the Municipal Pier began to fill with our countrymen, who were arriving to greet the eminent guests, Minister Ciechanowski and Vice-president of the United States, Dawes. About 2 o'clock the hall was filled to capacity. About 8000 of our countrymen occupied, not only all the seats, but also all the aisles.

Those gathered, greeted very warmly, the honored guests as they arrived in the hall, Vice-president of the United States, Dawes; Minister to the United States from Poland, Ciechanowski; and Mayor Dever of Chicago. When the honored guests, as well as the representatives of the Polish organizations and the arrangement committee took their respective places on the platform, the program got under way.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 250, Oct. 25, 1926.

The celebration was opened by Mr. S. Adamkiewicz, who called on the Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, Pastor of Holy Trinity Parish, to deliver the invocation.

INVOCATION OF REVEREND SZTUCZKO.

"O Eternal God, Creator of heaven and earth, and Founder of all the nations of the world, look down upon us, Thy children, gathered in this assembly hall to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Independence of the United States. Deign to bless us all here present and listen to our humble prayers."

"America, the country, whose Independence we are celebrating, we cherish with ardent affection and love, and pledge our sincere loyalty. This we do, because America is a free and beautiful country; because her citizens, regardless of their race, conditions of life and religious tenets, live as children of one and the same family, under one heavenly Father, entitled to equalrights,



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benefits, and privileges; because when the land of our fathers, we of Polish descent were persecuted, oppressed and down-trodden, America has extended to us her magnanimous hospitality, received us into her bosom and nourished us as her children."

"Great and Good Lord, it is to Thee that we owe this vast and beautiful and free country. Thou hast created her, Thou hast enriched her with independence, Thou watchest tenderly over her destinies; therefore, to Thee, our most sincere and heartfelt thanks! We thank Thee also for calling the two illustrious men of our Polish blood, Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski, to the ranks of those whose privilege it was to fight for liberty and independence of the whole land of the brave and the free."

"O God, All-powerful and All-good, bless America, our new and very dear Fatherland; let for all future ages, her inhabitants enjoy liberty, in-



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dependence and prosperity, for the Glory of Thy Holy Name, for their own happiness, and for the advancement of the entire human race."

"May this grand celebration of the Independence Day of the United States and the arrival to this country of Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski teach us to understand better and to fulfill more conscientiously our sacred duties to Thee, our Supreme Lord and Master, and to our dear God-given Fatherland, we beseech Thee, through Thy most beloved Son and our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen."

Following the invocation, the choir of the Polish Singers Alliance, under the direction of Mr. J.J. Jakajtis, sang Polish and American Hymns. The main soloists were Miss Joanna Jachimowicz and Miss Jadwiga Czarnecka.

Continuing, Mr. Adamkiewicz called upon Mr. F. Garbarek, Vice-president of the Polish National Alliance, to act as chairman, and upon Mr. J.M. Sienkie-



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wicz, head of the Polish Youth Alliance, to act as secretary.

Mr. Garbarek delivered a short, but beautiful speech, introducing to the public the right honorable guests.

The next speaker was Mr. William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago.

"It is no small honor," said Mr. Dever, "that I have the privilege to meet such distinguished guests as are the Minister of the Republic of Poland and Vice-president of the United States. The first of whom, represents a Nation, whose history is the most interesting of any country in this world. The other is a representative of America, paying tribute to two Polish heroes, Kosciuszko and Pulaski, in the name of the entire United States."

"The Poles ought to be proud of their history, because it represents a ceaseless struggle for freedom and the final victory over the tyranny of three



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oppressors. Kosciuszko was the expression of Polish ideals."

"Millions of Poles came to America to find a sanctuary from tyrants. They became good citizens over here, whose character and observance of the laws of this country became an example for all other nationalities."

"I am proud that I represent a city, where there are about one half million Poles, the best American citizens."

In his speech Mr. Dever demonstrated an excellent knowledge of Polish history, and his friendship toward the Poles, whom he has continually tried to know better.

After the speech of Mr. Dever, the joint choirs sang with success the "Polonaise" by Kurpinski. They were accompanied by the orchestra of Mr. J. Kapalka. Following this, a speech was delivered by the Vice-president of the United States, Mr. C. G. Dawes. After the speech by Mr. Dawes, the Chair-



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man read a telegram from Governor Small, that due to unforeseen circumstances, he was not able to be present to take part in the manifestation.

After the orchestra played selections from the opera "Halka", Mr. Jonn Ciechanowski, Minister to the United States from the Republic of Poland was called upon to deliver an address.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 208, Sept. 4, 1926.

POLISH



LABOR DAY AND POLISH LABOR IN AMERICA

Editorial.

The American labor world celebrates Labor Day next Monday. It is the only holiday of its kind, building up a lofty example.

It merely demonstrates that the working class of people in this country are keeping at a distance from international red standards; that millions and millions of the best workers in this great American republic are keeping in step, submissive to the general interests of the nation - listening to patriotic watchwords, politically and socially, which gives them strength, power and force! And thanks to that particular strength, this country can, at any moment, combat effectively any kind of perverse movements which has a tendency toward disorder and anarchy.

Also obvious in the United States, the urgent demands of life and the pattern set up by capitalism, creates out of necessity a labor movement tending toward organization.



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In addition, the present social make-up here favors the increase of influences and the power of trade labor unions, which today in their organizational frames, embrace no less than forty millions of the working multitude. But organized labor in America is not socialistic or communistic. On the contrary, in plain terms it possesses a direction based prominently on agreement; and even in its struggle with American capital, it is always conciliatory and in addition joins with it solidly, both internally and externally in critical moments.

American methods of labor's struggle with capital are revolving within legal boundaries and above all in a legislative way, through influences in centers of government and legislative bodies. These, therefore, are the results of the rearing of the American masses of labor in an atmosphere of social obedience and equality, and relatively in an atmosphere which lacks the distinct feeling of a caste system.

Society here has, due to this, a deep respect for the law as well as social order, and a high sense of duty. Under these circumstances, various encounters of labor



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with capital in the United States are rather economic problems not having an outstanding mark of politics, than what is happening elsewhere.

Social science in this country denies the existence of the so-called class consciousness among the American people; it renders conspicuous the equality of chance for the enterprising intelligence and the vigorous muscles of the American worker, opening for him wide areas for his future career in life. Because today's modest worker can tomorrow become a small capitalist, and in time even a wealthy person; studying then in the evening he can advance into a private profession or even strive for some dignified office as a citizen.

To this great respect for labor and the understanding of its importance in the economic life of a nation, America owes, along with its natural wealth, her power, development, well-being and high standing in the world. The opinion is justified that America created somehow its own philosophy of labor, making dependent universal welfare upon the intensity of production of every worker in the country.

The worship of labor penetrating the entire American community, reacts also on the immigrant. The Polish worker becomes convinced early that here is demanded of him an exertion of energy and muscles unknown in Poland. From this originates



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the supposition that the Polish immigrant with this same use of energy could arrive at the same state of well-being in Poland as he does in the United States. Besides this, one must consider that in addition, the Polish worker arriving here, had to bear and overcome many unknown difficulties, and acquaint himself with numerous disillusionments before he could finally gain for himself a relatively supportable state of well-being.

In America, however, it was his sudden fortune to arrive in the workshop of physical labor at whose service was science, only in order to simplify production in this country, to diversify the use of commodities, and to improve living conditions for all. Because America only seemingly appears to be a complicated mechanism, while in reality all of the symptoms of life and labor here are being placed into uniformly patterned frames and broken up into simplified functions, making it easier and quicker for adaptation to the immigrant. This mechanizing of life and industrial productiveness makes it easier for the Polish immigrant to pass from foreign soil into the ranks of American workers.

It is a natural thing that at the outset he was unpleasantly looked upon by work-



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ers over here, who, not without justification saw in him a formidable competitor. Because not knowing the language or American conditions, the Polish worker with ease agreed to worse conditions of labor and salary, which, along with his low livelihood demands, was in proportion to the salaries in Poland, very alluring; and because of his modest demands, the Polish worker found work with ease over here, whereas in addition he was not eager to strike, and in more than one instance occupied the place of the striker. And when conditions in time changed for the better, the Polish worker here was generally considered as being conscientious, dutiful, and peacefully attached to his work.

In a general mass, the Polish immigrants in America belong to that class of workers which in this country is referred to as common labor, or unskilled workers; and only in the measure of their adaptation to new surroundings and conditions, by acquainting themselves with the language of the country, do they acquire better pay and more important posts in the workers' domain. This advancement is being accomplished slowly under the conditions, chiefly because of the lack of that wider knowledge and preparation for a trade or occupation.



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And that is why the bettering of the Polish lot in this country has become dependent on the advancement of the educational level of the Polish immigrant masses. School - here you have the first rung of a better career in life.

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POLISH

Polonia, Vol. XII, No. 17, April 26, 1923.

COPERNICUS DAY IN HAMMOND, INDIANA.

In a large and beautiful Auditorium of Lincoln School the Poles of Hammond, Indiana and vicinity held on 22nd day of April 1923 a celebration in honor of Copernicus, the Polish astronomer.

The celebration started in St. Casimir's church at 1:30 P. M. Father Bernacki, rector of the Calumet parish, delivered a very beautiful and interesting sermon, suitable for the occasion.

The school hall was filled with Poles and among them were many Americans. The celebration began with a short talk by Father Doktor, the assistant of the parish. Mr. Jakaitise's orchestra then played medley of Polish songs. Then under the leadership of Mr. Jakaitis the local choir (Sienkiewicz's choir) sang Zukowski's Polonez. The public applauded and the choir sang a group of Polish songs. The melody took the listeners to their own native land far away across the seas and reminded them of the lively life of our people.

One of the most aesthetic and beautiful numbers was a program by a local parish school girls composed of marches and drills with American and Polish flags.





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Two groups of girls: one dressed in Polish and the other dressed in American costumes performed the movements with great patience of the Sisters who trained the girls to perform so beautiful yet difficult movements. When the girls raised symbolically the American and Polish flags crossing them the crowd gave great applause all over the hall. The Sisters and their pupils certainly deserve a credit for such program.

A well-known Hammond attorney, Mr. Joseph Conroy, spoke about Copernicus and Poles in America. He paid due respects to Poland for giving such a man as Copernicus to the world also other great men almost in every department of civilization and culture. He gave a short biography of Copernicus and praised the merits of the great astronomer and finally changed the subject and spoke about American chauvinism among a 100% Americans. He gave the Hammond Poles a friendly advice to become American citizens. His speech won a great applause.

Next was the instrumental and vocal program by our young artists from the parish school.

Mr. A. F. Bloch, the editor of Polonia, spoke in Polish about Copernicus, Poland, Polish life and conditions among Poles in Chicago and vicinity.



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He pleaded with the Poles to bring up their children in a Polish spirit which is similar to American. His speech brought great applause. The program was continued with many more numbers by local and Chicago artists.

Copernicus was born in Torun Poland on 19th of February 1473. He was a son of a merchant by the name of Mikolaj who lived in Krakow Poland. About the year 1460 he moved from ~~Krakow~~ to Torun. It is supposed that the father of the astronomer came from a village Kopernik in Silesia, Poland. His mother was Barbara Watzelrod sister of Lukasz, bishop of Warmia. The family of Watzelrod was related with many Polish families and Lukasz always defended Polish interests against the Prussian order of Black Cross. Copernicus had one brother and two sisters. After father's death Copernicus lived with his uncle, the bishop. He received his education first in Torun then in Chelm and in the year of 1491 he enrolled with his brother as a student of philosophy at the University of Krakow. About the year of 1494 he went to his uncle and on his advice enrolled for theology and became a priest. In the year of 1495 getting some help he went to Italy where in the cities of Padua and Bolonia he studied mathematics and law, for which he received a doctor's degree. In 1499 he was made a professor of astronomy in Rome. Returning to Poland he spent a few years in Krakow where he conducted an Astronomical observatory.

His theory created a great stir among learned men.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 9, 1922.

THE CELEBRATION IN THE HALL OF THE POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE

Last night a patriotic celebration was held in the hall of the Polish Women's Alliance, arranged by the educational committee of the Alliance in honor of two great and famous men, Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Abraham Lincoln. Only a few score people came, and the hall was half empty. Whom to blame for so poor an attendance we do not know.

The vice-president, Mrs. A. Milasiewicz, opened the meeting and asked Dr. Kaczorowska to preside and Mr. M. Latwis to act as secretary. The program included patriotic speeches and singing by the Polish Women's Alliance chorus under the direction of Anthony Wiedeman and by the Dawn Chorus of children's voices under the direction of S. Sieja. Miss Sophie Mazurkiewicz entertained the audience with solos, accompanied on the piano by Mr. S. Sieja; a violin solo was played by Miss Irene Wardzinska. The celebration ended at 10 P.M.

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Polonia, Vol. XIII, No. 5, Jan. 30, 1919

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III B 2 South Chicago Polish Lodge Thanks Governor Lowden

To Hon. Frank O. Lowden,
Governor of the State of Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois.

Honorable and Dear Sir:

Your proclamation creating January 26th as Polish Day thruout the State of Illinois brought joy to the hearts of all Americans of Polish birth or descent. Your utterances regarding the newly established Republic of Poland directed principally to all Americans threw a new light upon Poland's cause and stirred the democratic hearts of all Americans to expressions of steadfast loyalty to the principles so nobly expressed by President Wilson to the civilized world. Your proclamation, Honorable and Dear Sir, re-echoed within all loyal individuals inhabiting the state of Illinois, a new memory and official recognition of an ancient nation that was persecuted for the past century and a quarter and is now coming to its own within the ranks of all truly civilized peoples of the world. Your expressions, dear Sir, portray to the people of Illinois your feelings towards Poland, and hundreds of thousands of Americans of Polish birth or extraction living in Illinois. Therefore accept our profound homage and admiration. May the Almighty bring

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blessings upon your wise direction of the state affairs of Illinois.

Resolutions of thanks to you were adopted at the annual meeting of the South Chicago District of the Polish National Alliance in whose name we beg to subscribe ourselves



Your humble servants

Committee on Resolutions

S. J. Dudek

K. S. Obarska

P. F. Bednarski

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Polonia, Vol. XIII, No. 4, Jan. 23, 1919.

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A POLISH DAY IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

A PROCLAMATION



January 26, 1919, there will be held in Poland an election of delegates to assemble in Warsaw and frame a government for the new nation.

This is a day of mighty import not only to Poland but to the world. For a century and a quarter the Polish people have been the victims of military force, imposed from without. During all these years she has been what Belgium has been during the great war. The partition of Poland was the greatest crime of the eighteenth century. A proud people, with a noble history, have waited all this time to come again into its own. Many thousands of her children have found refuge in America and among the foremost to spring to arms in defense of civilization when our country recently called, were Americans of Polish birth or Polish descent. We, therefore, have a sentimental interest in the fate of Poland. But more important than all else, Poland's geographical situation makes her future of interest to all the world. From one side she is threatened by the wave of anarchy rolling in Russia and from the other the German Empire. A free, strong, independent Poland would mean much for the future peace of the world.

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Polonia, Vol. XIII, No. 4, Jan. 23, 1919.

Therefore, from self-interest, too, we are concerned about what Poland shall do. It would hearten and strengthen the people, if the great democracy of the New World were to send to Poland words of encouragement and hope.



I hope, therefore, that my people may regard Sunday, January 26, as Polish Day, and thru public meetings and in other ways show their earnest wish that Poland may become a free and independent and law-abiding state, modeled not upon the Bolshevism she sees to the East nor upon the military despotism which has held her in the grip for more than a hundred years, but rather upon the American Republic, which has furnished shelter to so many of her children during the century and a quarter of tragedy thru which she has lived.

Frank C. Lowden
Governor of Illinois

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 28, July 10, 1918.

MAGNIFICENT DAY OF LOYALTY

July 4th of the present year was one of the most beautiful days in the history of the United States. All nationalities in all cities and towns arranged stately parades and gatherings, at which the speakers, in their own native languages, expressed loyalty and attachment to this country.

The greatest and most beautiful were the Polish parades and gatherings, which were commented upon by the American newspapers. In Chicago, for example, all Polish parishes took part in parades, and with the parades were included all members of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union.

The greatest gathering, in Humboldt Park, Chicago, was directed by Mr. W. L. Piotrowski, president of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, and the main speakers were the golden-voiced Rev. W. Zapala, Rector of St. Stanislaus College, head chaplain of the Polish army, who spoke in Polish, and Attorney Quinn C'Brien, noted speaker, who spoke in English.



Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, no. 28, July 10, 1918.

Similar Polish manifestations took place in all the large Polish settlements. This is not the first time the Poles have given proof of their enthusiasm and loyalty, for which they gain greater influence and respect in this country.

Honor and acknowledgment is due the Polish clergy and the assisting committees, for the support of the cause and the preparation of the parishes for such splendid appearances.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1918.

100,000 POLES IN MANIFESTATION IN HUMBOLDT PARK

Chicago Polonia Honors Kosciuszko, Polish Army

Each year, a Kosciuszko celebration with a parade to the monument of our hero in Humboldt Park has been held....but never was there such a parade and such a manifestation, involving the participation of so great a mass of Polish people, as on yesterday.

Yesterday's celebration will long remain in the memory of those who participated, for it was a great occasion for all Poles. In the first place, it was an act of homage to the memory of our great leader, Thaddeus Kosciuszko: secondly, it was a commemoration of the first anniversary of the Polish Army in France, which will probably face the Germans on the battle front in a very short time.

Chicago Polonia gave one more proof that its one aim is to win freedom for its beloved homeland, that the spirit of Kosciuszko lives within us and spurs

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1918.

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everyone of us to action. By the great numbers in which we participated in the celebration at the Kosciuszko Monument in Humboldt Park yesterday, we veritably vowed that, in emulation of the great leader who fought for freedom so long as his strength lasted, we would fight until we have accomplished our purpose, until we have wrung the neck of the Prussian hydra, thus securing democracy. Until this happens, not only will we remain in slavery, but the whole world will have to bow before Prussian arrogance. Thus it is that almost the whole world, with the exception of the few allies of the Germans, among whom are the members of the K. O. N. [Komitet Obrony Narodowy: National Defense Committee], is struggling against the German hordes with all its strength, in order that Prussian Junkerism and its bloodthirsty Kaiser may be destroyed and a lasting peace established, and in order to insure the existence of democracy.

Yesterday's celebration was an unusual one in that it was the first anniversary of the decree of the French President, Poincare, calling into existence a Polish army. The actual anniversary date falls on June 4, but because June 2 was set a

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1918.

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long time ago as the date for the Kosciuszko celebration, both these

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anniversaries were observed in one manifestation.....

After many years of waiting and of faith in the future, we finally have our own army, formally recognized not only by France and America, but by all the other Allies, who are firm in their decision that Poland must be free and independent, and must embrace all of its former territories. The Polish Army was organized with the purpose of giving Poland an opportunity of fighting on an equal basis with the other Allied countries for its own rights, and for the rights of democracy throughout the entire world, in behalf of which the Allies are fighting.

In calling into existence a Polish Army, the Allies desired to ascertain whether the national spirit of our forefathers still lived. Are the Poles of today like the Poles of the past, who knew no fear and who went boldly into battle even against the greatest odds? Do these Poles in America still love their homeland?

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1918.

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And [if so], what sacrifices are they willing to make? Our duty, then,

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is to prove before the whole democratic world, which is now watching us closely, that we are those same Poles who knew not the meaning of fear, that we love freedom, that we are ready to fight until the German hordes are vanquished. For the spirit of our able forefathers is not dead: it urges us on to fight to avenge our wrongs and the wrongs of others....and, finally, to avenge the destruction of our beautiful land, our beloved Poland.

To arms, then, Polish youth! Let there remain not one among us able to bear arms, for his place is with the Polish Army, his duty is to fight as others are fighting! Polish youth! Do not permit yourselves to be pointed out and called cowards! Such a term should never apply to Poles, and such a term should not even exist among us. No one should stay at home, thus to deserve the appellation, for Poles never were cowards, but have always and everywhere been ready to fight wherever freedom and right were at stake.

Let our great leader, Kosciuszko, whose memory we honored yesterday, serve as

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1918.

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I G an example to every true son of Poland, for when he could no longer
IV fight for the freedom of Poland....he came here to fight for the
 freedom and rights of the American people. He fought for America's
freedom because he loved freedom and justice, because he was a true son of
Poland. Let the spirit of our great commander be our leader, let it lead us
into this battle for freedom and justice.

Yesterday's parade to the monument of Kosciuszko, and the subsequent manifesta-
tion, were successful in every respect. As early as the noon hour, various
societies were gathering at designated points, and the streets were thronged
with people from every part of the city and from out of town.

The Parade

After the arrival of the Polish Military Commission and the representatives of
France at the Polish National Alliance building, the parade started. The time

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I G was a few minutes after two. The order of the parade was as follows:

IV First division: Grand Marshal L. Panek, with his adjutants T. J.

Gorski, J. Szeklucki, J. Zjawinski, S. Wrobel, and Niklewicz; mounted and walking policemen, commanded by Police Lieutenant J. Palczynski; children in Polish national costume bearing a wreath contributed by the committee in charge of the manifestation; the [Polish] National Department; the Central Citizens Committee; representatives of the press; the Polish Army Band, from Camp Kosciuszko at Niagara-on-the-Lake, in uniforms of the Polish Army; and volunteers to the Polish Army from Chicago and South Chicago with their recruiting sergeants, all under the leadership of John Przyprawa.

Second division: The National Guard of Illinois with its band; the Polish battalion of the reserve militia, commanded by Major W. W. Goralski; and the first division of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies.

Third division: Scouts from all parts of the city, and children of the Holy Trinity Parochial School.

Fourth division: Circuit II of the Polish Falcons Alliance, led by

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I G A. Ruszczycki.

IV Fifth division: Independent military societies.

Sixth division: Polish National Alliance councils 2, 3, 11, 14, 23, 24, 41, 55, 75, 79, 80, 87, 91, and 101, with the central administration and Marshals M. Turbak and Brudzinski. Despite the fact that there were many divisions which presented themselves very well, none equalled the Polish National Alliance division in impressiveness.

Seventh division: Polish Roman Catholic Union societies headed by their central administration and Marshal Felix Gorski.

Eighth division: Polish Women's Alliance of America; Free Polish Women in the Land of Washington; Polish Alma Mater; Association of Poles; Polish Young Men's Alliance; and the Polish Educational Society of America.

Ninth division: St. Anne's Parish and Council 5 of the Polish Union of America, led by Marshal A. Krasniewski.

Tenth division: Students of the Palatine Corporation Commercial School; the Republican League, the Democratic League, and other political societies.

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Eleventh division: St. John Cantius Parish, numerously represented,

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and the community of Bridgeport, led by Marshal A. Wisniewski.

Twelfth division: Brighton Park.

Thirteenth division: Independent societies.

Fourteenth division: P. Jakubowski, marshal, mounted on a motorcycle;

the Polish Businessmen's Association, and automobiles.

The honorary guard consisted of Falcons in parade uniform.

Upon arrival at the park before the monument of Kosciuszko, the entire parade passed in front of a reviewing stand upon which were: Colonel James Martin, chief of the French Military Commission; Major Kozlowski, chief of the Polish Military Commission; Captain Kleczkowski; Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance; A. Majewski, Commissioner of the Polish National Alliance; John F. Smulski, president of the National Department; H. Setmajer, secretary of the National Department; the Reverend Casimir Sztuczko; Charles F. Clyne, federal prosecutor; the Central Administration of the Polish National

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Alliance: K. B. Czarnecki, vice-president, J. Magdziarz, treasurer

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J. Zawilinski, secretary general, and Mrs. M. Milewski, Mrs. M.

Sakowski, Messrs. Szymanski, Wrzesinski, Zlotnicki, Pijanowski, and

Dr. Balcerzak, chief Physician of the Polish National Alliance, directors.

Also, Mrs. A. Neuman and Miss E. Napieralski, president and secretary, respectively, of the Polish Women's Alliance; the Central Citizens Committee;

W. Szrojda, E. Misiewicz, A. Grochowski, and Leon Nowak; the committee in charge of the manifestation: J. Palczynski, F. P. Sikorski, A. Chonarzewski,

B. Kowalewski, P. Krupa, and F. Gorski; Judge [J.] LaBuy and Mrs. LaBuy; J. Smietanka, collector of internal revenue; Mrs. H. Smulski; Peter Rostenkowski, former president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; and many others.

At the conclusion of the parade, the Polish Army Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner", the "Marseillaise", and "Boze Cos Polske" [God Save Poland]. The volunteers lined up before the platform, and the Falcons, in field and dress uniforms, took their positions in front of the monument. Around them were

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I G hundreds of American flags and Polish national banners. At the North
IV Avenue entrance to the park hung the enormous Polish play loaned for
 this occasion by the Central Citizens Committee. Just before the
opening of the manifestation, several Falcons climbed upon the monument and
decorated it with wreaths.

The manifestation was opened by A. Majewski, commissioner of Circuit XV, Polish National Alliance, who called upon B. Kowalewski to preside and J. J. Chrzanowski to act as secretary. After a short address by the chairman, the massed choruses, under the direction of Professor Hensel, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," with orchestral accompaniment.

The first address was delivered by John F. Smulski, president of the National Department. He said: "Kosciuszko represents our national ideal, the highest expression of Polish national life, a hero who always and everywhere fought in defense of freedom. Motivated by this love of freedom, he offered his

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1918.

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services to the Americans in their struggle for liberty. It was he

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who gave the Poles in this country a good name and we can never honor him enough for it."

Following this address in Polish, Smulski spoke in English as follows: "The Poles have gathered here, as they have done every year, to pay homage at the monument of a hero who fought for the freedom of Poland and America. He was the chief engineer of the American Army and the founder of the military academy at West Point. In return for his services, the American government gave him a considerable tract of land. How great was Kosciuszko's love for freedom is testified by the fact that he did not use this gift for personal gain but turned it over to Thomas Jefferson so that the latter might sell it and use the money to buy freedom for negro slaves. As is their custom every year, so today the Poles have gathered here to show that they are following the example set by Kosciuszko, that they are ready at all times to shed their blood, to offer their lives in defense of their own freedom and that of the whole world."

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1918.

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In the further course of his address, Smulski spoke of the services of President Poincare of France in making possible the formation of a Polish Army in France. He pointed out that the French Government was represented at this manifestation by Colonel James Martin.....Colonel Martin is supervising the formation of the Polish Army. Smulski then called attention to the courage of the men who had volunteered for the Polish Army, for they had gone, not because they were forced to, or for glory, but from a sense of duty: to fight for the liberty they love, even though many of them were classified here as enemy aliens. (Cheers for volunteers.) The defeat of the enemy is near, Smulski said, and the river Marne, which has already held the Germans back once, will hold them back again. In the final defeat of the enemy, our Polish boys will be fighting beside the French, English, and Americans. (Tremendous applause.)

The chairman of the manifestation then presented Smulski with gold medals such as were sold during the course of yesterday's celebration. One was for the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1918.

great president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson; one for Ignace J. Paderewski; and a third for Colonel Martin, who pinned it upon his breast beside numerous decorations for bravery.

The next address was delivered by Colonel Martin, who began by expressing his thanks for the medal bestowed upon him.

.....
[Address by Colonel Martin omitted in translation.]

At the conclusion of Colonel Martin's address, the Polish Army Band played the "Marseillaise," followed by the massed choruses and orchestra in "Medley of Polish National Anthems".

The next speaker was Major Joseph Kozlowski, chief of the Polish Military Commission.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1918.

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[Speech by Colonel Kozlowski omitted in translation.]

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When Colonel Kozlowski had finished his address, the Polish Army Band played "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" [Poland Is Not Yet Lost].

An address by Charles T. Clyne, federal prosecutor, followed.

.....
[Address by Clyne omitted in translation.]

The last address was made by the Reverend Casimir Sztuczko; his address appears in full elsewhere in this issue. Leon Nowak, secretary of the committee in charge of the manifestation, then read the resolution; this, too, appears elsewhere in this issue. The resolution was unanimously accepted. The entire gathering sang "Boze Cos Polske" [God Save Poland] to conclude the manifestation.

After the manifestation had ended, President Szrojda of the Central Citizens

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 3, 1918.

Committee presented Colonel Martin with a check for a thousand dollars,
to be used for the Polish volunteers already in France, on the
occasion of the first anniversary of that army. Colonel Martin and
Major Kozlowski thanked him on behalf of the soldiers for his generous gift.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 18, 1918

WPA (IL) 1000 10271

BEAUTIFUL BADGES FOR PARADE ON JUNE 2ND

Through the efforts of the committee in charge of arranging for a great parade to the Kosciusko monument [in Humboldt Park] on June 2, beautiful and effective badges have been made. These badges ought to be ordered now by [Polish National Alliance] Councils, societies, Polish Roman Catholic Union groups, Falcon nests, and other groups participating in the parade, in order to avoid later misunderstandings.

There are badges of two kinds, one for men and one for women. The badges are made in the form of a butterfly, the wings of which consist of the American flag on one side and the Polish flag on the other. In the center are pictures of Wilson and Kosciusko, both fighters for the freedom of nations, and under these is the appropriate inscription, "For the freedom of nations".

The badges may be purchased only for cash; this is the purpose of simplifying

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 18, 1918

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accounts when the parade is over and avoiding many misunderstandings, complaints, and so on, which could arise later. Badges may be purchased from Edmund Misienkz, 1166 Milwaukee Avenue.

During the course of the celebration on June 2, the sale of badges will be conducted by girls wearing red arm bands on the sleeves of their dresses. The public is hereby asked not to purchase any sort of badges from anyone else.

The income from the sale of badges has not yet been assigned to any particular cause, this will be decided upon at the next meeting of the committee in charge.

In conclusion, it should be added that these beautiful badges were supplied by B. Majchrowkz, well-known member of the Polish National Alliance.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 6, 1918.

THIRD OF MAY CELEBRATION AND POLISH ARMY
RECRUITING RALLY HELD

On Sunday, May 5, a great recruiting rally and Third of May celebration was held at the Pulaski Park Hall, corner of Noble and Blackhawk Streets, under the auspices of Council III, Polish National Alliance. At 3:30 P.M., the hall was filled to capacity.

The exercises were opened by the chairman of the committee in charge, [J.] Bucholz, who called upon Leon M. Nowak, president of Council III, to act as chairman, and the undersigned [John S. Zawilinski] to act as secretary. The members of the central administration of the Polish National Alliance, the commissioner of Circuit 15, the speakers--the Reverend Casimir Sztuczko and Mrs. J. Smulski--and W. Poszwinski, veteran of the 1863 Polish insurrection, were invited to take places upon the platform.

After explaining the purpose of these exercises and the significance of the

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POLISH

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III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 6, 1918.

III H

I G Constitution of the Third of May, the chairman called for the first
IV number on the program.

The Holy Trinity Parish Choir, under the direction of [W.] Baluta, organist of Holy Trinity Church, sang two songs, one of which was a medley of [Polish] national hymns.

The first speaker on the program was the Reverend Casimir Sztuczko. He said: "The Polish nation, in accepting the Constitution of the Third of May, likened itself to the Biblical sower who went forth to scatter the best and most healthful seeds. The seed fell on fertile though unplowed soil, and so did not give the expected harvest. The Polish nation, dazzled by its new-found freedom, could not stand the bright glare and did not know how to continue. On the other hand, its enemies, fearing that their peoples also might demand their rights, used every method within their means to prevent the Constitution from being put into effect.

"At the present time, the Polish nation again finds itself in a similar

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POLISH

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III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 6, 1918.

III H

I G situation, engaged in similar work. Some look upon this work and merely
IV shrug their shoulders, having no faith in the results. We, however, who
believe in the efforts of the patriots, are convinced that their efforts
are not in vain. The precepts of the Constitution of the Third of May will be
realized.

"In former years, the magnates who spent their time in foreign countries regarded the Constitution as harmful to them; the townspeople and the peasants had no voice in the matter. For these reasons, in spite of the superhuman efforts of the Polish patriots at the "Four Year Diet" (Sejm), the Constitution was defeated. Today there are no such obstacles, there are no magnates who attempt, for personal reasons, to defeat the efforts of patriots who are ready to sacrifice everything for the Polish cause. Today there is no Polish group that does not have the love of its mother country in its heart. As proof, one can take the Galician Legion in Russia and the Polish Army in France. If the Polish people did not love their motherland, these would not exist. These armies are proof that a deep and ardent patriotism burns in the hearts of

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 6, 1918.

III H

I G Polish youth.

IV

"Another fact is that, while our enemies who are striving to ruin us succeeded in demoralizing Russia, the Poles did not take their bait. They are traveling the straight and honest way to freedom. At the present time, the high principles of the Constitution of the Third of May have a good chance of realization. Today the Poles are sacrificing more and more for their homeland, which gives a guarantee of a better future.

"The Russians can no longer obstruct our work of realizing the principles of the Constitution of the Third of May; they could only create dissension among the peoples who had heretofore lived in accord with the Poles. If, however, we stand firmly on our principles and realize our fondest hopes of a free and independent Poland, then the Lithuanians and the Ruthenians will come to us. There still exists our greatest enemy, the Prussian, who, in spite of the loss of hundreds of thousands of men, is still powerful. But the time will come when the Prussian, who now lives at our cost, will fall--the United States will

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 6, 1918.

III H

I G see to that.

IV

"The allies, striving to keep Russia's favor, never openly expressed themselves on the Polish question, but there was one man who insisted that Poland must be free, united, and independent, and that man was Woodrow Wilson. We are putting great hopes in this country, which will give us the necessary means--and Poland will arise, powerful and great.

"Long live the Constitution of the Third of May, and long live the able sons of Poland who are working for the realization of its principles."

The priest-patriot's address was interrupted in many places by frenzied applause.

The next speaker was S. Krzywonos, organizer for the Polish Army in France. The speaker used the Constitution as a symbol which, bringing freedom, equality, and rebirth to Poland, collapsed as a result of the efforts of our enemies, who feared its influence among their own peoples. And today we are slaves. Because of the power of our enemies, our countrymen are being conscripted into the

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 6, 1918.

III H

I G Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies. Are we to continue being the
IV slaves of our enemies, shedding our blood in a cause not our own? Let
us lend all our efforts toward our own independence by supporting the
Polish Army. That army consists of your sons and brothers who will avenge
the wrongs done you, for a better future.

.

[Translators note: A quotation from the Polish poet, Ujejski, has been omitted
in translation.]

"Our motherland is rich and beautiful, but we have to wander in foreign countries
to earn our bread. Shall we permit our enemies to continue exploiting our land?
Are we to allow our country to come out of this cataclysm ununited? Shall we
allow the arrogant Prussian to spit in our faces? Our greatest men in this
country and across the ocean have created the Polish Army. To the Army then,
young Poles, to arms! Those who come after you [posterity] will envy you that you
understood the high ideals of your task and did your part in the rebirth of a
free and independent Poland."

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 6, 1918.

III H

I G The address was concluded amid applause.

IV

Mrs. Harriet Smulski then rendered a beautiful vocal solo, which the audience rewarded with a storm of applause. Mrs. Smulski always lends her voice willingly for the cause, and in this case her beautiful rendition was truly the gem of the program. The next number was a violin solo by S. Bialorvski, to the piano accompaniment of Miss Mary Lisocki.

An address by Dr. [B.] Klarkowski followed. "The Polish ship of state was brought upon the shoals by those who guided it," he said. "Kosciusko was the first to bring the common people to the level of citizenship, for he was convinced that the people, called upon to perform the duties of citizenship, could effectively direct the affairs of state. Our nation has passed and is passing through times of great trial. Our enemies have cut us up and swallowed us, but they have never digested us and never will. There on the fields of France, a battle is being waged between freedom and slavery, between democracy and autocracy. We ought to put at least a million soldiers into that battle. There are among us those who would sell us out, those who tell us that the

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 6, 1918.

III H

I G Prussian will give us freedom; but we are not beggars--we do not want

IV Prussia, Austrian, or Russian freedom. We want Polish freedom. You young Poles in whom the Polish spirit has not died: your place is not on the streets but in France, **among** your brothers.

But it is not enough to create and send out an army; that army needs equipment and care, and for that it is necessary to sacrifice. Sacrifice in this case amounts merely to fulfilling our duty. It is up to you, Polish mothers, to give up everything that you hold dearest and place it upon the altar of your homeland. If you do not want this war to be repeated, you must awaken your husbands and sons to their duty to Poland. Let us, then, give what we can to end slavery in this world, so that freedom will triumph, and we will be able to celebrate next May in the capital of our country, in Warsaw, whither the standards of America and the Allies are leading us."

The speaker was rewarded with applause. The orchestra, conducted by Professor Przybylski, then played a medley of Polish songs while a collection was taken

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 6, 1918.

III H

I G up for wool for the Polish Army.

IV

The next speaker was K. B. Czarnecki, vice-president of the Polish National Alliance. He said: "In going through the history of Poland, it can be noticed that the means for putting the Constitution of the Third of May into effect were lacking. Poland did not have money or soldiers. The people were not yet prepared--a man may be brave and capable, but that is not enough. A full treasury and a well-trained army are indispensable. Principles themselves, even though they may be the best, are meaningless unless there are means by which to support them. It depends upon us, after many years of practicing the principles of the Constitution of the Third of May, whether we are equal to our task. I call upon you, in the name of those who fought for the freedom of various nations and who worked in the "Four year Diet" (Sejm), to contribute liberally for Poland's needs. During this month, the "Golden Lists" are being sent out for the collection of contributions for the Polish cause--not one of us should be missing from those lists. Let us all contribute, men, women, and children, for what the Polish sword left unfinished at Grunwald, our hard-earned

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 6, 1918.

III H

I G dollars will complete." The speaker was applauded.

IV

The next number was a bass solo, "Prayer of Jagiello," by A. Ludwig, with piano accompaniment by [W.] Baluta. This was followed by an address by W. Poszwinski, a veteran of the Polish Insurrection of 1863. After explaining just what that motherland is to which we owe our love, the speaker passed on to the Constitution of the Third of May. He pointed out that the intent of that Constitution was the reorganization of Polish society on principles of self-government. He said: "Although it happened during trying times for Poland, while enemies were planning its ruin and the Szlachta (petty noblemen) were determined to retain their privileges at any cost, the Polish nation accepted the Constitution, and by this act was strengthened and renewed. And it proved its strength despite its downfall. We collapsed then, after rebirth. Let us hope that there will come a time when the despots will be forced to recognize and respect our efforts. When we will show that the tortures they inflicted upon our nation were in vain. The White Eagle will rise again over Polish fields and Poland will begin a new life. And then the principles of the Constitution of the Third

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POLISH

II B 1 a

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 6, 1918.

III H

I G of May will be put into effect."

IV

The veteran of the struggle for Polish freedom was thunderously applauded by the audience.

The chairman then thanked the public for its numerous attendance, and with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske"! (God Love Poland), the exercises were closed.

The collection for wool for the Polish Army brought in \$57.

John S. Zawilinski, secretary.

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I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 3, 1918.

THE THIRD OF MAY

(Editorial)

Today is the Third of May. For everyone of us Poles it is a memorable day, a day of glory and of hope for the future. A nation which, over a hundred years ago, could establish such liberal statutes, will not be lost. There has never been any other case in the history of the earth where the wealthy, being masters of the land and of the people, have given up their rights, privileges, and high positions in order to share with those who had nothing. This happened only in Poland, on the memorable Third of May, and for this reason, that day means as much to us as Independence Day means to the United States.

On the Fourth of July, America achieved territorial [political] independence, but freedom of man's spirit, the equal rights of man were still long exposed to abuse; they were born of the fires and blood of the terrible Civil War. Poland gave freedom to everyone without the shedding of blood, with the

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POLISH

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I G

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 3, 1918.

agreement of all classes, the privileged as well as the underprivileged. This was the greatest triumph of humanity in the history of the world, and for this reason this day is so sacred to us, and sometime it will be celebrated as an important milestone in human progress by every enlightened and civilized nation.

In truth, the Constitution of the Third of May has not been put into effect to this day, and does not even agree with present-day conceptions, but thanks to that blossoming forth of the spirit of Poland, the Polish nation is now not only alive, but fighting on the side of those who have gone to battle for the same ideals as inspired the creators of our immortal constitution. Today it fills us with pride that the present war is only a continuation of the one that the Polish nation started against lawlessness more than a hundred years ago and which it has been conducting inflexibly to this day.....

On the first page of today's issue [of Dziennik Zwiazkowy] there is a reproduction of a certificate received by the Polish National Alliance from the government of the United States for having purchased war-savings stamps.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 3, 1918.

Every Polish organization should possess such a certificate, as should every larger association or even wealthier Polish family, for it is proof of loyalty to this country which has shown itself a sincere sister nation to Poland. For general information, we add that the Polish National Alliance has purchased four thousand dollars' worth of these stamps, besides its one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar purchase of Liberty bonds. To this last, the Alliance newspaper administration added thirty thousand dollars. Let the Polish National Alliance, then, be an example to everyone.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 25, 1918.

JANUARY EXERCISES HELD
AT PULASKI HALL

January Exercises were held last Sunday at Pulaski Hall under the auspices of the National Exercise Committee and the J. I. Kraszewski Library. The Exercises were opened by the committee's president, W. Ziarko, who called upon B. L. Maciejewski to act as chairman and the undersigned as secretary.

The first number on the program was an orchestral selection conducted by J. M. Borowicz. The Paderewski Choir then sang the "Polonaise", for which it was rewarded with liberal applause.

The third number was an address by S. K. Sass, president of Council II, Polish National Alliance. He opened his address with the words of Byron, translated into Polish by Mickiewicz:

"For Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son."

He enlarged upon this epigraph to show how our nation, after losing its independence, has been passing on the struggle for freedom from generation to generation,

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POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 25, 1918.

II D 10

III B 2 that this struggle will not cease until we have regained our freedom
III H and independence. In the further course of his address, he showed that
I G in our struggles for freedom, the majority of the people had failed
 to understand their spiritual leaders and only after many years had
 given them due recognition. Thus, in the present struggle for freedom, the
 nation failed to understand its leader, Joseph Pilsudski, who received recogni-
 tion only after being imprisoned by the Prussians.

The fourth number on the program was a vocal solo by Mrs. Harriet Zebrowski, to the piano accompaniment of Miss M. Osmanski. Sustained applause forced her to return for an encore. Her second number was entitled "Hearts and Flowers," which she sang with equal beauty, again calling forth storm of well-deserved applause.

The next number was a piano solo, Sortzles' "Farewell", played by Miss Osmanski. Her rendition was truly artistic, both in technique and in interpretation, and the public was not sparing with its applause.

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POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 25, 1918.

II D 10

III B 2 A recitation by Miss A. Baron followed, after which Miss Natalie

III H Jarmulowicz danced Paderewski's "Minuet" and, as an encore, the

I G "Barcarolle". Her piano accompanist was Mrs. Zebrowski.

Mrs. Zebrowski's second appearance on the program, when she sang an aria from Act II of Moniuszko's "Halka," was received by the audience as favorably as the first. Her accompanist was again Miss Osmanski.

Following this number, the orchestra of Professor J. M. Borowicz played a medley of Polish national songs while a collection for the benefit of the war victims in Poland was taken up. The collection netted nineteen dollars.

Miss A. Gorecki then recited a monologue, which the audience liked so well that it forced her to return for an encore.

The last number on the program was a patriotic play entitled "Ksiadz Mackiewicz" [Father Mackiewicz], presented by the recently organized Henryk Sienkiewicz

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POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 25, 1918.

II D 10

III B 2 Society for Enlightenment. All of the roles were played well, and the
III H public applauded the amateur actors liberally.

I G

As a whole, the exercises turned out well, and thanks are due to all those who helped make them a success. Professor Borowicz deserves acknowledgment for supplying an orchestra free of charge. Acknowledgment is due also to the Henry Sienkiewicz Society for Enlightenment, to Mrs. Zebrowski and Miss Osmanski, and to all others who participated in the program.

Maximilian Hencel, secretary.

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"Washington's Birthday."



On Tuesday, February 22nd, we will observe George Washington's birthday all over the country. George Washington was born in February 22, 1732 on his father's plantation in Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was educated as a geometrician, and, as a 19-year old youth, took an active part in the Franco-Indian Wars where he distinguished himself by bravery and good judgment. He also schooled himself in military tactics.

Later, when the Colonies seceded from England and the Revolutionary War began, the Congress of the United Colonies appointed George Washington Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, on June 14, 1775.

General Washington organized a small army and after a few years more by persistence and continuous harrassing of the king's troops than by winning battles, forced the British forces, one after the other to surrender.

General Washington defeated General Cornwallis on January 3, 1777, and at Yorktown, October 19, 1781, he forced an army of eight thousand men to surrender.

Bearing patiently the greatest of hardships, in most difficult circumstances, George Washington preserved an invincible determination and excellent character. These attributes kept up the confidence of the Colonists but lowered the morale of the enemy to such a degree the English, by a temporary peace, treaty, recognized the independence of the United States on November 30, 1782,



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and a year later left New York.

Some army men proposed a crown to Washington, but he refused it with indignation. Immediately following the conclusion of peace, Washington resigned as Chief of the Army, giving back the authority into the hands of Congress.

He retired to a farm in Vermont, which he had inherited from his brother. Later, he assisted in the framing of our Constitution, which is still the highest authority, and in 1789, he was elected unanimously President.

George Washington rendered great service to our country by regulating national debts and defenses, establishing public schools, building roads, et cetera. He was elected President for a second term in 1793. He could have served as President for a third term, but refused. By this refusal he established the precedent of but two Presidential terms for one candidate.

In March, 1797, when his second term expired, Washington, in a great farewell speech, gave valuable instruction on how to conduct the government. A portion of his advice stated: "Americans should keep out of all foreign entanglements." Another was: "America should always be ready to defend herself."

Washington rendered such distinguished service to his country the whole nation respects his memory, and claim that he is "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his countrymen."

Honor and glory to that great man of a great Republic.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 14, 1918.

LINCOLN-KOSCIUSKO BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

The day before yesterday in the evening, a celebration in observance of the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln and Thaddeus Kosciusko was held under the auspices of the Chicago Society, Group 1450, Polish National Alliance, at the Pulaski Park Hall at Noble and Blackhawk Streets, to a capacity audience. The crowd was so large that many persons, unable to enter the hall, had to return disappointed to their homes.

T. Szmergalski presided. The program was an interesting one, and was excellently executed. It consisted of speeches, music, vocal numbers, both group and solo, and recitations.

Anthony Czarnecki spoke in Polish long and ardently on the life and deeds of Kosciusko on both hemispheres; while Judge J. P. McGoorty spoke in English on the life of Lincoln. Judge McGoorty's address was a very beautiful one. He compared Kosciusko with Lincoln and President Wilson, for the first two fought for freedom and the peoples' rights just as Wilson is doing at the present time.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 14, 1918.

The speaker expressed his admiration of the Poles and also his hope that Poland would be free and united; for this he was rewarded with generous applause.

Other numbers of the program deserving of praise were: a musical trio composed of Messrs. Orzada, Mrozinski, and Richards, a recitation by V. Jozwiakowski, a violin solo by Orzada to the piano accompaniment of Mrozinski, a duet by Misses E. Stachowicz and H. Gilso (violin and violoncello), a violoncello solo by J. Richards, and another trio composed of Orzada, Mrozinski, and Richards. There was also a dance in two parts by Miss Mary Mallek. To conclude the program, the audience sang the Polish and American national anthems.

The Chicago Society, Group 1450 of the Polish National Alliance, can congratulate itself upon the great success of the evening. It deserves acknowledgment for providing such a splendid spiritual treat.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 28, 1918.

COUNCIL III, POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE,
HOLDS JANUARY EXERCISES

Council III of the Polish National Alliance observed the fifty-fifth anniversary of the January Insurrection [1863], honoring the heroes who gave their lives for Poland. Services were held in the morning at Holy Trinity Church, where the Reverend [C.] Sztuczko is pastor.

When the services were ended, Father Sztuczko spoke to those gathered in the church. In inspired words, he told them of these heroes who, believing that they could tear off the chains of slavery, rose against an inexorable enemy; they fought, believing that they could win Poland's freedom; but unfortunately, in spite of their heroic sacrifices, Poland remained in bondage. But today, the reverend speaker continued, the moment approaches when we will be avenged on our enemies, when Poland will arise again, free, independent, united, and with

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 28, 1918.

III C

III H an outlet to the sea. Today as before, we have heroes who have gone forth

I G to battle to destroy the most implacable of our enemies, the Prussians.

IV Almost all the world is behind them, for the Allies, without exception, have agreed that Poland must be free, independent, and united. Under the leadership of President Wilson, they have decided to accomplish this at any cost, knowing well that a free Poland with an outlet to the sea is necessary to create the balance of power that will make future peace possible in Europe. Our Father Sztuczko, who is an ardent and unwavering Polish patriot, said a great many other things which, due to lack of space, we must omit. We must add, however, that all honor is due to such priests as Father Sztuczko.

The commemoration exercises took place in the afternoon at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall. The exercises were opened by Leon Nowak, president of Council III, who named Leon Mallek, legal advisor to the Polish National Alliance, chairman, and Mrs. W. Chodzinski secretary. He also invited the officers of organizations and the veterans of 1863 to the platform.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 28, 1918.

III C

III H Chairman Mallek delivered a short address and then proceeded with the
I G program, which was executed in the following order:

IV

1. The Holy Trinity mixed choir, under the direction of W. Baluta, sang Oginski's "Polonaise". Their efforts were rewarded with a storm of applause.

2. W. Poszwinski, a veteran of the Insurrection of 1863, delivered an address in which he described the January Insurrection in detail; then he spoke of present times. Among other things, he pointed out that today, during this great World War, at a time that is so critical for our country, at a time when our volunteer Polish Army is organizing and is soon to be ready to take its place in the battle line to bring final destruction to the Germans as at the battle of Grunwald [1410], we ought to forget our differences of opinion, our partisan or personal quarrels, and stand together as one man to help, morally or materially, to crush that barbarous enemy of ours, the Prussians; for otherwise we stand in great danger.

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III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 28, 1918.

III C

III H 3. Violin solo by P. Hojnacki, which was received with a storm of
I G applause.

IV

4. Sextet from "Lucia" [Donizetti], sung by Miss A. Kempski, soprano, Miss L. Kempski, alto, A. Ciesielski, baritone, A. Ludwik, bass, P. Stawinoga, first tenor, and M. Gaworski, second tenor. These singers deserve special mention for their fine rendition of the number. The audience's unceasing applause forced them to return for an encore.

5. Judge [Edmund] Jarecki delivered an address on the January Insurrection, and on present conditions in Poland and America. He said that he was disappointed to see the public gathered in such small numbers to observe so great an occasion as the anniversary of the January Insurrection. It saddened him that, perhaps because the weather is a little cold, we neglect to pay proper respect to those who fought for Poland. It was cold then too, but they did not care, for they knew they were fighting for the freedom of their beloved Poland, for all of us. And we neglect our duty by not honoring them properly at such a manifestation as this.

III B 3 a

- 5 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 28, 1918.

III C

III H 6. Thaddeus Kempinski, well-known singer from the Filaret Choir, sang
I G a solo, which was enthusiastically received.

IV

7. Piano solo by Miss A. Wieczokowski.

8. Recitation by Miss J. Lukasik.

9. To conclude the program, the Holy Trinity Choir, directed by W. Baluta, sang the Polish National Hymn, "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

A collection netted \$25.

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III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1918.

II D 10

III H

JANUARY EXERCISES HELD IN TOWN OF LAKE

I G

IV

January Exercises [commemorating the Insurrection of 1863] were held last Sunday at Slowacki Hall under the auspices of the J. Slowacki Library and Council 39 of the Polish National Alliance. The audience was not very numerous, which shows how negligent our local Polonia has become. The program itself was none too good, for several numbers had to be dropped because persons who had promised to participate failed to appear.

The exercises were opened at 3:30 in the afternoon by D. Hojnacki, president of the Slowacki Library, with a short talk explaining the reasons for the present national celebrations, after which he named Stanislaus Kleehamer chairman of the meeting and Miss Regina Olkiewicz secretary.

Immediately after the chairman's address, the program, consisting of the following numbers, began: The first number was to have been a choral piece sung by the united choruses, but due to the resignation of the director of these choruses it could not go on.

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan 22, 1918.

II D 10

III H The second number was an address by Ignace Kowalski, an employee of
I G the People's Stock Yards Bank. The speaker gave a short resume of
IV Polish history, after which he passed on to present times, discussing
 the war of life and death between nations, in which the United States
too is participating. The speaker discussed in detail the perverse politics
of the Germans, describing how they had plotted all over the world, while at
home they quietly prepared for the war by which they would rule the world. In
conclusion, Kowalski urged young men to join the Polish Army; he urged the
older people, whose age and duties do not permit military service, to make do-
nations for the Polish Army. His words were rewarded with applause.

The next number was a recitation, "Gdzie Ona" (Where is she?) by Miss
Regina Olkiewicz, which was followed by a choral number, "Polska, Moja Ojczyzna"
(Poland, my Homeland), sung by the Vistula Chorus under the direction of
Z. Filisiewicz. After this number, a collection was taken up, netting \$21.11.
In addition to this A. Ziolkowski, president of St. Michael Archangel Society,
Group 434, Polish National Alliance, donated twenty-five dollars to the Polish
Army and twenty-five dollars to the relief fund for Polish war victims. Thus,

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1918.

II D 10

III H the total sum collected for the relief fund was \$46.11. The collec-
I G tion was followed by an address by S. Kleehamer. Recitations by little
IV Johnny Weislo and Albert Kubiak followed.

The last speech on the program was delivered by the well-known Alliance member and Falcon, S. Jankowski. The speaker lamented the present conditions, stating that while we wait for our homeland to be freed from its enemies so few people attend the exercises at which we honor the memories of the heroes who died in the insurrections.

To conclude the exercises, the audience sang the Polish National Hymn, "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland). It should be added here that all of the numbers were very well executed and that the audience was unstinting in its applause. It is too bad, however, that in a community in which five national choruses existed, only one was able to appear.

III B 3 a

III F

I G

I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 11, 1917.

CONCERNING SUNDAY'S MANIFESTATION

(Editorial)

The closer we come to the date of the manifestation of Chicago Poles to be held on Sunday, October 14, the more we realize its political significance.

On Sunday, we shall be celebrating two very unusual occasions. In the first place, it will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who fought for American freedom at George Washington's side, and secondly, the Polish women will present the battle flag to the first regiment of the Polish Army, a banner under which our Polish youth will cross the ocean to France to fight at the Allies' side, to avenge the hundred years of slavery and oppression suffered by our homeland, and to win its freedom.

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III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

III F

I G

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 11, 1917.

I C

It will be a singular occasion. It is difficult to imagine a Polish man or woman who will not want to witness such an event as this, an event that may happen only once in a lifetime. It is our belief that thousands of Poles will fill the Dexter Pavilion to make this manifestation a success.

But it is not our intention here to urge participation in Sunday's exercises, for great throngs will attend, even without our encouragement. Our purpose is rather to appeal to the civic spirit of those throngs and to their Polish hearts, urging them to maintain the dignity that such an event requires. Remember that this will be a test of our political maturity in the eyes of other national groups. It is, therefore, the concern of each individual to see to his own proper behavior, and that of the next person, in order that this mass appearance of ours may be as successful as possible, and that we may not be taken as a disorderly mob, a shapeless, formless mass.

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III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

III F

I G

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 11, 1917.

I C

We know from previous experience that manifestations of this sort, where tens of thousands participate, that everything cannot be perfectly orderly and cannot proceed like clockwork, but the point is that there should be as little disorder as possible, so as not to offend the non-Poles who will be present. It can proceed with a minimum of disorder if each person does his best to maintain the proper dignity.

It is entirely possible that our words here are superfluous, as we sincerely hope. But we have raised the matter because, not so long ago, when the reception at the Kosciusko monument for the Franco-Polish military mission was held in Humboldt Park, we had ample proof that we are not yet able to control ourselves and must crowd and push, thereby not only defying those who are attempting to maintain order, but endangering the lives of children, who run the risk of injury when a crowd becomes unmanageable.

It will do no harm, then, to appeal earnestly to all those who plan to

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

III F

I G

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 11, 1917.

I C

attend Sunday's manifestation, in order that by their conduct they should not make more difficult the task of the committee and of those whose job will be to preserve order, and at the same time, that the dignity and solemnity required by the occasion be maintained. The first commandment at manifestations of this kind is to follow the directions of those in charge and to set an example of behavior for others.

This much, at least, we can do.

III B 3 a
II B 2 d (3)

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1917.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF THE HERO
OF TWO WORLDS

(Editorial)

As everyone knows, the fifteenth of October of this year will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Thaddeus Kosciusko, our great national hero. The anniversary should be celebrated far more solemnly this year because our homeland is now experiencing events that are of great importance.

The Committee for Economic Aid to Poland, headed by Mrs. Laura Gozdawa Turczynowicz, author of the book "When the Prussians Came to Poland," has arranged for a special commemorative edition of the Chicago Herald which will contain articles in Polish and English on the life and activities of Kosciusko and on the Polish cause in general.

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III B 3 a
II B 2 d (3)

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1917.

The American newspaper, Chicago Herald will issue its special Kosciusko edition on October 14, on the eve of the anniversary date as a supplement to the regular Sunday paper. It will cost, as usual, only five cents.

This commemorative edition will include articles by some of the best Polish and American writers, and illustrations by well-known Polish and American artists. The issue should be found in every Polish home in America. Orders for the commemorative issue should be placed with the secretary of the Committee for Economic Aid to Poland now, for, because of the high cost of paper, the Chicago Herald would like to know as accurately as possible how many copies of the edition to print. It should be added here that the usual Sunday circulation of the Chicago Herald exceeds 250,000, while on October 14, several tens of thousands more copies will be printed.

All orders for the commemorative issue should be sent to the secretary

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III B 3 a
II B 2 d (3)

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1917.

of the Committee for Economic Aid to Poland at 1406 West Division Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 14, 1917.

WPA (LLV PROJ. 30275)

FLAG DAY

Today is Flag Day in the United States. The holiday was proclaimed by President Wilson, the governor of Illinois, and the mayor of Chicago.

All over America great demonstrations will be held in honor of the Star-Spangled Banner of the United States, which is the highest symbol of liberty and justice.

Several such celebrations will take place in Chicago today, at one of which Mayor Thompson will speak, in Grant Park. In Lincoln Park, celebrations will be held during which the United States Army Band will play. Celebrations are scheduled also for other parks and the public schools.

The day is one of great significance. If we have always honored the American flag, if we have always carried it high, we ought do it more so today, at a time when that flag is being carried on the field of battle "for the freedom

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 14, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and rights of the smaller nations" in order that it may stand among the flags of the great democracies of the world.

We Poles, in particular, ought to honor that flag, for under its leadership and through its intervention, we will regain that which our forefathers and we ourselves have longed for--the freedom and independence of our homeland.

All hail the American flag!

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

II D 10

III B 2

III H

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 11, 1917.

EXERCISES COMMEMORATING THE THIRD OF MAY
Sponsored by the Main Educational Department
at the Polish Women's Alliance

Exercises commemorating the Third of May were held at the Polish Women's Alliance on May 6. The exercises were opened by Mrs. Klarkowski, chairman of the Educational Department, who appointed Dr. M. [Mary Olgiert] Kaczorowski chairman of the meeting, and the undersigned as secretary.

Dr. Kaczorowski explained the purpose of the meeting and proceeded to open the program.

The first number was by the Polish Women's Alliance chorus. This chorus, although very young, deserves recognition.

The second number on the program was a song, "Na Grobic" (on the Grave),

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 11, 1917.

III B 2

III H by Miss Sophie Widman, accompanied by Miss M. Golnik and Mr. Ciudai.

IV

The third number was a recitation, by Miss Jakowanis, which was applauded.

The fourth number was a violin solo by Mr. Ciudai, accompanied on the piano by Miss M. Golnik.

The fifth number was a song by the Philaret Choir.

This was followed by an excellent and spirited address by Dr. Klarkowski, dealing in lofty and moving words with our present situation as Poles, and forecasting in the near future the happy, hoped-for moment of Poland's resurrection.

This was followed by a vocal solo by Miss Eugenia Markowski, pupil of

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 11, 1917.

III B 2

III H Mrs. Agnes Nering.

IV

Miss M. Golnik played the piano while a tableau was shown on the stage, during which time a collection for Polish relief was taken up. The collection brought in \$25.76.

Mr. Jozwiakowski recited "Trzeci Mai" (The Third of May) with his usual ability and deep feeling. Toward the end of the recitation the curtain was raised on a tableau portraying "Rising Poland," in which, besides older girls, little children participated.

After the recitation, when the applause subsided a little, Mr. Jozwiakowski intoned "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland), and the audience took up the majestic melody of our national hymn, giving vent to its repressed emotions, and the desire for the realization of our most cherished ideal of a free, united and independent Poland.

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 11, 1917.

III B 2

III H

IV

At the words "Przed Twe Oltarze" (Before Thy Altars), three little girls Casimira Chrapkowski, Harriet Boraczewski, and Mary Setmaier, and Scout Thaddeus Panek--all dressed in Polish costumes--removed the crown of thorns and the shackles from the figure representing Poland in the tableau, placing a laurel wreath on her head and a scepter in her hand. The flag of the United States was hung above the tableau.

Those present were deeply moved on seeing these Polish children performing, under the protection of The Star Spangled Banner, the symbolic act of the "Resurrection of Poland".

When the curtain was lowered Dr. M. Kaczorowski sincerely thanked the audience for the large attendance, and also those who in any way helped make the program more interesting; at the same time she expressed the hope that those present would take with them a good impression of this lofty celebration.

(Signed) G. Thierse,
Secretary of the meeting.

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POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 9, 1917.

II D 10

III H

THIRD OF MAY CELEBRATION IN BRIDGEPORT

IV

Last Sunday afternoon an impressive meeting, sponsored by the Adam Mickiewicz Library, was held at the Adam Mickiewicz Hall, 3110-12 South Morgan Street, in celebration of the one-hundred-and-twenty-sixth anniversary of the Constitution of the Third of May. The celebration was attended by many people.

The meeting was called to order at 3 P. M. by Mr. Pawlak, president of the Library, who called upon Mr. A. Czasewicz to act as chairman, and Mr. A. B. Chrzanowski to act as secretary.

The first speaker was Dr. M. Malinowski, who spoke on the history of the Constitution of the Third of May. His speech was followed by a medley of Polish songs sung by the Helen Modjeska choir, under the direction of B. Zaleski.

Miss Helen Chrzanowski followed with a piano solo; then little P. Pomirski gave

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 9, 1917.

II D 10

III H

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a recitation. Miss Okon's vocal solo followed and was received with enthusiasm. Mr. John Przyprawa, editor of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, made a rather long speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause. He sought to encourage the people to persevere in their work for the cause of the homeland.

Miss Helen Gorewoda played a piano solo and was applauded enthusiastically. Then Miss F. Okon sang another solo.

The chairman called for a collection for Polish relief and \$25.25 was contributed.

The celebration was brought to a close by the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

After the celebration a group of amateurs presented a play entitled "O

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 9, 1917.

II D 10

III H Polska Kobieta" (Over a Polish Woman), a historical scene of the
IV time of the insurrection of 1863. The play was a great success,
 and the following players gave an outstanding performance: Mrs.
Jane Chrzanowski in the part of Mary, the mother; Mr. A. Biniewski in the
part of Sigismund, the son; Miss Ursula Feiner in the part of Josephine's
governess; Mr. M. Buczykowski in the part of Lieutenant Iwanow; and Mr. J.
Kowalski in the part of General Lucki.

The audience was charmed with the play, as was evidenced by the applause.

The committee on arrangements wishes to express its gratitude publicly to
all those who participated in the celebration and to those who helped make it
a success.

(Signed) A. B. Chrzanowski, secretary.

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III B 3 a

II B 1 a

III B 2

II D 10

III H

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1917.

CELEBRATION OF COMMUNE III OF THE
POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE
IN HOLY TRINITY PARISH

On Sunday May 6, the announced celebration of the one-hundred-and-twenty-sixth anniversary of the Constitution of the Third of May took place at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall, corner of Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Street. The celebration was held by Commune III of the Polish National Alliance and was a success in every respect. The hall was crowded with interested and attentive people as was shown by the quiet they maintained while the numbers of the program were in progress.

The president of Commune III, Leon Nowak, welcomed the audience in a short, sincere speech, and thanked them for being present in such numbers. He then called upon Judge Joseph LaBuy to act as chairman and the undersigned to act as secretary.

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1917.

II D 10

III H Chairman LaBuy immediately opened the program by calling on the
IV Dudziarz Chorus, under the direction of Professor R. Henzel, to
sing "Marsz Zvawow" (March of the Zuaves). The choir sang this
number in such finished style that it was forced by the enthusiastic applause
of the audience to give an encore.

The address by Reverend W. Zapala, rector of St. Stanislaus Kostka College,
was so strong, so thoroughly patriotic, and made such a strong impression on
the audience, that the applause continued for a very long time after he had
finished speaking.

The speaker mentioned the merits of a man whom we all know well, a man who
is not only known to the Poles, but to people of other nationalities as
well--Ignace Paderewski. He also stated that we owe our respect and
recognition to the President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, who at such

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III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1917.

II D 10

III H

a critical time did not hesitate to speak the truth when he said

IV

that the Poles deserve not a partial Poland, but a whole, free, sovereign, and autonomous Poland.

Misses A. M. Jankowski and H. Szafranski sang a duet, "Kiedy Gwiazdy Jasno Swieca" (When the Stars Shine Brightly), very well and were forced to make another appearance.

Miss A. Wieczorowski played a piano solo exceptionally well and was forced to give an encore.

The speech by Mr. T. M. Helinski brought forth enthusiastic applause. The speaker exhorted the audience to give generously for Polish relief, explaining that in comparison with our brothers and sisters we find ourselves

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III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1917.

II D 10

III H in a much better position at present than our people suffering in
IV the homeland.

Mr. B. Czuwara recited a patriotic poem with great verve and was forced to give an encore.

Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, well known from previous performances, sang "Moj Kwiatek" (My Flower), accompanied on the piano by Miss A. Wieczorowski. She sang with such charm that she was called back repeatedly.

Mr. Leon Szall played a violin solo, to the piano accompaniment of Miss Eleanor Ball, and was forced to give an encore. The monologue given by Miss M. Jakowanis so entertained the audience that she was forced to give another monologue, which was even funnier than the first.

The singing of the Dudziarz Chorus in their second appearance with the

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1917.

II D 10

III H participation of Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch and Miss Josephine Wachowiak,
IV bookkeeper of the Polish Women's Alliance of America, was so well
done that the number had to be repeated.

The collection taken up by Misses K. Zeglen, M. Zwierkowski, J. Sykta,
M. Soder, K. Idzikowski, and A. Ankowski, yielded \$49.05.

In conclusion everyone joined in the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

The committee expresses its sincere thanks to the speakers, recitationists,
singers, conductors, and the audience, and asks them to continue coming to
its gatherings, for through these meetings we remind ourselves, and especially
our young people, of our unfortunate Poland, soaked with the blood of the

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III B 3 a

II B 1 a

III B 2

II D 10

III H

IV

innocent.

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1917.

(Signed) L. Kadow, secretary.

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III B 3 a

II B 1 a

II D 10

I G

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1917.

THIRD OF MAY CELEBRATION AT ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH
\$105.44 Collected for Polish Relief

Yesterday at 2:30 P. M. all societies, national as well as church, gathered at St. Casimir's Church, 23rd and South Whipple Streets, whence, headed by Mr. J. Nowosielski's band, they marched over to the beautiful auditorium of the Carter Harrison Technical High School, at West 24th Street and Marshall Boulevard. In addition to the band, the following marched in the parade: school children of Nest Jednosc (Unity) Number 9 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, numbering about one hundred boys and girls; the Falcons of this nest in uniform; the military society, The Fourth Regiment of Polish Uhlans, in uniform; and all the national societies, groups of the Polish National Alliance, and church societies. The parade was routed from St. Casimirs Church along Whipple Street to 22nd Street, to Marshall Boulevard, and then to 24th Street and Marshall Boulevard to the High School. The large auditorium and gallery, having a seating capacity for three thousand, was packed, and many people had to stand. The

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1917.

I G

IV school children, Falcons, Uhlands, and the band sat on the stage.

Promptly at 3 P. M. Mr. J. Malysa, chairman of the Department of National Celebrations, opened the ceremony with a short speech and called on Mr. Victor Pijanowski, director of the Polish National Alliance, to act as chairman, and Francis Skorupa to act as secretary. Chairman Pijanowski on taking his place on the stage, delivered a short address, explaining why we arrange national celebrations and what their purpose is--after which the program was begun.

The first number was by Mr. J. Nowosielski's orchestra, after which the well-known Kurpinski Male Chorus, under the direction of P. Herek, sang "Modliywa Jagiell" (Jagiello's Prayer) by Czubski, accompanied on the piano by Miss Adeline Jezierna. The solo parts were sung by Edward Schlaichert, popular baritone of St. Casimir's Church. The third number was a speech by John Wedda, well-known national worker. The speaker, after giving a brief resume of the

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III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 7, 1917.

I G

IV history of Poland and the granting of the Constitution on May 3, 1791, went on to explain how our invaders have continued to oppress us, and that the present war is the battle of the civilized world against barbarism and the enemies of humanity; and since the United States joined the Allies against oppressors, it is certain that the Allies will defeat civilization's enemy. Mr. Wedda was followed by a quartet consisting of two violins and a piano duet, composed of A. and J. Pijanowski and A. and O. Peszynski. This was followed by a number by the St. Casimir's Women's Chorus, with piano accompaniment by Miss A. Jezierna. The audience particularly liked the reading by young Joseph Lomasz, dressed in a Polish costume, and Miss K. Fudalkowski, dressed in heavy mourning, in which these two asked the audience to remember the hungry in Poland. Chairman Pijanowski then asked Misses L. Pijanowski, F. Brodnicki, A. Gorski, M. Gorski, M. Rzepczynski, Ronkowski, Skorupa, and Tenerowski to take up a collection for Polish relief, while Mr. J. Nowosielski's orchestra played a medley of Polish songs. The collection for Polish relief yielded \$105.44, which sum will be sent to the proper authorities. This was

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1917.

I G

IV followed by a duet by Mr. Francis Raczynski, a member of the Kurpinski Chorus, and Miss Frances Brodnicki, a member of the St. Casimir's Women's Chorus. They sang "W noc Ksiezykowa" (On a Moonlit Night). The audience forced them to give an encore, and they sang in English a medley of national American songs consisting of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "America".

Reverend W. Furman, rector of St. Casimir's Parish then made an address in English. He stated at the outset that he would have preferred to speak in Polish, but since the chairman asked him to acquaint the Americans present with the purpose of our national celebrations, he would speak in English. In his interesting speech, in good English and without a trace of foreign accent, Reverend Furman gave a short summary of Polish history and the history of the constitution of 1791. The speaker concluded by stating that now that this country has declared war in the name of humanity on aggressive Germany, and President Wilson has promised us the creation of a free and united Poland--we should fight under the Stars and Stripes

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POLISH

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II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1917.

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IV against our common enemy.

The next number was a piano solo by Miss Harriet Pijanowski. This was followed by a reading by Miss Agnes Gorski, entitled "Aby Polska Nie Zginela" (That Poland Might Not Be Lost), after which, holding a Polish and an American flag in each hand, she began the singing of the national hymn "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland), in which the audience joined. At the request of the ladies of the committee on arrangements, the chairman asked the ladies who took up the collection to give little flags to the audience, and at the same time asked Mr. John Skibinski, editor of the monthly Free Poland, to say a few words. Mr. Skibinski chose for his topic the history of Poland from the time of the acceptance of the constitution up to the present. He asked our young men to join the army of this country to fight against humanity's enemy--the Prussians. He concluded his speech by expressing the wish that he might see Poland soon free, united, and independent.

This was followed by a short speech by Sergeant Wisniewski of the United States

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 7, 1917.

I G

IV Army, in which he exhorted young Polish men to enlist and to apply at the Polish recruiting bureau, so that we might show our force and solidarity in this country. Then Misses W. Kubkowski, M. Raczynski, and J. Miotka played an overture for six hands on the piano. This was followed by a song by the St. Casimir's Women's Chorus with the piano accompaniment of Miss A. Jezierna.

Reverend W. Furman, rector of St. Casimir's, then made a speech in Polish. He pleaded for unity and harmony in these critical times. He asked the young men to join the colors of this country, and concluded with the wish that he might live to see Poland free and united from sea to sea [sic].

The next number was a piano solo by Miss M. Gruszczyński, after which the Kurpinski Male Chorus sang "Piesn Bojowa" (Battle Song), by Burs, under the direction of Mr. P. Herek.

After Chairman Pijanowski had thanked all those who participated in the

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POLISH

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• II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1917.

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IV program and the audience for their attention, the orchestra played Dabrowski's march, "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland Is Not Lost), and everyone left the hall with the hope of living to see this free Poland.

It should be added that all the numbers on the program were very well performed, and the audience, to show its appreciation, applauded enthusiastically, demanding encores. The national celebrations in the district of St. Casimir's Parish, sponsored by the Department of National Celebrations, generally turn out unusually well, for which the Department deserves recognition.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 29, 1917.

THE SPECIAL CONVENTION

(Editorial)

The special convention of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America will open in a few days in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The convention was called in order to put an end to the troublemaking efforts of certain elements in the Falcon group, and in order to point out to the Poles, who have been confused by all sorts of agitators, especially in the East, the real road leading to the fulfillment of the cherished desires of the Polish people, a road which the majority of the American Poles want to follow.

As much as we questioned the advisability of calling this special convention at the time when the Falcon board of directors convoked it, so much do we now rejoice in the fact that such a convention will be held in these very critical times, probably the only convenient moment for the Falcons to manifest their feelings and belief not only in our own cause but in the cause of our adopted

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 29, 1917.

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I G country and all humanity as well.

In view of the changed circumstances, the purpose of the convention itself must change, and the decisions and steps taken by the convention must be quite different from those originally planned. Today no one would want to question the stand which the board of directors of the Alliance has taken or, what is worse, would want to foster the bankrupt politics of the K. O. N. (Committee of National Defense).

The Falcons and all the Poles in America now can see where the leaders of the K. O. N. would have taken us if we had not taken the direction of our affairs out of their hands and if they had continued to foist their extremely foolish orientation, based on hatred of Russia and not on love for Poland, on our immigrants and strongly organized groups. We believe that the Falcons' special convention will pass over this matter to the business of the day and will not even allow it to be brought up, in order to avoid lowering the dignity and seriousness of the convention.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 29, 1917.

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On the other hand, there is another matter that the convention cannot pass over. It is the many-times discussed matter of the Falcons' role in the present war. The convention will take place at a time when the President is standing before Congress to present before the forum of the world grave and final accusations against Germany, at a time when he is asking Congress formally to declare war on Germany.

The President of the United States is doing this in the name of the nation, which by an overwhelming majority demands war because it can no longer bear to look on while the country's dignity and honor are disregarded by the Teutons, and while its rights and privileges are violated by these sea catchpoles. Inasmuch as we over here form a part of this nation, the highest official of this country will also be representing our will when he asks Congress to declare war.

With the declaration of war, a call will no doubt be sent out by the nation for volunteers for military service to defend our common rights and property. Everyone must answer this call, because war is something that can not be postponed.

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POLISH

III B 2

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 29, 1917.

III D

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And the Poles should be the first to answer this call, not only to fulfill the duties which they must fulfill as citizens of this country, but to show this country their gratitude for its clear and sympathetic attitude, as expressed by the highest official of this country in the name of the entire nation, an attitude which the President announced to the world in his memorable address of January 22, in which he expressed the viewpoint of the United States on the solution of the Polish question, thus placing our cause among the first and most pressing ones requiring consideration.

Our Falcons should be the first to answer this call and set a shining example. If there has been turmoil in this organization, if the more zealous youths have been seeking for an outlet for their warlike spirit in all sorts of armies and countries, if the Falcons have been eager to take up armed action, what now could be more appropriate and more appealing to them than to join the star-spangled colors of this great republic and enter the company of our old heroes who also fought for freedom and equality?

This is a war against our ancient enemy, an enemy who has challenged the entire

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 29, 1917.

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world and against whom the whole world is now rising.

The Falcons should give this matter first place in the order of their discussions. That it will meet with the approval of all the members and will be applauded by our entire Polish community does not even need to be argued.

May great words resound in Pittsburgh and the beginnings of great actions be made! Let the Falcons, as the advance guard of the Polish people, point out the way to others and, in offering their services as a unit to this great republic, let them remember that they are fighting for the fulfillment of those ideals which President Wilson announced long ago, ideals in which freedom and equality for all nations of the world, as well as unity, freedom, and autonomy for Poland, occupy first place.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1917.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

(Editorial)

This is the 185th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the Father of our adopted country, who one hundred and forty-three years ago raised the banner of rebellion against oppressing England and won the independence of the United States.

All the people in the [United] States today honor the birthday of this great man, whose name will be kept forever in the pantheon of immortals as that of one of the greatest men in the entire world.

We Poles, too, whom fate has sent here to a foreign land, and who represent quite a large proportion of the people here, scattered over the large expanse of the United States, should honor and love him who fought that today we might be free among the free and equal among the equal.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1917.

At that time the blood of the Poles flowed in defense of the principles for which Washington struggled. Casimir Pulaski, as well as many other Poles who came here to fight for the freedom and independence of the [United] States, was killed in action at Savannah. Even today the memory of our immortal commander in chief, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who decided the fate of the war for independence at Saratoga, still lives.

Today, we should honor the memory of George Washington more than ever because by so doing we will demonstrate more emphatically our loyalty toward this land of ours--adopted, it is true, but equally dear to us. And this is a very critical time for the United States. Threatening clouds are hanging over the political horizon. The present successor to George Washington also finds himself facing a most critical situation.

Today the [United] States is powerful in every respect. It has more than a hundred million inhabitants, and enough strength, to defend its honor, reputation, and the rights to which it is entitled. The [United] States neither wants nor seeks a war of conquest, but it will know how to defend that which is

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 22, 1917.

dearest and most sacred to every nation.

And our [Polish] immigrants here, numbering a million souls, who have also helped for decades with their ant-like work increasing the power of the [United] States, would show themselves unworthy of their forefathers and themselves were they not to go forth to defend at a critical time that which our fathers helped build, that which will be equally sacred and great to our children.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

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COMMEMORATION IN BRIDGEPORT
OF THE JANUARY INSURRECTION

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Commune 80 of the Polish National Alliance and the Adam Mickiewicz Education and Library Society arranged exercises on Sunday, February 4, 1917, at the Adam Mickiewicz hall, 3308-10 South Morgan Street, commemorating the January Insurrection.

Mr. S. Gniatczynski, president of the commune, opened the meeting promptly at 3 P. M., calling upon Mr. Pawlak to act as chairman and the undersigned as secretary. The chairman invited the presidents of local groups of the Alliance and veterans of the insurrection of 1863 to come up on the stage, after which the program was begun in the following order.

1) The orchestra of the Society of King Jan Sobieski's Polish Sharpshooters, under the direction of Mr. A. Jakubowski, played Polish compositions.

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

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II D 10

III B 2 2) Speech by Mr. S. Orpiszewski, editor of the Alliance publica-
III H tions. The speaker, in a short and terse address, honored the mem-
IV ory of the heroes who shed their blood for their native land. He
 discussed the gravity of the present situation, calling upon the
Poles to help the starving people in Poland, and expressed strong faith in
the resurrection of our homeland. Mr. Orpiszewski's speech was frequently
interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

3) The Helena Modjeska Singing and Dramatic Society, under the direction
of professor J. J. Jokajtis, sang a medley of Polish melodies.

4) Recitation "Bracia Rocznic" (Brothers Anniversary), by Miss Irene
Grzebielski.

5) Anthem of the United States of America, piano solo played by Miss W.
Ostrowski.

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

II D 10

III B 2 6) The orchestra played a medley of Polish songs while a collection
III H was being taken up for Polish relief by Miss F. Okon, Mrs. Mach, and
IV Misses Sawacki and Marczewski. The collection yielded \$19.25.

7) Song, "Hej Lec Ptaku," by the local choir of Raftsmen under the direction of Mr. L. A. Cieszykowski, organist of St. Barbara's Parish.

8) Recitation, "Krakowiak." Very well done by little Eugene Grzebielski.

9) A second speech by Mr. S. Orpiszewski, who urged the people to join the Polish National Alliance, which protects future generations from losing their national identity and fosters the national spirit. "This Alliance," he said, "has helped one hundred and twenty medical and law students, who are now useful members of our community. The Polish National Alliance has established two hundred and fifty libraries from which the Polish people can gain enlight-

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

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II B 2 a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

II D 10

III B 2 enment and strengthen their national spirit."

III H

IV 10) Song "Nabozenstwo Narodowe" (National Hymn), by Miss L. Bartos,
 accompanied by Mr. L. A. Cieszykowski.

11) Recitation by Dr. Marczewski.

12) The chairman thanked the audience for attending in such large numbers despite the blizzard and cold. He also thanked not only the Society of King Jan Sobieski's Sharpshooters for supplying its excellent orchestra gratis but also the speakers and all those who contributed their efforts to make the celebration a success.

13) Everybody joined in the singing of "Boze cos Polske" (God Save Poland), with the orchestra accompanying. All the numbers were excellently performed,

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 19, 1917.

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III B 2 as was evidenced by the applause.

III H

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A. B. Chrzanowski,
secretary of the meeting

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTHDAYS OF
LINCOLN AND KOSCIUSKO

The Chicago Society, group 1450 of the Polish National Alliance, one of our best known and most active groups, whose membership is limited to Poles born in this country, arranged exercises commemorating the birthdays, on February 12, of Thaddeus Kosciusko and Abraham Lincoln. The exercises were held yesterday at Pulaski Park, Noble and Blackhawk Streets.

This commemoration gathered together, as it has each year, many fine people, a large majority of whom consisted of young Polish-Americans and relatives of the members of the Chicago Society. Mr. Leon S. Mallek, counsel for the Polish National Alliance, was master of ceremonies. He opened the meeting with a short speech describing the gravity of the moment which the Poles, who believe in the realization of their century-old hope of regaining their homeland, are now experiencing.

The program, previously announced, was performed as scheduled, with the

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

exception of the dance solos, which Miss Mary Mallek was supposed to execute, and which she was unable to do because her family is in mourning over the death of Anthony Mallek.

Dr. E. G. Urbanowicz sang in his beautiful bass voice "Modlitwa Jagielly" (Jagello's Prayer), by Czubski, and "The Mighty Deep," by W. H. Judes, accompanied by Dr. H. J. Urbanowicz. He was rewarded with a storm of applause.

In a speech lasting almost an hour, delivered in English, Mr. K. B. Czarnecki, vice-president of the Polish National Alliance, described the life and deeds of Abraham Lincoln, pointing to this noble and great man as an example worthy of following.

The ladies' trio consisting of Misses K. Kosinski, Martha and Mary Kowalski, accompanied by Mr. J. Kowalski, met with general approval. They sang Abt's

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III H

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

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"Water Lilly" and Emerson's "Lullaby" very well.

Mr. Vincent Jozwiakowski, well-known elocutionist, recited Adam Mickiewicz's "Oda do Mlodosci" (Ode to Youth) with deep feeling and understanding. The applause forced him to recite excerpts from Lenartowicz's "Bitwa Racławicka" (Battle of Racławice) to the unbounded delight of the audience.

We did not suppose that Mr. Edward Pijanowski was such a piano virtuoso and that he had mastered this instrument so completely, as he demonstrated yesterday by playing Lack's "Spiew Strumyka" (Song of the Brook) and Godard's "Etuda Artystyczna" (Artistic Etude). The Poles in America will have a pianist of uncommon skill in Mr. Pijanowski. He possesses all the necessary attributes of a fine artist.

Miss Sophie Mankowski recited a charming piece in English, and as an encore

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III H

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

IV

recited it in Polish.

Mr. Thomas Osada, for whom we also predict a successful future, played the violin with his customary vigor and spirit. He charmed the audience, eager for the soft tones of the violin, with Schubert's "Serenade" and Rehfield's "Spanish Dances." He was accompanied by Mr. S. Mrozinski.

In conclusion Mr. J. Przyprawa, editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, delivered a rather lengthy speech, pointing out to the young Poles born here the duties which they have and which they should fulfill toward our country.

The exercises ended with the singing of "America" and "Boze cos Polske" (God Save Poland). The voices of several hundred of our young people born in this country filled everyone's heart with gladness that she [Poland] is not

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III H

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

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lost whose sons and daughters, although native Americans of the second and third generations, have not forgotten the sacred love for our beloved homeland.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

COMMEMORATION OF THE JANUARY INSURRECTION
AT HOLY TRINITY

Last Sunday the young people of Holy Trinity Parish commemorated the January insurrection of 1863 with an inspiring and rather elaborate program at the Polish Women's Alliance building. The entire program, which was well chosen, was excellently performed. A large audience attended despite the inclemency of the weather.

The exercises were opened by Mr. Stanley Uchacz, who explained the purpose of the commemoration tersely and briefly. Following him, Misses Clara Dymek and Catherine Sztolc sang "Kwiecisty i Wonny Maj" (The Flowery and Perfumed Month of May). Their charming voices found their way into the hearts of the audience who recalled them twice. The recitation "Biala Szata" (The White Robe) by Miss Helan Warszawski was full of spirit and artistry. Mr. S. Plucinski played the piano well.

The male chorus of Holy Trinity made its first appearance of the year. It

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

III H

IV It sang "Jagello's Prayer," with which we are all now familiar, The strong and melodious voices, plus Mr. Vincent Baluta's expert accompaniment, created the impression of a first-rate opera. The chorus deserves praise. The solo parts were sung outstandingly well by Anthony Ludwig, Anthony Ciesielski, and Peter Stawinoga.

The main number of the program was a speech appropriate to the occasion, delivered by Reverend Anthony Rozewicz, C.S.C. The speaker chose The January Insurrection as his topic. He spoke fluently and with deep feeling for his subject. "Although the insurrection was not successful," he said, "let us not blame our forefathers for this. Our fathers, impelled by love of the homeland, did what they could to deliver it from the enemy. Perhaps we too, if we lived in their time and circumstances, would have done the same. Nevertheless the insurrection was not utterly fruitless. It aroused and strengthened the national spirit, which today--not as during the times of autonomous Poland--has penetrated all strata of Polish society and unites the into one

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

III H

IV strong body." The speaker was applauded enthusiastically.

Mr. Marian Nowakowski sang "O Gdybym Znal" (If I But Knew). The unusually good singer gave an excellent performance. Miss Veronica Fedor deserves special mention for her violin solo, with which she charmed the audience. Without exaggeration, she possesses an unusual talent. Her technique, spirit, and fantasy catches the audience. We hope that this new virtuoso will not neglect her talent before reaching perfection.

As a final number the play entitled "Polska Kobieta" (The Polish Woman) was given. The amateurs performed well. Their knowledge of their lines, careful enunciation of the native language, and complete freedom of movement on the stage permitted them to perform the play as it should be performed. The following persons took part in the play: P. Adamczyk as "Marja Zelewska, Justyn Jankowski as "Zygmunt," Josephine Borucki as "Jozefa," B. Tylicki as "Ludskij," and Nicholas Bialon as "Iwanow."

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II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 9, 1917.

The exercises were concluded by the singing of "God save Poland."

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II D 10

III B 2

III A

III H

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 1, 1917.

COMMEMORATION OF THE JANUARY INSURRECTION AT
JEFFERSON PARK

The committee on celebrations of the society Freedom Through Enlightenment, group 1948 of the Polish National Alliance, arranged exercises on Saturday, January 27, at 8 P.M., at Johnson Hall, corner Milwaukee and Lawrence Avenues, commemorating the January Insurrection. The exercises were opened by Mr. Felix H. Zendzianowski, who explained the meaning of the commemoration and called upon Mr. Julien Kaczanowski and the undersigned to act as chairman and secretary respectively. The following program was then carried out.

1. Song, "The Vistula Flows Along," sung by Irene and Helen Milewski of Avondale.
2. Speech by Mr. S. Orpiszewski, editor of the Polish National Alliance publications, in which he honored the memory of the heroes who shed their blood for the cause of the homeland. He described the gravity of Poland's present situation, urging us to aid the starving in Poland. He expressed strong faith in Poland's resurrection, urging us to join the Polish National Alliance, which

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III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 1, 1917.

III B 2

III A protects the future generation from losing its national identity.

III H

IV 5. Violin and piano duet, "Kujawiak and Cavatina," played by Misses Eugenia and Elizabeth Natucki.

4. Recitation, "Crucified," by Mrs. K. Rosinski.

5. Polish compositions for violin and piano played by Misses Eugenia and Elizabeth Natucki. At this time the chairman called upon Mrs. Rybski and Mrs. Zielinski to take up a collection for the starving people in Poland, which yielded \$11.14.

6. Vocal solo, "The Wish," sung by Miss Agnes Ludkowski, accompanied on the piano by Miss Kowalski, both of Avondale.

7. Speech by Mrs. Magdalene Wilewski, director of the Polish National Alliance. Although Mrs. Wilewski was not on the program, but was called upon to deliver an address in place of the scheduled speaker, who did not appear,

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 1, 1917.

III B 2

III A she did very well. She spoke with great feeling on how Poland has been
III H persecuted, and how it now has been destroyed by our enemies. She
IV asked us to help, reminding us of the thousands of tiny graves of the
Polish children who have died of starvation. She appealed to the
Polish women to give up luxuries, to dress modestly, and thus save money which
would save the lives of many children and adults. She encouraged them to join
the Polish National Alliance rather than organizations of other nationalities.
Finally she wished the society arranging the exercises continued growth and
development, and encouraged it to further work.

8. "God Save Poland," sung by everybody.

All the numbers on the program were very well performed, as was shown by the
enthusiastic applause of the audience.

After the program was completed, Mrs. Parysz and Mrs. Kaczanowski sold flowers,
which brought in an additional \$2.75 for the starving people of Poland, making
a total of \$13.85 collected.

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IV Division I of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies arranged commemorative exercises on Sunday, January 28, at St. Barbara's Parish hall, in Bridgeport.

The commemoration was begun by a procession to St. Barbara's Church for vespers. After the services the people returned to the parish hall, where the program of the commemoration was begun.

1. Mr. S. Snopek, Commandant of Division I of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies, opened the exercises with a short address, at the same time asking the audience to remain quiet during the speeches, recitations, and musical numbers.

The speaker called upon Mr. T. Jachimowski, president of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies, to act as chairman of the meeting, and upon Mr. B. Kucharski, secretary of the International Photoplay Company, to act as secretary.

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 31, 1917.

COMMEMORATION OF THE JANUARY INSURRECTION

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 31, 1917.

III B 2

III C 2. Mr. T. Jachimowski described in his speech the purpose of the
III H commemoration of the January Insurrection, and at the same time in-
IV vited the officers and representatives of organizations present to
 come up on the stage, as well as the colonels and the major.

3. The St. Barbara's Parish choir under the direction of Mr. L. A. Cieszykowski sang A. Mallek's "The Grunwald Company." The audience was enthusiastic and demanded an encore.

4. Speech by J. Szymanski, president of Commune Three, who outlined the history of the Insurrection of 1862. Toward the end of his speech he emphasized that we Poles here in the land of Washington should work harmoniously to raise our beloved Poland and free her from enemy chains. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause.

5. Speech by J. Przymorski, chief of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies, who described the difficulties that the Alliance had to overcome in the past. He was applauded enthusiastically.

III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 31, 1917.

III B 2

III C 6. Vocal solo, "The National Religious Service," sung by Miss A. Bartos
III H with violin accompaniment by Mr. Z. Jaskowski. Miss Bartos charmed the
IV audience with her lovely voice and was forced by its thunderous applause
 to sing again.

7. Recitation by Mr. M. Marszewski, "Poland Is Not Lost," for which he was rewarded with applause.

8. Collection for the hungry in Poland, which yielded \$27.12.

9. Speech by Mr. W. Goralski, vice-president of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies, who called upon the young Polish men to join the Alliance rather than foreign organizations. He was rewarded with applause.

10. St. Barbara's Young People's Choir under the direction of Mr. L. A. Cieszykowski sang "The Winged Moment," by Campana. The audience forced the choir to give an encore.

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 31, 1917.

III B 2

III C 11. Recitations, "The Avenger" and "Weep Not, O Motherland," by
III H the young son of Mr. Andrzejewski, general secretary of the Alliance
IV of Polish Military Societies, for which he was rewarded with applause.

12. Speech by Mr. J. Andrzejewski, general Secretary of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies, who described Poland's present situation, urging us to help our brethren in every possible way. The speaker was rewarded with applause.

13. Recitation, "The Soldier's Duty," by Mr. A. Rogowski. He was applauded.

14. Companies B and I of Regiment I drilled. The audience applauded enthusiastically.

With the singing of "God Save Poland" the exercises were brought to an end.

(Signed) B. Kucharski, secretary of the meeting

III B 3 a

II B 3

III H

I G

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 30, 1917.

COMMEMORATION OF THE JANUARY INSURRECTION

Exercises commemorating the January Insurrection were held last Sunday at St. Hedwig Parish hall. The large hall was packed.

Mr. J. M. Nowicki opened the exercises, calling upon Lieutenant Joseph Palczynski to act as chairman. The latter called upon the undersigned to act as secretary.

The program was as follows:

1) Song by the St. Hedwig's parish choir under the able direction of Mr. Wiedeman. The song was so well rendered that the applause of the audience forced the choir to give an encore.

2) Speech by Mr. Anthony Czarnecki, well-known journalist who has traveled over war-torn Poland. He spoke picturesquely of our past and present, telling us to believe in a better future. His speech was frequently interrupted by the applause

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III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 3

III H

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 30, 1917.

I G

IV of the audience.

3) Recitation by young B. Czuwara, which was very well done.

4) Scouts' Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Wiedeman.

5) Performance of Zgoda Falcons--pyramids excellently executed.

6) Song by St. Hedwig Parish choir. .

8) Scouts' orchestra. During this number Mesdames Mikrut, Nowicki, Guzikowski, Miss Konczykowski, and Mr. Wiedeman's daughter took up a collection for our starving brethren in Poland which yielded \$45.36.

7) Speech by Mr. John F. Smulski, well-known orator and national worker, who spoke with his usual ease and zeal, appealing to the audience to give generously to the Polish cause.

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III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 3

III H

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 30, 1917.

I G

IV 9) Speech by Municipal Judge Edmund Jarecki, which was generally liked by the audience.

The chairman thanked those who took part in the program and the audience for attending in such large numbers. With the singing of "God Save Poland" this inspiring commemoration was ended.

(Signed) Francis Porzuczek, secretary

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III B 3 a

II B 1 a

II D 10

III B 2

III H

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

COMMEMORATION OF THE JANUARY INSURRECTION

Yesterday the J. Slowacki Library and Group 39 of the Polish National Alliance held a mass meeting to commemorate the fifty-fourth anniversary of the January Insurrection. The exercises were held at Slowacki's hall, 48th and South Paulina Streets, in Town of Lake. In spite of the fact that announcements of this commemoration have been appearing in the Polish press for the past few weeks, the attendance was small and the hall was half empty. Perhaps the inclemency of the weather can be blamed for this.

At 3 P. M. Mr. Damazy Hojnacki, president of the J. Slowacki Library, opened the meeting with a short speech, calling upon Mr. Vincent Wrzesinski, director of the Polish National Alliance, to act as chairman, and upon Mrs. A. Milasiewicz to act as secretary. The chairman, after delivering a speech explaining the purpose of the meeting, called upon Mr. W. Lagocki's orchestra to play the first number. The orchestra played F. Przybylski's "Echoes of

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

III B 2

III H

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Our Native Land," or "War Signals". The Wisla Choir under the direction of Mr. Z. Filisiewicz sang R. Hensel's "Battle Trumpets". The third number on the program was a piano solo by Miss Harriet Wrzesinski, who played Chopin's "Funeral March". The Filomeny Men's Choir sang J. Galla's "Medley of Polish Songs" and Beethoven's "Hymn to the Night" as an encore. Miss Mary Wcislo gave a reading, which was followed by a speech by Mr. Henry Lokanski, editor of Dziennik Narodowy. Mr. Lokanski summarized the history of the Insurrection of 1863 and the reasons for its failure. Then he brought his topic up to the present times and with his usual spirit and zeal described the present situation of the Polish people, and explained why we should not believe the promises of any of our oppressors and invaders [Russia, Prussia, and Austria]. In conclusion the speaker appealed for generous contributions for our brethern suffering hunger and cold in Poland, and asked us to stand by our national banner.

While Mr. Lagocki's orchestra was playing "The Glow Worm," Mesdames M. Wrzesinski, Andrysiak, and J. Skwarczynski, as well as Misses J. Appelt

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III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

III B 2

III H

IV

and J. Drzewiecki, took up a collection for our hungry brethren in Poland which yielded twenty-four dollars. Following the collection, the Druzyna Choir sang E. Walkiewicz's "Medley of Polish Songs," and for an encore the "Kosciusko Polonaise". This was followed by a speech by Miss Emily Napieralski, secretary general of the Polish Women's Alliance, who spoke about the present situation in Poland, the destruction of the entire country, and what steps we should take in order to have a free and independent Poland.

In closing, Miss Napieralski asked us to give our support to everything Polish and to make the largest possible contributions for the purpose of freeing the homeland and for rescuing thousands of our brothers and sisters from starvation. Following this inspiring patriotic speech, Miss Topolski played an overture on the piano. Little Adel Nowaczski's recitation was greatly liked by the audience. This was followed by a speech by Mr. F. Janiszewski, well-known Polish attorney. Mr. Janiszewski spoke on the situation here in America and the rearing of the children born here.

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III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

III B 2

III H

IV

The last number on the program was a recitation by little Martin Belka. Chairman W. Wrzesinski thanked the audience for attending despite the mud and unpleasant weather, and for their contributions for Polish relief. With the singing of "God Save Poland," this national celebration was brought to a close.

It should be added that the entire program was excellently performed and that the audience applauded enthusiastically.

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III B 3 a

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

III B 2

II D 10

III H

IV The November exercises [commemorating the November Insurrection of 1830], arranged through the united efforts of societies in St. Adalbert's Parish (especially the Julius Slowacki Literary Circle and the J. I. Kraszewski Library), were held at Pulaski Hall on December 3.

The exercises were opened by P. W. Ziarko, president of the National Exercises [Committee], who named the Reverend Casimir Gronkowski, pastor of St. Adalbert's Parish, president, and Miss Cornelia Muchowski, secretary. The Reverend Gronkowski delivered a short address in which he said that the exercises were intended not only to commemorate the November Insurrection, but also to pay homage to the memory of the great novelist Henryk Sienkiewicz, whose excellent works the speaker recommended most warmly to our young people.

The following program was presented:

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 8, 1916.

NOVEMBER EXERCISES HELD
IN ST. ADALBERT'S [PARISH]

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 8, 1916.

1. Julius Slowacki Literary Circle Orchestra.
2. Polonia Chorus under the direction of B. Kujawski.
3. Gymnastic drill by school children.
4. Address by the Reverend T. M. Sampolinski.
5. Vocal solo by Lucy Chmielinski; piano accompaniment by L. Symbor.
6. St. Agnes Choir, of St. Adalbert's Parish, under the direction of S. Kujawski.
7. Violin solo by Miss Wanda Symbor, accompanied by J. Niedzwiecki.
8. Recitation by Miss A. Tyrakowski.
9. Violin solo by Chester Rozmyslowicz, accompanied by Miss Mary Rozmyslowicz.
10. Address by J. M. Sienkiewicz.
11. Slowacki Literary Circle Orchestra.
12. Patriotic play entitled "Tenth Pavilion".

The program was concluded with the Polish national hymn, "Boze Cos Polske"
[God Save Poland].

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 8, 1916.

The Literary Circle did much to add dignity to the occasion by its rendition of "Medley of Polish National Hymns". Because of an important reason, the Polonia Chorus did not appear. Its place was filled by our famous tenor, Joseph Dumanowski, who sang the Chopin "Funeral March" and a tender ballad; he was accompanied by B. Kujawski. The address by the Reverend Sampolinski had a great effect upon the audience. His words not only awakened the Polish spirit, but showed that our youth live and will continue to live for Poland. He said that the youth will remain faithful to Poland and fight until Poland is freed from bondage. The reverend speaker's address will remain for a long time in the memories of all who heard it.

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In accordance with a suggestion by the Reverend Gronkowski, a committee was appointed to formulate a resolution which will proclaim a "Sienkiewicz Year," during which collections ought to be taken up for the Henryk Sienkiewicz Fund--a fund for the benefit of Polish children. A collection taken up at the hall

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 8, 1916.

brought in \$33.83.

The resolution reads as follows:

"We, the Poles of St. Adalbert's Parish, gathered here at Pulaski Hall to observe the anniversary of the November Insurrection, paying homage to those who died in the struggle for our nation's freedom, feel the necessity of paying homage to him also who, after our nation's armed resistance had failed, awakened faith in Poland with his never-to-be-forgotten works. The Trilogy and Knights of the Cross; [this great man] taught our nation to depend upon its own resources, showing that in the most trying moments there can be no wavering. At this momentous time, when the sun of liberty may at last begin to shine on the land [Poland] that he loved so much, inexorable death has taken him from us. Gathered here in deep sorrow, we pay homage to the memory of the great Polish author, Henryk Sienkiewicz. At the same time, we resolve to act in accordance with his principle--to believe in our own strength and to

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 8, 1916.

concentrate that strength into one powerful unit, uniting with our whole nation for the defense of Polish freedom and independence.

"Hail to Poland! Hail to her worthy son!

"Resolution Committee: Reverend F. Helta, president; R. Maciejewski, J. M. Sienkiewicz, Mrs. Rozmyslowicz, Miss Clara Muchowski."

The committee which arranged the exercises, on seeing how generously the event was supported, feels it its duty to give wholehearted thanks to those who participated in the program, and to the public which attended so numerously.

Cornelia J. Muchowski,
Secretary of the exercises.

III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 d

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 6, 1916.

II B 1 a

II D 10

SIENKIEWICZ HONORED IN EXERCISES AT POLISH

III H

WOMEN'S ALLIANCE HALL

IV

Last Sunday afternoon, December 3, patriotic exercises were held under the auspices of the Holy Trinity Literary Circle at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall, honoring Henryk Sienkiewicz and observing the eighty-sixth anniversary of the November Insurrection [1830]. The galleries, as well as the main floor of the hall, were filled to capacity. The program consisted of thirteen numbers, all of which were successful.

After the introductory music conducted by Edward Nowakowski, the exercises were opened by Stanislaus Uchacz. As the first number on the program, school boys from the seventh and eighth grades sang "Badly Wounded," in three voices, under the direction of Vincent Baluta. In truth, such beautiful singing by boys had not been heard for a long time. The entire audience was enthralled not only with the beautiful melody of the piece, but with the artistry with which it was rendered. The next number was a recitation--"Return of the Soldier", by Miss Angeline Nowakowski who, as usual, gave a masterful performance. S. Sobczak

WPA (ILL) PRO

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 d

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 6, 1916.

II B 1 a

II D 10 (of the Illinois Musical College), played a violin solo--"Der Sohn
III H der Haide". There is promise of a great future in music for this
IV young virtuoso. He deserves recognition.

An address by the Reverend Gruza, C. S. C., followed. The speaker's subject was the November Insurrection. Although the insurrection failed, we can at least draw this lesson from it: that the virtue with which the youth of Wilno University distinguished themselves upholds the national spirit and leads the nation toward freedom. And although superior force can paralyze that spirit for a given time, sooner or later, the spirit will triumph.

A vocal duet by Misses Valerie and Aldona Kempinski followed the address. So enchanting was their rendition of "Starry Sky," that the audience applauded until they returned for an encore. J. Lukawski recited Julius Slowacki's "Agamemnon's Grave". His skillful interpretation of the great poet, both in word and spirit, is deserving of high praise. Following this number, Miss Valerie Krenz [Translator's note: Mrs. Krenz-Glowacki since her marriage] played Chopin's "Polonaise Militaire" on the piano. Miss Valerie, with her natural talent for music, may one day be a top-ranking artist.

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B I c (1)

II B 1 d

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 6, 1916.

II B 1 a

II D 10

III H

IV

The speaker, Joseph Mallek, attracted special attention. He chose "Education" as his subject. His address was terse and practical, urging our youth to learning and to self-education. He said, "Our nation will rise in direct proportion to the spread of enlightenment among us." The audience showered applause upon him for his splendid address.

The last number on the program was a two-act play, entitled "For Faith and Freedom," in which all the players performed very well. Deserving special mention were S. Stelnicki (leader of the insurrectionists), Andrew Bialon (Russian Colonel), Miss H. Proch (Cesia), F. Kruwalski (the sergeant), Miss Sophie Nowakowski (the "vision of Poland"), and Adam Racinowski (the old man). The play was ably directed by Francis Pyszka, well-known local lawyer.

The exercises were closed with a general singing of "Boze Cos Polske" [God Save Poland]. A collection for the Sienkiewicz Fund netted \$26.50.

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III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Swiazkowy, Dec. 6, 1916.

II D 10

III H

COMMUNE III /POLISH NATIONAL
ALLIANCE / HOLDS NOVEMBER EXERCISES

IV (Swedish)

On Sunday, December 3, a considerable number of old Alliance members and delegates to Commune III met in front of the Alliance's building at eight-thirty in the morning. They formed into ranks, and carrying the banner of Group 1333 /P. N. A./ at their head, marched to Holy Trinity Church, where they attended solemn High Mass for the heroes who died in the November Insurrection /1830/. A beautiful sermon, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Reverend Hosinski. The church was filled to capacity by Alliance members and pious Polish people.

In the evening, the great /Polish Roman Catholic/ Union Hall at Augusta Street and Milwaukee Avenue was filled with people who had come to do honor to the memory of the heroes who had given their lives in the struggle for the liberty and independence of Poland.

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 6, 1916.

II D 10

III H

IV (Swedish)

Joseph P. Szymanski, president of the Commune, opened the exercises with a short address, at the close of which he named Joseph Magdziarz, treasurer of the Polish National Alliance, as chairman.

In his beautiful address, Chairman Magdziarz outlined the awful fate which has befallen Poland at the present time; he mentioned also the great loss which the Polish nation suffered recently and asked the audience to honor, by rising, the memory of one of the greatest men of modern Poland--Henryk Sienkiewicz.

After the various representatives of organizations, other P. N. A. Communes, and veterans of the 1863 insurrection had taken their places on the platform, the Chopin Choir, under the direction of F. Mondziorski, opened the musical portion of the program with five numbers. Thunderous applause proved that the choir had sung to the audience's liking.

The first address on the program was delivered by the Reverend Sylvester Hosinski,

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III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 6, 1916.

II D 10

III H of Holy Trinity Parish. It was delivered with all the enthusiasm
IV (Swedish) of a real clergyman-patriot calling upon his people for new deeds
and greater sacrifices.

"Soon," cried the speaker, "with the help of God, we will see a free and independent Poland." (Sustained applause).

The next number was a violin solo by Professor [of music] Theodore Jesierski, 2971 North Ridgeway Avenue, whose artistic skill came as a pleasant surprise to the audience. The recitation by Miss V. Lukasik, delivered with true artistic finish, was also well received.

An address, very interesting to the Poles, was delivered in English by Municipal Judge Harry Olson, who has always been openly sympathetic to our national group. Unfortunately, lack of space prevents us from giving even a summary of

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 6, 1916.

II D 10

III E

IV (Swedish) his very interesting address. The Judge left the hall amid tremendous applause

"An Insurrectionist's Last Farewell," a tenor solo, was rendered by Joseph Dumanowski, to the piano accompaniment of B. Kujawski. The enthusiasm of the audience forced him to return to the platform for an encore. The Kalina Chorus, consisting exclusively of married women, then sang a medley under the able direction of F. Kondziorski. The voices were strong and well matched.

Stanislaus Orpiszewski, editor in chief of the Alliance's publications, then spoke on the subject of the Polish element in America, to the sustained applause of the audience. Then followed a violin solo by Jagielski, accompanied on the piano by Miss J. Sikorski, and finally, an unusually beautiful recitation by little Peter Cwalinski, for which the audience was not sparing in its applause.

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III B 3 a

- 5 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 6, 1916.

II D 10

III H

In concluding the exercises, the audience arose to sing the hymn
IV (Swedish) "Boie Cos Polske [God Save Poland], after which the chairman thanked
the public in a few sincere words for its generous participation
in these exercises.

A collection for the relief fund, taken up during the intermission, netted
\$70.09.

The Committee under whose auspice the exercises were arranged, deserves a vote
of thanks, especially its president, Mr. Ball, who deserves public recognition
for his capable work, which contributed much to the success of the occasion.

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III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1916.

III H

IV

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES HELD IN ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH

Through the efforts of the National Exercises Committee of St. Casimir's Parish, the November Exercises commemorating the November Insurrection, 1830 were held yesterday afternoon at Troy Hall. The hall was filled to capacity. The program was scheduled to begin at two o'clock, but, as is usual with us, it was almost three o'clock before the program really opened. It would seem that "punctuality" can be found only in the dictionary.

The exercises were opened by Joseph Lewandowski, who, after a short address, called upon Alexander Jasinski to preside and named Francis Brodnicki secretary.

The program was executed in the following order: (1) Choral number by the Korpinski Choir, directed by P. P. Herek; (2) Recitation by Miss Catherine Fundakowski and Joseph Tomasz; (3) Address by the Reverend John Zielezinski;

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III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1916.

III H

IV (4) Violin solo by Miss W. Simbor; (5) Recitation by Miss Agnes Gorski; (6) Vocal solo by E. Schleichert; (7) Orchestral number under the direction of Stanislaus Siembicki; (8) Recitation by B. Drzewicki. Following this number, a collection, which netted \$32.48, was taken up. The money was sent to the Polish Central Relief Committee. The program was resumed in the following order: (9) Orchestral number directed by S. Siembicki; (10) Recitation by Miss Julia Danisch; (11) Vocal solo by Miss Agnes Gorski, piano accompaniment by her brother, Ignatius; (12) Choral number by the Korpinski Choir, under the direction of P. P. Herek. The program was concluded with "Boze cos Polske" [God Save Poland], sung by the audience.

The Korpinski Choir, well known for its splendid performances not only in St. Casimir's [Parish] but in other parts of Chicago, sang excellently, for which credit is due to its director, P. P. Herek. The recitations by little Miss Catherine Fundakowski and little Joseph Tomasz were delivered clearly and

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III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1916.

III H

IV fluently and were warmly received by the audience.

The Reverend John Zielezinski, an ardent worker among the youth and in the field of education, well liked by the people of St. Casimir's, delivered a short but very effective address.

Enthusiastic applause forced Miss W. Simbor to appear a second time. Miss Simbor, accompanied on the piano by her sister, Miss L. Simbor, played F. Orla's "Vision," and as an encore, "Deuxieme," a mazurka. Miss Simbor is an excellent violinist. Her interpretation of these fairly difficult numbers was perfect and augurs well for her success in the future.

Miss Agnes Gorski, vocal soloist, was also recalled for an encore. In her sweet voice, she sang "Come Back to Me, Come Back".

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III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1916.

II D 10

III B 2

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES HELD AT SLOWACKI HALL

III H

I G Yesterday afternoon, November exercises [commemorating the November
IV Insurrection] were held at Slowacki Hall under the auspices of the
Slowacki Library and Commune 39, Polish National Alliance. The hall
was filled to capacity. The program was opened at three o'clock in the after-
noon by Stanislaus Jankowski, who, after a short speech, called upon the well-
known Alliance member and Falcon, Damazy Hojnacki, president of the local li-
brary, to preside. In a short but concise address, Hojnacki asked the audience
to honor the memory of Henryk Sienkiewicz, the great novelist and national
leader, by rising. Further, the chairman invited the veterans, presidents of
local societies, and all scheduled speakers to take their places on the plat-
form. He called upon Miss Harriet Orzewiecki, a member of the Lutnia Chorus,
to perform the duties of secretary.

Because the orchestra was late in arriving, the Lutnia Chorus, under the
direction of B.J. Zalewski, rendered the first number on the program--a hymn,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1916.

"Z Dymem Pozarow" [With the Smoke of the Conflagration].

To continue the program, Mrs. A. Newman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, gave a succinct address in which she outlined the present situation in Europe, and especially in Poland; she pleaded that offerings be laid on our homeland's altar at every opportunity, and that our unfortunate brethren in Poland be not forgotten. The Philomen Male Chorus, under the direction of B.J. Zalewski, then sang a number entitled "Na Groby" [For the Graves], following which Miss Regina Olkiewicz, well known for her recitations, declaimed very beautifully. Next, the singing and dramatic society Druzyna sang "Wanderer", under the direction of B.J. Zalewski.

After this choral number, J. Przyprawa, editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, arose to speak. After a brief outline of the November Insurrection in Poland [1830] and the reasons for its failure, the speaker passed to present times and to the present political situation in Poland and said that Poland is experiencing new blows daily. In speaking of the last heaviest blow, that is, the death of

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1916.

Henryk Sienkiewicz, great leader of the Polish nation, he called upon all those present to rise in honor of the memory of this national hero. After Przyprawa concluded his address, the orchestra, directed by S. Malkowski, played a medley of national hymns, while Mesdames Wrzesinski, Appelt, Marcinkiewicz, Glebowski, and Milasiewicz took up a collection for the destitute war victims in Poland. The collection netted \$57.15. The program was resumed with an address by Stanislaus Jankowski, well-known Town of Lake businessman. Next followed a vocal number by Misses R. Natkowski, B. Walczak, and M. Gorczak, daughters of prominent local citizens, who sang "Medley", and, upon general demand, "The Flower Girl". This number was followed with a recitation by little Miss M. Adamkiewicz, entitled "The German Tortures Polish Children". The singing and dramatic society Vistula, directed by S. Filisiewicz, then sang S.A. Kwasigroch's "November Medley".

After the chairman thanked all participants in the program for their co-operation, and the public for its numerous attendance, the audience, accompanied by

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1916.

the orchestra, sang the national hymn, "Boze Cos Polske" [God Save Poland], and the beautiful November exercises came to a close.

It should be added that all numbers on the program were well delivered, for which the audience was not sparing with its applause.

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

II D 10

III B 2

III H

I G

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 8, 1914.

COMMEMORATION OF THE NOVEMBER

INSURRECTION AT ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH

On Sunday afternoon November 29, inspiring exercises commemorating the November Insurrection were held under the auspices of the Department of National Celebrations. Patriotic inhabitants of St. Casimir's Parish began assembling before 2 P. M. at colorfully decorated Troy Hall in order to honor the memorable November night--the night on which a handful of young Poles, ignoring the greatness and power of the Tsar of Russia, threw down the glove, issued the call to battle for life, for our unexpired rights, and for the freedom of the homeland. In spite of the inclemency of the weather the Hall was filled to capacity--a thing which has rarely happened before. I must state at this point that several societies attended "in gremio" [in large number], among them the Confederation of Polish Youth, the Thaddeus Kosciusko Scythemen, Group 1405 of the Polish National Alliance, and St. Casimir's Society, Group 219 of the Polish National Alliance. Many of the older people belong to the last named group; they were the first settlers of St. Casimir's and they founded our parish.



II B 1 a

II B 10

III B 2

III H

I G

IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 8, 1914.

At 3 P. M. Mrs. B. Brodecki, vice-president of the Department of National Celebrations, opened the exercises with a short address and invited Mr. M. Drzewicki to be chairman and the undersigned to act as secretary.

Mr. Drzewicki invited the speakers and the presidents of groups of the Polish National Alliance to the speaker's table. He issued an especially cordial invitation to the president of the commune of the P. N. A. in our district, Mr. W. J. Pijanowski, and asked him to come up on the platform. He then proceeded with the program.

The band of group 210 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, which deserves particular recognition for its gratuitous performances at all national celebrations in this district, played a medley of Polish songs. The Kurpinski Choir, under the direction of Mr. Daniel, sang the beautiful national song "To Work."

A speech by Mr. Anthony Jzarnecki was listed next on the program. However,



II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 8, 1914.

III B 2

III H when Mr. Czarnecki failed to arrive, the chairman changed the pro-
I G gram and called on the second speaker, Mr. J. M. Sienkiewicz, chief
IV of the Alliance of Polish Youth. The speaker selected a historic
subject and gave a brief resume of events beginning with the days
of Kosciusko. He presented the historical facts which forced the Polish nation
to take up arms against the despotic government of the Tsars. He did not mini-
mize the transgressions of the erstwhile oppressors of the Polish nation, such
as Tsars Alexander I and Nicholas I and Prince Constantine, but demonstrated
the traitorous politics of Moscow at that time and at present. At the end of
his speech a storm of applause broke out and shouts of "bravo." During Mr.
Sienkiewicz's speech Reverend W. Furman arrived and took his place on the plat-
form.

Mr. J. Kornak recited "Be a Polish Soldier." This inspiring and tear-provoking
declamation was followed by a piano and violin number by Mr. Bertman and Miss
K. Zapolski. They were rewarded by thunderous applause and forced to give an
encore.



III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 8, 1914

III B 2

III h

Miss M. Szafranski recited "This Is Not Enough for Us," which the audience enjoyed very much.

I G

IV

Mr. Anthony Czarnecki, election commissioner and well-known social worker, mentioned in his speech the great moments of the November night in 1830, and then, passing on to the present times, described the suffering of our brothers across the ocean. He lamented the fate of his compatriots in the homeland--a fate which they must endure because of a war foreign to them. He thundered at the Russian and Austro-Prussian sympathizers and said we must neither help nor sympathize with any one of those countries because they are our murderers and oppressors; they are plunderers of our homeland. We must prepare, because there will be no peace in Europe until the invaders return stolen property to their rightful owners. In conclusion the speaker appealed to the audience to help our brethren in the homeland across the sea.

"Do not divide yourselves into parties and camps because strength lies in unity, and if someone wants to help Russia, Austria, or Germany, let him go there--the



III B 3 a

- 5 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 8, 1914.

III B 2

III H way is open--but let him not try to entangle us."

I G

IV At the conclusion of the speech, the audience justly thanked the speaker with thunderous applause for his impartial point of view on a matter of such grave importance to us. Many no doubt abandoned their Russian or Austro-Prussian "orientation."

The collection taken up by Miss Napieralski, Brodecki, and S. Dworak, yielded \$19.20.

After the collection Mr. Gronkiewicz sang, accompanied by Miss J. Zapolski. He was forced to give an encore in response to the applause.

Mrs. Stefanowski gave a truly artistic recitation of "The Bells," with piano accompaniment by Miss J. Zapolski. The audience applauded enthusiastically. Mr. J. Twardzik recited an "Ode" to the young people. He deserves recognition for the clear and emphatic rendition of this work.



II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 8, 1914.

III B 2

III H

The Kurpinski choir sang "The Battle Song," and then Reverend W.

I G

Furman delivered a short address, in which he asserted among other

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things that in the present war the Catholic nations, such as the

Polish and the Belgian--which after the Polish is probably the most

Catholic--will suffer most.

A letter from Reverend F. Mazur former assistant in our parish was read. Reverend Mazur was well known to every parishioner in St. Casimir's as a patriotic chaplain. He was unable to accept the invitation to the commemoration because of lack of time. Reverend F. Mazur lamented in his letter the breaking up of the Poles in America into all sorts of camps, the distortion of public opinion by nationalistic leaders who attained their dishonorable goal when, by their undignified quarrels and their twisting of public opinion, they killed the spirit of the nation. He asked the parishioners of St. Casimir's to ignore all these things and to continue to display their solidarity in regard to the homeland, because it is now in the greatest need. Those present at the exercises received Reverend



III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 8, 1914.

III B 2

III H

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Mazur's letter with great respect, since Reverend Mazur, while assistant in our parish, was liked by all, and everyone who had known him personally regretted that St. Casimir's had lost so gallant a chaplain and patriot.

When the program was completed and "God Save Poland" was sung, the chairman thanked the speakers and those who had appeared on the program for their participation. He thanked the audience for attending in such large numbers. Everyone leaving the Hall carried away with him a very pleasant impression and the feeling in his heart that "Poland Is Not Lost."

(Signed) Casimir Cholewa,
Secretary of the celebration
2504 South California Avenue



III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 2, 1914.

III B 2

III H COMMEMORATION OF THE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION AT ST. ADALBERT'S PARISH

I G

IV On Sunday November 29, at 8 P. M., magnificent exercises commemorating the November Insurrection were held in St. Adalbert's Parish under the auspices of Group No. 2 of the Polish National Alliance, Delegates of National Celebrations, and the J. I. Kraszewski Library. Many people attended.

Mr. W. Ziarko, president of the Delegates of National Celebrations, opened the exercises and called upon Mr. J. Sadowski to act as chairman and the undersigned to act as secretary.

The first number on the program was a song by the Helen Modjeska Mixed Choir, under the direction of Mr. J. Jokajtys. This was followed by a storm of applause which forced the choir to give an encore.

The second part of the program was an address by Mr. K. Zychlinski, president



III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 2, 1914.

III B 2

III H of the central board of directors of the Polish National Alliance.

I G The speaker explained at the outset the meaning and the purpose of

IV the commemoration of the November Insurrection and how we should respect the memory of those of our brothers who were killed in 1830-31.

He explained the faults and mistakes committed at that time and exhorted the people to consider present conditions coolly, in order not to make the same mistakes which our forefathers had made. He then posed the rhetorical question whether we should side with Austria or Prussia and answered, "no, definitely not; we shall side with neither; but when they have destroyed each other, we shall all go together to fight for Poland's freedom." He further stated that he did not wish to be a false prophet, but that he was certain that after the present war, which is being fought on Polish soil, all of Poland will be so ruined that one stone will not be left standing upon another. In concluding his excellent speech he asked us to be generous, to be mindful of our homeland always and everywhere, to contribute money in order to help our poor widows and orphans in the homeland. This speech was received by the public with a storm of applause.



III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 2, 1914.

III B 2

III H

I G

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Then Miss W. Simbor played a violin solo, accompanied by Miss B. Niedzwiecki. This number was very well done and Miss Simbor had to give an encore.

Then Mr. John F. Smulski, president of the Polish Bank, addressed the audience. The speaker began by stating that not so long ago speakers at celebrations told the history of our ancestors, but today we speak, and we shall continue to speak, of present conditions, the situation of our homeland, and the most important matter, Poland's independence. He exhorted the young men to join the Falcons, to join military societies, to train and be ready when the homeland calls upon us to come to her aid. In conclusion he said that what we need here is harmony and generosity; that we should leave politics to our brothers in the homeland, because they will know what to do and how to go about it much better than we over here, far away on American soil. His speech was received with a storm of applause.

The collection which was taken up for the Independence Fund yielded \$35.43.



III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 2, 1914.

III B 2

III H

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Miss B. Bura, well-known national worker in St. Adalbert's Parish, gave a vocal solo, accompanied by Miss E. Jankowski. This number was very successful: there was no end to the applause and Miss Bura was forced to give an encore.

Than there was a reading by the little daughter of Mr. Tyrakowski, the well-known jeweler. The title of the recitation was "The Prussian Oppresses Our Brothers." It was very well done. If only there were more such sons and daughters as A. Tyrakowski, we could say with confidence, "Poland is not lost as long as our children live."

The next part of the program was an address by Judge M. Kavanaugh. The speaker stated that he was happy to be among us, that he had come to this country, just as we had, in order to seek a better future, he from Ireland and we from Poland. He compared the misfortunes of Ireland with those of Poland. He said that no nation had suffered such tortures or shed as many tears as Poland. He asked us



III B 3 a

- 5 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 2, 1914.

III B 2

III H

to be patient because he is convinced that after the present war

I G

Poland will be free and independent. In conclusion he said that

IV

Poland's resurrection will be similar to the resurrection of the

Lord after his crucifixion. His body was placed in a grave and

covered with a stone. Our enemies have killed Poland and covered it with a

great stone. But the day of resurrection is coming--just as the day of Christ's

resurrection came, when the great stone was pushed aside and He rose. Just so

will an angel appear on the day of Poland's resurrection to push aside the

great stone and speak thus to our enemies: Whom do you seek? What do you want?

Poland? She is not here, because she has already risen." The audience received

Judge M. Kavanaugh's speech with a tremendous storm of applause.

Chopin Choir No. 1 gave its usual excellent performance. The song "At the Grave" was received with a storm of applause. Miss S. Baur played the piano accompaniment.



III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 2, 1914.

III B 2

III H

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To conclude the program the chairman thanked those who had participated in the program and those who were present for the large attendance and asked all to rise and sing "God Save Poland."

With this, the inspiring commemoration was closed. It will no doubt long remain in the memories of those who attended.

(Signed) F. A. Osuch, Secretary



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II D 10

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

CIRCUIT II OF THE ALLIANCE OF POLISH
FALCONS COMMEMORATES THE ANNIVERSARY
OF THE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In a hall crowded beyond its capacity (one can say that, since the people even filled the aisles) a commemoration of the November Insurrection was held yesterday at the Polish Women's Alliance building. It had been arranged by the second circuit of the Alliance of Polish Falcons. This commemoration will no doubt remain an indelible memory in the minds of those who participated in it.

John Mlotowski greeted those assembled, in the name of the committee on arrangements. Then he called upon Mr. John S. Rybicki, president of the second circuit of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, to act as master of ceremonies. Thereupon the richly varied and decidedly successful program was begun.

The orchestra of Group 192 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, which opened

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

II D 10

III H the program, gave proof (not for the first time) of their excellent
I G work in music. After this the master of ceremonies invited the repre-
IV sentatives of organizations and the speakers to come up on the plat-
form.

Miss Helen Warszewski recited "The White Dress," and Miss Lise sang "Sleep Calmly" and "From Beyond the Grave."

The first speaker, Miss Emily Napieralski, secretary of the Polish Women's Alliance, delivered a short, but good, speech. She spoke to the living--the living, we say, because in her speech she reserved only a few sentences for those who died in the insurrection. She talked about the present and gave a clear picture of the battles now being fought on Polish soil.

"And if," she ended her speech, "the future generation is not to condemn us, if our progeny are not to remember us with shame, we must act in order that

III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

II D 10

III H the year 1914 may not pass without benefit for Poland. What is the
I G use of all sorts of speeches. What good can come of the promises
IV made to Poland in the past if they were only empty phrases uttered
for false show--which unfortunately we seem so greatly to enjoy.

Poland demands work, not words, from us. Poland does not ask for the assurances uttered at celebrations but for help from her daughters and sons. She asks this because she must; no stranger will come to her aid.

"Belgium, on whose soil battles are being fought, has friends throughout America. Millionaires from other countries contribute funds for Belgium, but for Poland only we Polish men and women will, and should, bring help. Instead of working, we are quarreling among ourselves; instead of uniting our forces we are scattering them by dividing ourselves into camps, parties, and sub-parties. There is hunger and poverty in the homeland. There is no milk in the homeland for mothers to give to their infants. Yet we over here fight with each other for leadership, which should be of such little importance to

III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

II D 10

III H us. Let us collect funds that we may not regret, when it is too

I G late, that we did nothing for Poland. Let us act and act now."

IV

Following Miss Napieralski's address the orchestra played a medley of Polish songs while Misses Plucinski, Roth, Kmiecik, Szczuka, Piotrowski, Watorski, Demski, and Peters took up a collection. Miss Napieralski's speech must have had a strong effect on the consciences of the audience because the money flowed freely into the hats of the Falcons. The collection yielded \$120.

After the singing of "Beyond the Niemen" and the "March of the Polish Women's Alliance" by the Polish Women's Alliance choir, our well-known violinist, Miss Constance Krenz, played "Romances" and Wieniawski's "Kujawiak." These numbers were followed by a speech by Mr. Henry Setmajer, vice-president of the second circuit of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, who spoke on the subject of quarrels and disagreements among the American Poles when unity is

III B 3 a

- 5 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

II D 10

III H needed. The speaker, condemning those who foment quarrels and dis-
I G turbances among the Poles, called for harmonious and truly Polish work.
IV

After Miss Jankowski's piano solo, Misses A. Nowak and Filipczak sang "The Polish Woman Patriot." They were rewarded with enthusiastic applause. Then came an address by Mr. John Przyprawa, editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy.

We believe that this was the first time that the Polish immigrants were told publicly what Mr. Przyprawa told them. Someone said that Mr. Przyprawa was the gall of the celebration. If this is so, the American Poles needed this gall--in fact, it was an absolute necessity.

The speaker painted a true picture of the lethargy and laziness of the Polish immigrants in their work for Poland and emphasized that for the past forty years they have been reciting their love for the homeland in petty phrases

III B 3 a

- 6 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

II D 10

III H but have done absolutely nothing for it. Then he ended:

I G

IV "Today the blush of shame covers our cheeks and we dare not look into each other's eyes, because we know we should slap each other's faces for our indifference, for our arguing, and for our recitations about love of the homeland, for which we have done nothing."

"Four million emigres--a mass of four million Poles--has collected all of \$100,000, for the fight for independence. That is two and one-half cents for each emigre. We are giving the homeland alms, not help. We are giving alms to her whom historical necessity bids rise and proclaim liberty to the world. This is Poland's historic mission. If there are none here in this auditorium who have not done anything, they are elsewhere--and we know about them just as we know about those who from the beginning of this action have not stirred a finger to help Poland. Unfortunately, not many are working or will work. Will the few who are working be enough? Are we not all children of the same

III B 3 a

- 7 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

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II D 10

III H mother, Poland? Are we not all brothers of the Polish woman in the
I G homeland who at this moment has nothing with which to feed her chil-
IV dren and begs for help? We cannot give it to her because we want to
quarrel, not work.

"But to make up for this, at mass meetings and celebrations we spout phrases and **give our homeland** assurances and make promises which we do not keep. We are small; we are not only incapable of action, we are even incapable of beginning action. We are midgets compared to those in the homeland beyond the sea who have laid their lives and money on the altar of the homeland.

"These are sharp words, I know, but they are the bitter truth. I speak in order that when you leave this place you will stir to action those who are not yet working, that you will tell them that they must work and that this work is pleasant because it is for Poland, who is rising from her lethargy, for Poland who must be free!"

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

III B 2

II D 10

III H

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- 8 -

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

POLISH

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The final speech was made by Mr. Rybicki, master of ceremonies. He underlined the fact that certain individuals are trying to undermine the unity of the Falcons and that the second circuit will not permit this to happen.

After singing the Falcon march, "Lazy and Sleepy," and "Poland Is Not Lost," the people began to disperse toward their homes. They took with them memories of a meeting which undoubtedly was one of the most magnificent nationalistic manifestations of the present time in Chicago.

Throughout the entire meeting, a Falcon group served as a guard of honor with Chief Gnutkiewicz at its head.

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II D 10

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

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HONORING OUR HEROES

Celebration of the November Insurrection
at St. Adalbert's Parish

In spite of the fact that Holy Missions were being held unexpectedly, Pulaski Hall was filled to capacity for the commemorative exercises last evening. Mr. W. Ziarko opened the exercises in the name of the committee on arrangements. Mr. J. Sadowski was called upon to be master of ceremonies and Mr. Osuch to act as secretary. Mr. Sadowski, after inviting the speakers, representatives of organizations, and the veteran Smietanka, to come up on the stage, made a short opening speech emphasizing the importance of the times. The mixed choir, Modjeska, sang "Rota" and "Do Nizeli." Mr. K. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, spoke as follows:

"We are commemorating the eighty-fourth anniversary of the insurrection and we are observing it at a particularly unusual time, a time when most impor-

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

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tant events are taking place on Polish soil. We are paying homage to the memory of the heroes who fought for Poland's independence, while over there in the homeland one of the most horrible wars of Slavic history is being fought. The audacious Prussian invader, like a snake nurtured at the breast of the Slavs, has raised his head after the defeats dealt him centuries ago and wants to destroy everything which is not Teutonic."

The speaker gave a short resume of the history of Poland's battles with the Teutonic invaders---battles full of horror. Then in answer to the question "Which side should we join?" he said: "Should we join Austria, who permitted us to sing "Poland Is Not Lost" but exploited Poland at every opportunity? From the days of Jan Sobieski, to whom the Austrians showed no gratitude, up to the present, Austria has always repaid Poland with evil for good. Austria, whom some consider Poland's friend, plundered Poland as much as possible even after the partitions. It plundered her financial wealth, it plundered her salt and oil, and finally it bought the consciences of her representatives in the Austrian parliament with orders and titles.

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"Should we perhaps side with Russia---this Russia which eagerly drank the blood of our young men---this Russia which sent the country's best sons to Siberia in chains.

"Should we perhaps side with the detested German, the defamer of Polish women, the brute who tortured innocent children because they said their prayers in Polish?

"We must not side with any of them, because each one of them is Poland's enemy, because each one of them is a plunderer, because each one of them is an oppressor. We should wait---wait until they use up their strength fighting each other. But refusal to help any of them does not mean that we should do nothing at all.

"There is much work to be done and no one will do it for us. Our homeland is suffering terrible destitution. The whole world is helping Belgium, which the Prussians destroyed. Poland can expect aid only from us. We should contribute money in order to provide bread for those in the homeland.

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The Prussians have destroyed everything. Wherever a Prussian has set foot nothing remains for our people. Therefore let us contribute toward a fund with which to help those brothers and sisters of ours over there who need so much and have so little."

After Miss Simbor's violin solo, Mr. John Smulski, president of the Polish bank [Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank], delivered an address appropriate to the times and painted a clear picture of the destitution on Polish soil. Miss B. Bura then sang two solos. After Miss Tyrakowski's recitation entitled "The Prussian Tortures Our Brothers" Judge Kavanagh spoke. His speech was followed by two songs by the Chopin Choir No. 1 of the Alliance of Polish Singers in America.

The last number on the program was the one-act Patriots play presented by Mr. Klein and Mr. A. Dobrzanski. Then, the master of ceremonies called upon those present to sing "God Save Poland".

The collection yielded \$35.43.

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II D 10

III B 2

III H

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

COMMEMORATION OF NOVEMBER

INSURRECTION AT ST. HELEN'S PARISH

The club Casimir The Great of St. Helen's Parish and of Commune 91 of the Polish National Alliance arranged a celebration last Sunday of the eighty-third anniversary of the November Insurrection. Despite the inclemency of the weather, surprisingly many people attended; the parish hall was filled to capacity.

Following the prayer led by Reverend Pyterka, Mr. John F. Ruszkiewicz opened the exercises and called upon Mr. Peter Ligman to act as master of ceremonies and the undersigned to act as secretary. Following the opening song, "On the Graves," which was excellently rendered by the parish choir, our well-known compatriot and social worker, Mr. John F. Smulski, delivered an address.

He expressed satisfaction that the Poles are improving their economic conditions with each year, as is shown by the fact that the number of them settling in the



II D 10

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

III H

I G better districts of the city is steadily increasing, and wished St.
IV Helen's Parish the greatest success and development. Then, reviewing the most important points of the November Insurrection, he asserted that even at that time we could have gained a great deal more if all Poles, regardless of class and convictions, had helped the young insurrectionists. He went on to exhort us to prepare ourselves for the important moment, which will surely come soon, and to develop our young men physically. Finally the speaker described with ardent words the condition of our brothers in the homeland and appealed for financial help for them.

The next number was a violin solo played by Dr. J. D. Bambenek. This was followed by a speech by Mr. Stanley Osada, secretary of the Polish Central Relief Committee.

In his speech Mr. Osada called attention to the fact that all the organizations have now united in order to work in concert and collect money for our homeless and hungry brothers, whose property and possessions were destroyed by Poland's enemies.



III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II D 10

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

III H

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"We do not have gendarmes, we do not have a government which forces us to pay taxes [to help Poland]," cried the speaker. "We must ourselves understand our duty and hurry with aid, each giving all that he can. We must have confidence in the people whom we have placed at our head, since without confidence and harmony we will not be able to accomplish anything."

During the collection which was taken up by Miss Budzban, Miss Ligman, and Miss Piasecki, the parish orchestra played. The collection yielded \$49.36, which sum will be given to Mr. Smulski, treasurer of the Polish Central Relief Committee.

The next number on the program was executed by the parish choir, after which Reverend Grebowicz of St. Innocents' Parish spoke. Reverend Grebowicz's speech on the subject of the relation of the clergy to the Polish people in general, was enthusiastically applauded.

Reverend Pyterka then thanked all those who had participated in the exercises.



III B 3 a

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POLISH

II D 10

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 30, 1914.

III H

I G

With the singing of "God Save Poland," the commemoration was brought to its close. The gathering was unusually successful.

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(Signed) F. K. Wyra



III B 3 a

II B 1 a

III B 2

II D 10

III H

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IV Yesterday at the Roman Catholic Union building at Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Street exercises were held commemorating the November Insurrection. They were arranged by the third commune of the Polish National Alliance in Holy Trinity Parish. The auditorium was filled to capacity.

Promptly at 8 p.m., to the strains of Kontski's march played by Henzel's orchestra, representatives of the board of directors of the Polish National Alliance and the officers of the third commune took their places on the platform. Mr. Joseph Szymanski welcomed those present with a warm speech explaining the purpose of the meeting.

All parts of the program were well executed. The audience enthusiastically applauded the speakers and the people taking part in the program.

Chopin choir No. 1 under the direction of Professor Henzel sang Jagiello's

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 28, 1914.

COMMEMORATION OF THE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 28, 1914.

II D 10

III H Prayer; Mrs. J. Smulski, our well-known singer, sang with her
I G natural artistry, two songs which greatly pleased the audience; then
IV Mr. K. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, delivered an address.

In his long and beautiful speech, Mr. K. Zychlinski clearly described to those gathered there the present predicament of our homeland. He compared the present with the year 1830-31 and exhorted the people to help the homeland.

This speech was followed by a vocal solo by Mr. Dumanowski and a reading by little Peter Cwalinski; Miss Constance Krenz, accompanied by Mr. Henzel, played Wieniawski's "Romances" and Mlynarski's "Mazurka" as violin solos. Mr. John F. Smulski, President of the Polish bank, The Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank addressed the audience with ardent words.

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

III B 2

II D 10

- 3 -

POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 28, 1914.

III H In his speech Mr. Smulski gave a summary of the history of our nation
I G under all three of our annexer governments. He gave a true picture
IV of the poverty and despair of hundreds of thousands of people, who,
deprived of their homes, now wander all over Poland seeking shelter.
He appealed to those assembled to work for the homeland in unity, harmony,
and understanding. He asked them to forget all quarrels, differences, uncer-
tainties, and misunderstandings.

The last number on the program was "Henzel's Memory" sung by the women's
choir, Morning Star.

The collection yielded the generous sum of \$124.49.

With the singing of "God Save Poland" this inspiring and uplifting commemora-
tion, for which the third commune deserves congratulations, was brought to
its close.

III B 3 a

III B 2

II D 10

III H

I G

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 18, 1914.

COMMEMORATION OF NOVEMBER INSURRECTION



The commemorative exercises arranged last Sunday at St. John of God's Parish by the combined efforts of the various groups of the Polish National Alliance and the Alliance of Polish Falcons, as well as other national societies, were a greater success than any previous commemorations arranged by combined national and religious societies. Pulaski Hall was crowded. For the Independence Fund \$41.41 was collected. Nevertheless several Alliance groups, in spite of repeated invitations of the committee and constant exhortation by the press, did not deign to take part and pay their homage to the memory of our heroes who have died for the Polish cause. Citizens, wake up! Show at future celebrations that you are Poles.

III B 3 a

II B 2 g

III B 2

II D 10

III H

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I G

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 13, 1914.

COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES

Group 5 of the Alliance of Polish Youth held commemorative exercises in memory of R. Traugut, martyred Polish dictator, who fell at the Citadel of Warsaw.

The large Pulaski Hall was already packed by eight o'clock. The exercises began with a procession from Pulaski Hall to St. Adalbert's church, where religious services were held. Members of the following organizations took part in the procession: Alliance of Polish Youth, Polish Falcons (men and women), and the Confederation of Polish Youth.

After the opening of the exercises by Mr. J.M. Sienkiewicz, president of the Alliance of Polish Youth, Mr. Francis Kunicki was called upon to act as secretary. Representatives of the following organizations were present at the exercises: Polish National Alliance, Central Committee of National Defense, Alliance of Polish Falcons, Polish

POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 13, 1914.

Women's Alliance, and the Confederation of Polish Youth.

The program of the exercises was as follows:

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[Translator's note: Here follows the entire program, consisting of songs, declamations, and instrumental solos; an address by Mr. F. Danisch, clerk of the Municipal Court of Chicago, on the present European situation; and an appeal by Mr. Sienkiewicz for contributions. Seventy-seven dollars were collected for the National Treasury. Professor T. Siemiradzki delivered an historical address, describing Poland's battles for independence and giving a short biographical sketch of R. Traugut's life. Pictures of the Insurrection of 1863 were shown with the aid of lantern slides. After the adoption of a resolution, the text of which is given here, and the singing of "God Save Poland" and "Poland Is Not Lost," the meeting was closed.]



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 13, 1914.

Resolution

"On the fiftieth anniversary of the execution, on the heights of the Warsaw Citadel, of the members of the National Government, together with Poland's last dictator, Romualb Traugut, as head of this government.

"Whereas, A terrible war of peoples has broken out over Europe, and

"Whereas, Our own people are murdering each other, and

"Whereas, The long awaited moment for Poland has at last arrived, and

"Whereas, For the past fifty years we have paid homage to the memory of the heroes who died for the freedom of the nation, and

"Whereas, We have often vowed loyalty to the idea of independence, be it



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 13, 1914.

"Resolved, That we Poles, regardless of our views and opinions, gathered together at Pulaski Hall, deeply moved by the gravity of the moment, and having great faith in the future of the nation, attest all our previous vows and swear before God and the people, to offer our goods and our lives, if our homeland, fighting for its rights, which have not been voided by time, demands it of us today."



The Chicago Daily Tribune, May 7, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3077

POLES LAUNCH PLANS FOR NATION-WIDE CELEBRATION

Plans for a nation-wide celebration of the centennial of the congress of Vienna were launched in Chicago yesterday to include 1,500 Polish churches throughout the United States and various Polish organizations in the different states. The meeting, at which it was decided to make Chicago the center of the celebration, was held in the general assembly room of the Polish National Council of America, 984 Milwaukee Ave., which also is to be the central headquarters for the centennial committees which are to be named within the next ten days.

The movement for the centennial celebration is launched by the Polish National Council of America, which represents the leading Polish fraternal organizations and various parishes and associations from all parts of the country. The Rt. Rev. Paul P. Rhode, D.D., auxiliary bishop and vicar general of the diocese of Chicago, and Rt. Rev. Edward Kojlowski, auxiliary bishop and vicar general of the diocese of Milwaukee, together with the Polish Catholic Priests' Association of America, will be asked to lead in the movement of the centennial celebration according to the action taken at yesterday's meeting.

According to the plans discussed yesterday, celebrations in all the schools as well as monster mass-meetings and demonstrations of citizens in all the large

cities of the United States, are to be important factors of the celebration. According to the announcement of the officers of the various organizations which launched the centennial celebration, the demonstration is being arranged to remind the world of the broken pledges and acts in connection with the taking away from Poland of her independence, rights, language, freedom, and possessions which the powers of Europe had promised to respect, safeguard, and protect when they signed the acts of that congress.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 13, 1913.

CELEBRATION OF AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION
AGAINST RUSSIA

A solemn celebration of the 83rd anniversary of the Polish insurrection against Russia was arranged by the delegates of the Polish Organizations on Sunday, Dec. 7th. At 9:15 A.M. a mass was celebrated at St. Casimir Church by Rev. Smyk, and Rev. Polczynski spoke at the pulpit about the battles of our nation against the oppressors. At 2 P.M., despite cold and sleet weather, a large crowd, many of them in picturesque Polish National costumes, gathered at Czarnoch's hall for the celebration.

Frank Rzepczynski called on Rev. Francis Mazur to act as a chairman. Rev. Mazur spoke at length, explained the purpose of the meeting and announced the program of the celebration.

1. Polish Melodies, by the orchestra. 2. Patriotic song, by the St. Casimir choir. 3. Speech by A. Mazur, director of the Polish National Alliance.
4. Patriotic song solo, by Mrs. Dombek. 5. Recital, "Over Mother's Grave", by



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 13, 1913.

Scout Strasinski. 6. Piano solo, by Miss Mary Wachowski. 7. Speech, by J. Karasiewicz, representative of the National Defence Committee. 8. Folks song, by U. Kurpinski's choir. 9. Piano duet, by K. and R. Jasinski. 10. Patriotic song, by the Liberty choir. 11. Speech, by Miss E. Napieralski, secretary of the Polish Women Alliance. 12. Recital, by Ted Kantor.

After the completion of the program, a collection was asked for by the chairman, who later announced that 50 dollars had been collected. The collected amount according to the wishes of all present was divided into two parts; 25 dollars to be sent to the flood victims in Poland, and 25 dollars to the National Defence Committee.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 25, 1912.



POLISH

[WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY]

Yesterday a meeting was held at the Union Club rooms. by representatives of various nationalities for the purpose of arranging the program for the celebration in honor of George Washington's birthday.

The following Poles were present: Prof. T. Siemieradzki, Attorney Smietanka, member of the school board Mr. John Smulski, Dr. K. Zurawski and others. It was decided to hold the celebration on February 22nd at 3: P.M. in the Auditorium Hall.

Each of the larger nationalities will be given a box for its representatives on condition that they will decorate the box with their national flag. Details of the celebration will be given later.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1911.

PURPOSE OF OUR PUBLIC ADDRESSES

Our purpose in delivering patriotic public addresses during Polish national holidays is to elevate the sleeping spirit of our compatriots, to stimulate and encourage them to be religious, to awaken in them a love for progress, enlightenment, and the homeland, and especially to present historical facts to the young people born on American soil. These facts are presented in their true light, without warping them for dishonorable political purposes or making caricatures out of them.

Our people attend these celebrations enthusiastically, because they want to hear about their forefathers, a thing which was prohibited to them under the Muscovite and Prussian yokes. These people thirst for information about olden times, listen with pleasure to patriotic addresses, and are generous in their expressions of appreciation for the speakers. They return to their homes encouraged in spirit and mind, stimulated and strengthened for further labor, and look forward to a brighter future after their sojourn on this



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1911.

earth. Public addresses exert a great influence upon our people, especially when the speakers, priests and laymen, are in accord and work toward the same noble aim.

It is a very good thing to have school children and young people recite poems and sing during commemorative exercises, as in this way they are encouraged to attend, thus becoming acquainted with Polish history and traditions. The parents are very pleased when they hear their children singing or reciting in their native language.

Such national commemorative exercises are an encouragement and stimulus for those parents who neglect to bring up their children after the Polish fashion.

It would be a good thing, worthy of imitation, if the local priests were to give little gifts, just candy, to the little children on such days, so that the latter may remember these dear days, hallowed by high ideals and the blood of our fathers. Many beautiful and idealistic benefits may be gained



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1911.

in a parish where the pastor, with self-denial, works for the people and with the people. Then the pastor will see to it, in advance, that the speakers are worthy and honorable, that their addresses will raise the masses entrusted to them.



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COMMEMORATION OF THE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION

Yesterday the eighty-first anniversary of the November Insurrection was commemorated at Mr. Narkiewicz's hall, corner Wolfram Street and Central Park Avenue.

Mr. T. Kozowicz opened the exercises with a few apt words and called upon Mr. F. Krockner and Aniela Moszczynska to act as master of ceremonies and secretary respectively.

[Translator's note: Here follows a very long account of the program.]

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1911.

COMMEMORATION OF THE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION

Exercises to commemorate the November Insurrection were held at St. Casimir's parish hall at South Whipple Street. The speaker of the evening was Anthony Czarnecki..



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1911.

COMMEMORATION OF THE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION

Impressive exercises to commemorate the November Insurrection were held yesterday at Bessemer Park. The exercises were preceded by a procession from Mr. Kosiba's hall, corner 88th Street and Commercial Avenue. Many people attended and listened to the program with intense earnestness. The Paderewski Choir sang four numbers.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1911.

COMMEMORATION OF THE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION

Exercises to commemorate the November Insurrection were held yesterday at Walsh's hall, corner Noble and Emma Streets. The hall was packed with people. The music for this affair was furnished free of charge by Mr. F. Przybylski's orchestra.

Mr. L. S. Mallek, president of the Department of Commemorative Delegates, opened the exercises, inviting Mr. Kuflewski, director of the Polish National Alliance, and Mr. I. Smiejkowski to act as master of ceremonies and secretary respectively.

The master of ceremonies invited the members of the Central Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance, the presidents of various groups and societies, and the veterans of the insurrection to come upon the stage.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1911.

COMMEMORATION OF THE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION

Inspiring exercises to commemorate the November Insurrection were held at Pulaski hall, South Ashland Avenue and 18th Street. The main address of the evening was delivered by Anthony Czarnicki, election commissioner.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1911.

NOVEMBER INSURRECTION EXERCISES IN TOWN OF LAKE

Exercises to commemorate the November Insurrection were held on November 26 at St. John's parish and were preceded by vesper services at 2:30 P. M. After vespers, the societies and general public went to the parish hall, where the program was given.

Mr. B. F. Kowalski, chairman of the program committee, addressed the audience, asking the people to keep quiet during the program. He then called upon Reverend L. Grudzinski to open the exercises. Reverend Grudzinski, after opening the exercises, called upon Mr. A. Lipinski to act as master of ceremonies. [Translator's note: A detailed account of the program now follows.]



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 29, 1911.

THANKSGIVING DAY

(Editorial)

Tomorrow is Thanksgiving day! This is a holiday when mines are closed, when the noise of hammers and machines ceases and all offices are emptied, when every worker of the pen, hammer, or sickle rests in the circle of his family relatives, or friends and eats the traditional turkey with them (naturally only those who can afford this specialty), thanking Heaven for the blessings received during the year and for the health which they are enjoying or for the fact that they are still among the living.

This is a beautiful and inspiring custom. Just as we in the homeland share unleavened bread on the eve of Christ's Nativity, or a blessed egg on Easter, wishing each other happiness and prosperity; so the Americans on Thanksgiving Day come together at the table to eat the traditional turkey and other specialties, and, also, to wish each other prosperity.

The Poles call this day the "holiday of the gul," because in the peasant dialect

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 29, 1911.

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in some of the districts of Poland a turkey is called a "gul." Since the Americans kill millions of these birds on this day, in order to prepare a good dinner, among our peasant brothers this day has gradually become known as the "gul" holiday, the day when the "gul" is the main course of the dinner. But this is not the real explanation. Eating in itself cannot constitute a holiday; there must be some other basis, some other reason for setting aside a particular day on which all work ceases and which is observed ceremoniously.

Among us Poles, especially in Poland, the day of thanksgiving for all blessings is August 15, that is, the Day of the Ascension of the Virgin Mary, or as the peasants in the country call it the Day of the "Mother of God, for fertility." On this day the people go to church carrying wreathes of flowers and all sorts of produce, such as wheat, grain, vegetables, and fruit. They thank God for the blessings of nature and their successful harvest and have these gifts blessed, which they will store at home until the next year.

Here in America such a holiday is observed by the entire nation, although in a different manner, and is called Thanksgiving Day. Everything has already been



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 29, 1911.

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harvested from the fields, and everyone counts the provisions which he has gathered to insure himself against hunger during the winter.

On the other hand, conditions here are entirely different, and not everyone feels happy on this holiday. There are people here for whom every day could be a day of thanksgiving, since they are making money every hour, regardless of the days and seasons of the year. There are rich people who can always afford elaborate dinners and entertainments, but there are also the very poor, who do not have a crust of bread for themselves and their families. For these, Thanksgiving Day is not a happy one, since they not only cannot afford elaborate dishes, but cannot afford even potatoes with salt. They must look on while others enjoy themselves to the point of overindulgence, while they, poor fellows, are slowly dying of hunger, looking toward an uncertain future.

Social conditions are terrible, and Thanksgiving Day is not a holiday or a happy day for everyone. Would that humanity could at last reach the stage where not only this day but every day everybody would be amply fed and happy,



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where every one would have enough food, shelter, and clothing, to feel sincerely thankful throughout the entire year.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 28, 1911.

COMMEMORATION OF THE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION

The eighty-first anniversary of the November Insurrection was celebrated yesterday in Holy Trinity Parish, with zeal and a lofty nationalistic spirit. The program, which was prepared and performed at the school hall by the literary circle, greatly appealed to the audience, which, by its conduct, indicated that it always appreciates all matters regarding the homeland, and wished to show its gratitude to its kind enlighteners and directors. The program, indeed, consisted of unusual numbers, and in general was well-performed. To this was added the colorfulness of song, the charm of artistic music, and the sweetness of Polish speech.

We give you here a short summary of the entire program.....

The culminating point of the program was the splendid address of Prof. R. Piatkowski. He gave the readers a vivid picture of the November Insurrection

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IV and the causes which provoked it. In his speech he clearly tried to present the actions of the Poles, especially of the young people, in their attempt to throw off the Russian yoke. He also did not neglect to mention the two great young people's societies which were organized in Lithuania, namely the Filareci and the Filomaci, which produced some of the finest people: Adam Liczkiewicz, Jan, Goszczynski, and others. Nowosilow broke up these societies in the most brutal way.

"Although the Insurrection was put down", continued the speaker, "the spirit of the nation was not put down. The Insurrection left a memorable example of love for the Homeland, for future generations to emulate." Toward the end he encouraged the young people to form educational groups, to preserve the virtues of their fathers and to foster the Polish language and customs. To the most deserving Professor we extend our sincere gratitude.

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[Translator's note: The rest of the program is given, number by number, with a description of each.]

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 27, 1911.

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COMMEMORATION OF THE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION

The Poles in Evanston, thanks to the efforts of the Casimir Pulaski Society, yesterday commemorated the November Insurrection. It must be emphasized that up to the present time the Poles in Evanston have never had a celebration of this kind. The Polish colony, which is still young, and is occupied with hard, daily labor in the factories, did not have time to think about organizing itself, much less, of organizing celebrations of national memorials. Only the last couple of years have given Evanston several individuals occupied with lighter work, and thanks to these individuals an alliance (Polish National Alliance) group was begun there, the first Polish Society in Evanston. This society is now in full bloom, because it consists mainly of young people, and gains new champions daily.....

Yesterday's commemorative exercises attracted many people. to Redfield Hall, in the center of the town. The chairman of the celebration, Mr. L. Bednarowicz,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 27, 1911.

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called the audience to order, and named Mr. S. J. Czechowicz to conduct the exercises. The secretary of the celebration was Mr. A. Mrowczynski, the financial secretary of the group.....

All of the numbers on the program were carefully performed, and each number was followed by thunderous applause.

After the exercises, the board of directors of Group 952, invited several of the guests from Chicago to dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Cieslak. Two very pleasant hours were spent in conversation about the Alliance, and matters pertaining to the Poles in Evanston. It was with sincere regret that we parted from the hospitable Cieslaks and members of the board of directors of Group 952, hurrying to Chicago to the ball of the Falcons No. II. In this article, however, we wish to express our sincere thanks both to Mr. and Mrs. Cieslak and to Group 952 for the hospitality accorded to us in true Polish style.

In the name of Group 952, and, at its request, I wish to thank the ladies choir,

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Morning Star, the Paderewski choir, Miss Wasielewski, Mr. Zychlinski, Miss Kopek, Mr. Czechowicz, and little Miss Slomka for their generous participation in the celebration, and for adding to its charm by their particular performances.

(Signed) One of those present.

[Editor's note: The omissions represent either names of individuals belonging to the society or a list of the items on the program.]

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 27, 1911.

COMMEMORATION OF THE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION

Yesterday, in St. John's Parish Hall, at 52nd and Throop Streets, ceremonies were held in commemoration of the anniversary of the November Insurrection; about fifteen hundred people attended.

The program of the commemoration exercises was varied. Many speakers addressed the audience. There were songs and readings. The main speakers were: Reverend Rector L. Grudzinski; Anthony Czarnecki, Election Commissioner; Leon Mallek, director of the Polish National Alliance; Mr. B. F. Kowalewski, and others. The exercises were imposing and left a lasting impression upon the minds of the listeners.



Narod Polski, July 12, 1911.

WPS 111 PRO 1075

INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION

The international celebration arranged for July 4, 1911, the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, came off successfully. Among all nationalities the Polish division was best. The crowds standing on the sidewalks gave them a well deserved ovation. An imposing impression was made by Kosynier's detachment upon which people in the windows threw flowers.

The chariot which was exhibited and decorated by some Polish organizations made a splendid showing. It is too bad that in the Polish division no group carried any signs describing the various groups. In general, the Polish division showed much dignity and magnificence.

Lithuanians and Czechs earned themselves a good deal of applause. In one word, everybody was thrilled looking at the passing masses dressed in colorful and beautiful costumes of different nationalities. This parade will remain in one's memory for a long time. The weather on that day was very hot; the thermometer reached 102 degrees and unfortunately twenty-four people lost their lives and sixty became sick.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 5, 1911.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

The Polish Group made a splendid showing in yesterday's Fourth of July parade which proved a success, in spite of the unusual heat which was 102°. Groups gathered at the appointed locations on time. People arrived by elevated trains, street cars, automobiles, and many on foot, in order to participate in the Independence Day Parade.

There was, however, no confusion, thanks to the capable management of the committee of the parade.

Michigan Ave. and 26th St., was the busiest location. The parade started at 39th Street and Michigan Ave., shortly after 10:00 A.M. At 11:30 A.M. the parade reached the reviewing stand, where important personages were present.

The parade represented all nationalities, arranged in alphabetical order. The first group consisted of Bohemian units, headed by Bohemian Falcons and a float representing the history of the Bohemian kingdom.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 5, 1911.

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Next in order were the English, Irish and Scotch divisions; which, too, had beautiful floats. Next in order were the Croats who were headed by Croat Falcons, and a float. The Germans were represented by several societies which also displayed a float.

Other nationalities followed in order. The Poles, however, made the most excellent showing. The Polish division was composed of many groups, one of which consisted of Polish Falcons, including women who were dressed in uniforms. They made a very good impression and the public showered them with flowers. Another group represented Polish Kosynierzy or peasant soldiers bearing scythes. Still another of the Polish units represented a regiment of Polish cavalry which looked very impressive.



There was also a beautiful Polish float representing three groups: (1) The American group, portraying George Washington, Pulaski and Kosciuszko; (2) Spirit of the Nation which was represented by Miss Jadwica Rybarczyk; (3) Polonia or queen of Poland who was impersonated by Mrs. Anna Jozwiakowska.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 5, 1911.

The queen was attended by many court ladies. The Polish float was very beautiful and it called forth great admiration. About 800 Poles participated in this parade. The Polish parade committee was headed by Mr. J. F. Smulski.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 3, 1911.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Editorial)



Tomorrow, July 4th, the people of the United States of America will celebrate the 135th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. How sacred and significant is the word "independence," especially to us Poles, for we lost it completely. We have goodwill towards all nations, especially towards free and noble America, our adopted country. On that day we should rejoice with Americans and participate in their festivities. The Polish element in America will fulfill its obligation towards America by taking an active part in tomorrow's festivities, and by rejoicing in the fact that years ago the people of this hospitable land had overthrown the unwelcome lords and become masters of their own destiny.

In a strict sense, all free and civilized nations should observe the 4th of July as a holiday of the entire humanity. The establishment of a great and independent republic in North America was indeed a forward step for the entire humanity, a

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 3, 1911.



gain for all of us, a victory for idealistic principles, recognized and respected by all, and acceptable to the people of all countries.

On that day, a new member was born in the family of nations; so young yet, so richly endowed by nature that it has a chance to be the head of the whole family in the future. This new member is only an infant, and yet, it outgrew and surpassed many of its older members; is growing and developing continually, drawing the sap of life not only from its own land, but from the entire world.

In addition to the normal increase, a million people come yearly to this country from the old world, and find here room, food, work and opportunities of every kind.

Our liberal Constitution, framed by wise men, allows all nationalities, all religions, all scientific, social, and political theories to exist and develop here.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 3, 1911.

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No one is questioned here as to what he thinks, what he believes, what he is meditating upon, or what are his aspirations; no one is prevented from being himself, providing he respects the laws of the country.

No one is compelled to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, yet he receives equal protection. On the contrary, one must wait for a long time and show his abilities before he may become a citizen of this country and assume responsibilities towards it.

Humanity should be proud of the United States and the rest of the nations should abandon their antiquated systems and follow the example of their youngest member. However, this youngest member is not without fault, because there is no perfection in the world; but if we will consider its merits and faults we shall come to the conclusion that the faults of the United States are less important than those of Europe or Asia.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 3, 1911.



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The Poles should be proud of this country, for they have contributed towards its independence.

If we read the history of the United States we shall find records of great deeds performed by the Poles.

All historians admit that the Revolutionary war could not have been won by the United States without the aid of the French. However, France was not willing to declare war on England and send a powerful fleet and army to America until the time when the Americans have proved to be good allies by winning a big battle and defeating General Burgoyne. General Burgoyne was defeated by General Gates; however, according to his own reports, which he had sent to George Washington, victory was due to the strategy of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a Pole, who commanded that army. This was admitted by the Englishmen, themselves, twenty years later, at a banquet given by a military club in honor of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, when he was going to America in 1796.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 3, 1911.

This very important battle had been won with the aid of a Pole. Providence has allowed a Pole to play this important role, establishing thereby eternal friendship between America and Poland.

Let us all rejoice and celebrate tomorrow as good Americans.

American people know very little about us, and what they know is not very complimentary, for it was imparted to them by our enemies, Germans and Russians.

Today our number is large and we may begin to undo that which our enemies **have** done to us. We may do this by cooperating with the hospitable people whose country we have adopted as our own.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 1, 1911.

THE 4th of JULY PARADE



This year, we have an opportunity to demonstrate our loyalty to this Great Country by taking part in the Independence Day parade. It is a well-known fact that Poles have contributed a great deal toward the cause of independence.

To celebrate this greatest day in the history of our Country, we Poles should participate in the grand parade on Tuesday, July 4th. The Polish division will meet at Wabash Ave. and 29th Street, on the East side, at 9:30 A.M.

Dr. W. A. Kuflewski
Parade Committee.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 15, 1908.



HONORING THE AMERICAN FLAG,

(Editorial.)

Yesterday, under the auspices of the war veterans, who organized the "Grand Army of the Republic," we celebrated the 131st anniversary of the birth of the American flag. Although a strictly American celebration, yet, it became prominently Polish, because of the noticeable absence of Yankees. At the designated hour, about one thousand Poles gathered; probably 25 Americans were present. The parade was headed by divisions of Polish cavalry, followed by a few Poles in private automobiles and by hundreds of Polish people on foot. The chairman, Mr. T. M. Helinski, the most prominent speaker at the festivities, is also a Pole; he proposed staging similar celebrations in the future.

It was deplorable to observe native born Americans lying on the lawn, unmindful of the near-by celebration, who, at most, upon hearing the stamping of our cavalry, raised their heads and asked in amazement: "What is it?" Our forefathers had a more profound respect for the flag, and spared not even their lives in its defense. The present generation seems to have no more regard for our standard than for an ordinary piece of cloth. We esteem and honor the American colors because under it we find security and freedom.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 15, 1908.

Yesterday the Poles honored Kosciuszko, their national hero who fought under that banner; willing to sacrifice his life; the monument was decorated with two beautiful wreaths. Then they proceeded to the flagstaff where they did homage to our emblem, the symbol of national liberty; a custom which is followed by all great and patriotic nations.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 5, 1908.



AMERICAN FLAG FESTIVAL

The proclamation of H. H. Clevand, American veteran, published in yesterday's edition of our paper, did not pass unnoticed; which fact was proved in this morning's mail in which we find warm comments regarding our proposal that our Societies join the grand march, on Sunday, June 14th.

Invitations were sent to all Poles in Chicago, requesting that they participate in this 131st anniversary of the American Flag Festival. This celebration should arouse, in us, a sympathy for those, our country-men, who fought in the shade of the **star spangled** Banner. We should be proud also, of the fact that in this country we are met with different treatment.

Americans invite us, to remind us of the advantages which this country offers, and which are unlike those of Russia, where Polish blood was also shed in defense of the Russian banner, but where we are now maltreated. It is for this reason that we should show our appreciation by presenting ourselves in large numbers.

Military and school societies should not disregard this invitation of the great veteran, Mr. H. H. Clevand.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 4, 1908.

POLES INVITED TO PATRIOTIC GRAND MARCH

H.H. Cleveland, civil war veteran, sent out an appeal to the Polish people in Chicago to join the Americans in the Grand March, commemorating the 131-st Anniversary of the Birth of the American Flag. The March is sponsored by the Grand Army of the Republic, and is to be held Sunday, June 14, at Humboldt Park. Starting at Wicker Park, and proceeding by North ave., to Fairfield ave. and Division street to the main gate at Humboldt Park, it will pause at the Monument of Kosciuszko, to place wreaths and flowers at his feet. The March will terminate at the newly-erected Pagoda, where the choirs will sing appropriate songs; and speakers will deliver addresses.

Mr. Cleveland-the old veteran of the civil war, who is acting in the name of his organization-informs us that automobile clubs, businessmen and army regiments from Fort Sheridan will also partake in the in the March. The time to plan is short, therefore, our organizations should act quickly through their respective boards to talk the matter over and, of course comply with the invitation.

Mr. Cleveland asks us to inform all concerned that they may call at 558 W. North Ave. for further details.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 8, 1908.

(News Item)

PILGRIMAGE TO KOSCIUSZKO'S MONUMENT



A great Polish manifestation is drawing near. All Polish patriotic societies will participate in the pilgrimage to the local Kosciuszko's monument, on that great American holiday, Decoration Day, May thirtieth. This national holiday is observed by visiting the cemeteries, and by the parades of war veterans and military societies, who will march to the monuments of merited leaders, to place wreaths of flowers.

On that traditionally observed day, the people of this country pay homage to all outstanding and deserving countrymen, especially to those who have fallen in the last civil war, and in the great world war. In these and other wars much Polish blood has been shed for the good of this country, which fact, even early Polish immigrants were trying to emphasize by their yearly pilgrimages to the monument of Kosciuszko at West Point.

In later years years the pilgrimages to West Point were forbidden by authorities of that institution; but, this year we intend to renew that worthy tradition by directing our national manifestation to the monument of Kosciuszko, in Humboldt Park. This, and subsequent manifestations, may prove of great patriotic and political importance.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 8, 1908.



Beginning with the current year, the 30th of May will become a great Polish national holiday, especially in those cities that have a munument of Kosciuszko. On this day, we, the American-Poles, as citizens of the United States, shall manifest our political standing, our readiness to make any sacrifices for our adopted Fatherland; and we shall do it very eloquently-by recalling the memory of the noble Kosciuszko.

On the 30th of May, when all the United States are worshipping the memory of their greatest men with Kosciuszko in the first rank restanding beneath his monument, we could honor him in silent reverence - but instead, shall say fervently; "Behold the man whose foot-steps we most ardently desire to follow!"

The Kosciuszko monuments in America, shall have for us the meaning of that biblical, fiery pillar of the way-side which points out the straight road to duty.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 2, 1908.



MAY 3, 1791 - POLISH HOLIDAY.

(Editorial)

To-morrow, all Poland is celebrating the anniversary of her political rebirth, caused by the enactment of the national constitution, known as "The Third of May Constitution" (Konstytucja Trzeciego Maja). Home and abroad, on that day, the Poles send their supplications to the Lord of Hosts for the restoration of the liberty of their Fatherland. In churches and in schools, in public halls and in national centers, the Poles commemorate the last really bright moment in their political life, before the partition of their Fatherland. There were other great and bright events in the political history of Poland, but the Constituion of May third, 1791, has been the greatest of them all. It revived new hope and confidence in the rebirth of national health and life, based on the eternal idea of true liberty, equality and brotherhood.

With that high ideal incorporated, the Third of May Constitution had the power to save Poland from the menacing claws of her three external enemies. For that reason, the anniversary, of the May Third Constitution, will be celebrated by the Poles with endeared memory and loving affection. The May Third Constitution is regarded by the Poles as a momentous act of voluntary sacrifice on the part of the nobility, in favor of the middle classes and of the peasants. The glory of the May Third



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 2, 1908.

Constitution has not been dimmed during the period of partition and servitude, lasting over one-hundred years. In spite of all reactionary theories and external suppressions, the constitutional seed of May 3, 1791, is springing up in each generation and is still generating an abundant fruit, that is equally nourishing and wholesome.



MAY CELEBRATION IN SOUTH CHICAGO
(A Letter from One present at this Affair)

The festive celebration of the third of May was held Sunday evening in the parochial hall of Immaculate Conception of St. Mary's and witnessed by many of those who were present.

Mr. Wojnowski opened the celebration and called upon Rev. father Francis Wojtalewicz, who later called upon the alderman's secretary Mr. John Derpa to conclude the affair. After conclusion of a newly created symphony played by the Kornelia orchestra, Mr. Ignac Kowalski spoke. He spoke about the supernatural and natural ideas without which the nations cannot survive. Mr. Kowalski, as a public speaker, knows how to hold the people's interest on a subject, and his speech given for the Polish public in South Chicago was accepted with the utmost satisfaction from the listeners. The next event on the program was the presentation of the school children who sang "Hail, May morning star." Mrs. J. Pick recited the verse "On the shore." A member of the orchestra, Mr. J. Urban, played a solo on his clarinet with the accompaniment of the piano. Mr. Malolepszegi recited the verse "November," following him Mr. R. Andrzejewski played on the piano, they presented various other musical numbers on this program. Mr. P. Osada

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1906

translated the statutes of the Constitution of May the Third, informing the listeners of the meaning of the memorable deed, which the Poles accomplished before the fall of their mighty nation.





Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 41, Feb. 22, 1906.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

The United States celebrates today the 174th birthday of The Father of our Country, liberator, and first President. Courts, banks, public and parochial schools are closed. There are many banquets and programs being given in his honor.

Washington and his great achievements are popular subjects of discussion.

Poles are taking part in celebrating the birthday of the organizer of this Republic. They take pride in the knowledge that by the side of Washington, at critical times, stood the Poles Thaddeus Kosciusko and Casimir Pulaski who fought staunchly for freedom.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Aug. 9, 1905

"POLISH DAY"

[Editorial]

In the preceding number of our newspaper we placed a proclamation of the committee on the building of Kosciuszko monument in Chicago, calling on the Polish population of our city to institute and observe an annual Kosciuszko holiday and proposed the observation of this holiday on so-called "Flag Day" June 14th of each year. This is a very fine project and truly constructive. It is worthy and deserves the support of all our newspapers, and the active interest of all our organizations (The Polish Roman Catholic Union has already done so), parishes and various societies and so that from this Kosciuszko Holiday they would arrange every year a form of national manifestation and celebration, in which all should participate, old and young, rich and poor, with such and such principles; Kosciuszko is equally dear to and beloved by all of us, therefore we all respect him and because homage of this kind is both beautiful and worthy, then let us not keep it secret but instead let us show it to the world. Let us voice it and

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Narod Polski, Aug. 9, 1905

and give proofs that we remember about all our Fatherland's warriors, that we remember the Fatherland itself and we never want to forget about it. Those of other nationalities, looking upon us, observing the memory of Koszciuszko in a dignified way, will see that we are indeed still alive, and we live still with our old ideals undying within our hearts, they will see that we do not want to deny our national traditions and will respect us for that, because real patriotism and real patriots are honored by all.

Similar celebrations, like this one proposed by the monumental committee to the Poles of Chicago, are sponsored here by almost all nationalities, Germans, Swedes, Czechs and all others, who has in Chicago and throughout America, and most of them are held by the Americans themselves, only we Poles up to this time did not have a celebration, not even one that would unite us for at least one day in the year. Our Constitutional Day celebrations or our Insurrection Anniversary

Narod Polski, Aug. 9, 1905

celebrations are observed by some and not by others, one parish or societies have it at one time, others at another time. Let us institute at least one commemoration, one celebration, lovely and dear to our Polish hearts, let us on this day assemble to honor a hero at the foot of this beautiful monument. Let us all get together each year on the 14th of June. Let at this time in the park, where Kosciuszko monument stands, let there be found school children, let there come mothers and fathers, let there come all the societies, all the youth, and generally all of those who are Poles, and who wish to be considered as Poles: then there will really be a Polish Day in Chicago and that not once in ten or twenty years, but every year bringing together all Polish hearts, a great - Polish Day.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 138, June 14, 1905

POLISH



AMERICAN FLAG DAY

Today is the 128th anniversary of the origination of the American flag, which bears to the present day the same form and distinction.

Governor Deneen in his proclamation, appointed this day as the day of remembrance of our flag. In different parks parades are being conducted under the auspices of American Flag Day Association.

In public schools the meaning of this day will be explained; and how at the request of Washington the first flag (which at that time had thirteen stars) was made by Elizabeth Ross.

Why has the American flag of today forty-five stars?

Of all the events in the different city parks, the most important one will take place at Humboldt Park at the Kosciuszko monument.

The celebration will be started by the vice-president of a Polish society and by the master of ceremonies Mr. Henry Harrison Cleveland. At 1:30 P. M. the different societies and organizations will meet at Wicker Park, and then march on Ewing street to Robey street; then down to Leavitt street, Le Moyne street, Rockwell, Evergreen, California avenue and down Hirsch street to Humboldt Park, to the Kosciuszko monument.

The program consists of about twenty different numbers of many Polish and

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 14, 1905



English songs and speeches before unfolding the American flag, march of the State Militia; march of seamen, march of war veterans of different nations, also a parade of children of the Polish Catholic school.

One of the speakers will talk about the good work and deeds of Kosziuszko; this speaker is none other than Mr. I. M. Nelinski, secretary of the society of Z. N. P. The Poles have taken a great part in this celebration.

Besides this great celebration, smaller ones will take place in Lincoln, Douglas, Washington and Garfield Parks. In these smaller parks the celebration will begin at 3:30 in the afternoon.

POLISH

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NAROD POLSKI, Vol. VI. No.22. May 28, 1902.

"Example worth following."

The parishioners of St. Josaphat Church of the lodge St. Francis XAVIER, Local 110, resolved on their meeting May 4th to have memorial services for their members on Decoration Day.

The undersigned invite all members to attend.

L. Wegner, Pres.

Fr. Lange, V.Pres.



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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 20, May 7, 1902

"Local News."

Through the endeavors of clubs and societies in the Bridgeport district a glorious third of May celebration was held last Sunday.

In spite of very disagreeable weather the big hall was packed with the public who listened with commendable attention to the speeches, singing and the declamation of beautiful poetry. The celebration was opened with a long and beautiful oration by Rev. St. Nawrook, who called on Mr. Czeslawski to preside over the meeting. Mr. Ign. Kowalski, editor of Narod Polski delivered the speech for the occasion. Afterwards the dramatic club presented very successfully a comedy entitled "Jaki pan-taki, kram" ("as the owner, so his store").

The directors of the choirs, the singers, the school children who sang with such verve and understanding and the children that recited the poetry with feeling, all deserve credit and thanks.

The first-rate band of Bros. Nowicki added not a little to the beauty of the celebration which was a success in every respect.



Narod Polski, Vol. III, No. 19, May 10, 1899

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MEMORIAL DAY PARADE

Every year on the 30th day of May according to the old American custom the Americans decorate the graves of the dead and especially the graves of the fallen soldiers.

Besides decorating the graves there is the usual afternoon parades in which different military groups participate; among them also Poles.

This year's parade will be very magnificent as the veterans of the Spanish-American war will take an active part.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 17, 1897.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION IN ST. HEDWIG'S PARISH

The annual May Day demonstration in honor of the founding of the Polish constitution of May 3, 1791; was celebrated yesterday (Sunday) in St. Hedwig's parish hall. A capacity crowd attended, especially young men and women. A long variety program held the interest of the audience from beginning to end.

Children from the kindergarten class and the higher grades, members of the parish choir, and many other amateurs took part in the event. The first speech of the evening was delivered by Michael Osuch, the second by Casimir Neuman, editor of the Dziennik Chicagoski, and the third by the Reverend John Piechowski, pastor of St. Hedwig's Church.

Applause greeted all the speakers and performers. The entire program was arranged by the Sisters of Nazareth, with the assistance of E. Wiedeman, organist. The affair on the whole was a success.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1897.

MAY DAY EXERCISE CELEBRATED IN IMMACULATE
CONCEPTION PARISH

A May Day exercise [in honor of the Polish constitution of May 3, 1791] was staged at Calumet Hall on May 9.

The following societies took part in the event: St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Josephat Society, John III Sobieski Society, St. Joseph Legion Society, Pulaski Guard Society, Polish Falcons Society, S. Czarniecki Society, John Kilinski Society, and B. Dembinski Men's Chorus.

When everybody had been seated after the parade, Martin Wiora opened the demonstration and called upon C. Witkowski to preside as chairman and John S. Derpa as recording secretary. A rich program, arranged by a committee representing all societies mentioned, followed.

After a speech by the chairman, the White Eagle Band played a march, "War

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1897.

Signals of 1793". This was followed by an address, "The History of the Constitution of the Third of May," delivered by the Reverend F. M. Wojtalewicz, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The B. Dembinski Men's Chorus sang "Vistula," after which J. F. Smietanka spoke in English on the Polish constitution of the Third of May.

Miss Marianne Barzynska played a captivating piano solo, for which she received a round of applause. Judge Edmund F. Burke spoke on Poland and compared its constitution with that of the United States. He stated that both stand for freedom and liberty.

Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch sang "Unfortunate Halka". Her rendition was so moving that she was compelled to give an encore, for which she was rewarded with a beautiful bouquet of fresh flowers.

Another speech about the history of the Polish constitution was made by Casimir Zychlinski. The Men's Chorus sang "Spring," and this was followed by

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1897.

recitations by A. Walkowiak, Fronkowski, and Strozewski. The White Eagle Bank played "God Save Poland" as the concluding number of the evening.

Calumet Hall was filled; more than 3500 persons attended, of whom 200 were Americans.

Sincere thanks are expressed to the committee for making this program possible. Thanks are also given to the speakers, the singers, the players, and the audience for making this patriotic affair a success.

John S. Derpa, secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1897.

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES STAGED AT HOLY TRINITY PARISH

A patriotic demonstration was staged last night at the Holy Trinity parish, in honor of the founding of the Polish Constitution of the Third of May [1791]. The affair was given by the parish societies connected with the Polish National Alliance.

Among the speakers were: Zbigniew Brodowski, S. Barszczewski, Mr. Mezydło, and the Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, pastor of Holy Trinity parish. The speeches were interspersed with declamations, chorus and solo singing. The Chopin and Wanda choruses were under the expert direction of Anthony Mallek, local choirmaster. M. Gatkowski sang the solo parts. Other numbers were sung by the young ladies' group of the Youth's Friend Society and the boys of class seven of the parish school.

The other numbers were filled in by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Sowka.

A capacity crowd attended.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1897.

NINE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ADALBERT
COMMEMORATED AT ST. ADALBERT PARISH

A beautiful program in honor of the nine hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Adalbert was staged, along with tribute to the founding of the Constitution of the Third of May [1791], at the St. Adalbert parish school hall yesterday (Sunday). The rich program comprised twenty-two numbers. Five of these were given by speakers.

The Reverend Adolph Nowicki, pastor of St. Michael Archangel parish, was the first guest speaker to address the audience. He spoke about the meaning of the clergy in nationalistic life, and also of the significance of true patriotism, which is based upon sound moral principles.

Casimir Neuman, editor of the Dziennik Chicagoski, spoke about the Constitution of the Third of May. The journalist emphasized the roles the nobility [Szlachta] and the clergy played in bringing about the change of the old Polish

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1897.

constitution.

"Can A Polish Roman Catholic Priest Be A Patriot?" was the theme of Reverend Sklarzyk's talk. This was given as a retort to some of the liberals who contend that, once a priest takes his oath, he renounces his family, friends, and fatherland. The priest claimed this to be false, and said that those guilty of such assertions are "professional" patriots.

Mr. Zembaczynski confirmed the opinions of the previous speakers, and Clement Belinski warned against the influences which are trying to undermine the fruits of twenty-five years of effort by the Poles in this community. All speakers were generously applauded.

The recitations of the school children, the singing of the St. Cecilia Singers' Society, the piano solos, and other numbers held the interest of the audience throughout the program. These numbers were concrete evidence of the educational training and effort exerted among the youth of St. Adalbert parish.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1897.

The chairman of the program, the Reverend John Radziejewski, pastor of St. Adalbert parish, thanked everyone for taking part in this affair, which was opened with the singing of "Mother of God" and concluded with "God Save Poland".

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1897.

MAY EXERCISES STAGED AT ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

Despite the inclement weather, the Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets, was filled to capacity last night when Mr. Gniot opened the May exercises in the name of the combined societies of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. The crowd was estimated at over twenty-five hundred. This was sufficient evidence that the Polish societies not only work hard to put over their programs, but continue to do so with success.

J. Tomaszewski presided as chairman, and August Klawta acted as recording secretary.

At the request of the chairman, the Reverend Vincent Barzynski said a prayer at the opening of the program.

All the speeches, declamations, and songs won the undivided attention of the audience, and the performers were applauded with great enthusiasm.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1897.

There were three speakers. B. Klarkowski delivered a lecture on the accomplishments of Poland from the early ages, in order to show what conditions led to the framing of the Constitution of the Third of May [1791]. Later in his discourse, the speaker gave the high lights of the Polish constitution. After pointing out its good qualities, Mr. Klarkowski explained why it could not save Poland, and then further expressed his views on the Polish partition.

The second speaker was N. L. Piotrowski. He compared the Polish constitution with the Constitution of the United States. His address was made more interesting by the fact that Mr. Klarkowski wove great patriotic feeling into it. Applause greeted the speaker as he left the rostrum.

Reverend V. Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, was of the opinion that patriotic demonstrations do not amount to much if an extensive effort is not made in that direction. The pastor pointed out the necessity for organization, and for the exertion of effort toward organizing units for

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1897.

patriotic work. He made reference to the joy the enemies of the Poles express at the discord and disunity within the Polish ranks. Reverend Barzynski concluded by urging everyone to work toward evolving a systematic field of endeavor, in order to achieve true patriotic and nationalistic aims.

These speeches were interspersed with songs, declamations, and piano solos. The St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Women's choir sang "Wiazanka Majowa" (May Garland), the St. Cecilia Men's Choir sang "Wisla" (Vistula), and the parish mixed choir sang "Trzeci Maj" (Third of May). A local quartet sang "O Piekno Polska" (O Beautiful Poland). All the singing groups were under the skilled direction of Andrew Kwasigroch.

Declamations were rendered by Miss Sophia Knapinska and Miss Hedwig Moczynska with great feeling. The recital of the poetry was so touching that it moved many in the audience to tears.

Piano solos were given by Mr. Kwasigroch and Stephen Schultz. Both gave

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1897.

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expert renditions of Polish patriotic numbers.

The program was concluded with "God Save Poland".

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POLISH

Zgoda, Feb. 18, 1897.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Last week we celebrated Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Knowing what a great man he was, knowing his character, his usefulness, his ideals, and the many splendid virtues which he possessed, we pay tribute to this American. We wish that all political leaders would try to follow in Lincoln's footsteps.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1897.

POLES HONOR THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO

(Correspondence)

Chicago, Illinois,
Feb. 15, 1897,

Dear Editor:

Please be kind enough to publish the following article in the Dziennik Chicagoski:

On February 14 the Thaddeus Kosciusko Society staged a program in commemoration of the one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the birth of Kosciusko, immortal Polish hero of two worlds, at the Holy Trinity Parish

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1897.

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IV school hall. When the exercise was opened at 4 P. M. the auditorium was packed.

D. Ekowski opened the program and called upon W. Wleklinski, treasurer of the Polish National Alliance, to preside as chairman. Mr. Wleklinski took the stand and explained the purpose and meaning of this gathering. He concluded by praising the Kosciusko Society for its fidelity to the great Polish hero.

The Chopin Choir, under the direction of Anthony Mallek, sang "Patz Kosciusko Na Nas Z Nieba" (Look Upon Us From Heaven, Kosciusko).

The initial speaker of the evening was the Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, pastor of Holy Trinity Parish, who spoke about the deeds of Thaddeus Kosciusko.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1897.

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IV The pastor concluded his talk by urging the assemblage to follow the example of this immortal Polish hero. Applause greeted the priest as he left the stand.

"Pocieszenie" (Consolation) was sung by the Wanda Choir, much to the enjoyment of the crowd. A. Mallek also directed this group.

Mary Majewska recited "Na Dzień Urodzin T. Kosciuszko" (On the Day of Kosciuszko's Birth). This was followed by a number of songs by the young ladies' group of the Youth's Friend Society of Holy Trinity Parish. Then Andrew Marcinkiewicz recited "Barefoot Boys" in English.

Another group of young ladies from the Youth's Friend Society sang "A Czy Znasz Ty Bracie Młody" (And Do You Know, Dear Brother). A group of young

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1897.

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IV men from this society sang "Dalej Bracia" (Onward Brothers), and they were followed by Miss Catherine Ekowska who recited "Kosciusko".

John F. Smulski was the second speaker of the evening. This distinguished Polish representative gave the highlights of Kosciusko's accomplishments in America during the Revolutionary War and his activities after his return to Poland. The speech was colorful and interesting.

The combined Wanda and Chopin Choirs sang a medley of Polish national airs. Because of their beautiful singing the choirs were forced to repeat several numbers.

A verse, "Jeszcze Nie Zginela" (Not Yet Lost), was delivered by John Maciejewski, and Miss Pearl Wleklinska declaimed "Bitwa Racławica" (Battle at

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1897.

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IV Raclawica).

A collection was made which netted \$13.89.

This was followed by Leona Nowak's recital of "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland Is Not Yet Lost).

Mr. Lisztewnik, president of the Kosciusko Society, thanked the audience and all participants in the program for making this event a success.

The chairman, Mr. Wleklinski, extended his thanks to the audience also, and the exercise was concluded with the Polish national hymn, "God Save Poland".

Joseph Rosinski, secretary.

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Zgoda, Vol.16. No.5. February 4, 1897.

Local Chronicle.

An Annual Celebration.

The Kosciuszko organization has the honor of inviting all organizations of the P.N.A. to a yearly celebration of the birthday of our here Tad. Kosciuszko, which will take place Sunday, February 14, at 3 in the afternoon, in the school hall of Holy Trinity Church.

The Kosciuszko organization has celebrated this event for a great many years, as it also celebrates it now. We invite you then to celebrate this occasion in honor to this brave and good son of our Fatherland.

Committee.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1897.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION STAGED IN BRIDGEPORT

(Correspondence)

Through the combined efforts of the Polish societies of St. Mary or Perpetual Help Parish a patriotic exercise was staged, commemorating the thirty-fourth anniversary of the January uprising against Russian oppression, at the parish school hall on January 24. With the turnout of all society members and a large attendance of parishioners, the auditorium was overcrowded.

The Reverend Stanislaus Nawrocki opened the demonstration with the Lord's Prayer, after which he spoke about the part played by the Polish youth in the history of the nation. This was followed by the singing of "Ojczyzna Długo Grzebiona" (Fatherland, You Are Long Buried) by the St. Hedwig Young Ladies' Society. Then Miss R. Grazewicz recited a beautiful poem entitled "Garść Ziemi" (A Handful of Soil).

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1897.

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The school children, under the direction of their teacher, Mr. Zabka, sang "Wezwanie Do Boju" (Call to Battle); after which Dr. J. M. Stupnicki delivered an address based on the need for unity. In conclusion he stated, "When peace, unity, and co-operation exist, and the same ideals are striven for, only then will we be able to say, 'Poland is not yet lost'."

Miss Helen Reich then recited "Co To Ojczyzna" (What is the Fatherland). The St. Agnes Society sang a Polish national air. Michael Swiatkowski gave an interesting lecture on patriotism. The exercise was concluded by the singing of "Co to Za Gwar?" (What is the Noise?).

At this point in the program, a five-act drama, "Bohaterka Powstania" (Heroine of the Insurrection), was enacted. All the amateurs displayed their best talents. The leading roles were played by Miss Rosalie Bieszka, Miss Martha Brychel, S. Rybakowski, Joseph Skrzypczynski, and John Kunka. The latter's acting of the comic conclusion of the play had everyone almost rolling with laughter.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1897.

Sincere thanks are extended to the public for supporting this event, despite the cold weather and strong northern wind. Thanks are also given to all the amateurs and all others who took part in the program.

Maximilian Wojtalewicz, chairman,
Casimir Klukaszewski, secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1897.

POLISH YOUTH OF ST. JOHN CANTIUS PARISH
STAGE PATRIOTIC EXERCISE

The Polish youth of St. John Cantius Parish undertook a difficult job last Sunday and made a smashing success of it. After many weeks of hard work and preparation, they staged a patriotic exercise for the parishioners, in commemoration of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the insurrection of 1863 against Russia. Besides the populace of the neighborhood, the St. George Singing Society, the Dramatic Circle, and St. Hedwig Sodality were invited.

As a token of gratitude for their efforts, the young people were rewarded with a capacity crowd.

The program was composed of a variety of numbers--twenty in all. Although the program was long there was not one dull moment.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1897.

Before the program was concluded a plea was made to further co-operation, unity, and harmony [among Polish-Americans], for without solidarity they cannot gain the benefits they are entitled to for their labors.

A great deal of credit should go to the pastor, the Reverend John Kasprzycki, C.R., who has helped to build interest among the Polish youth of the parish.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1897.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION STAGED IN ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

A patriotic demonstration was staged at the Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets, yesterday (Sunday) at 4 P. M. by the parishioners of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church in commemoration of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the January insurrection of 1863 against Russian oppression. The large hall was filled to capacity.

After the opening of the program, and the appointment of a chairman and a secretary, the students of St. Stanislaus Kostka College sang a national song as the first number of the evening.

This was followed by a spirited speech by Vincent Jozwiakowski, who touched upon the things that precipitated the uprising. He concluded by calling to the minds of the youth its obligations. "Without your interest and support the fatherland will be forgotten," he said.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1897.

Casimir Neuman, editor of the Dziennik Chicagoski, spoke on the theme, "The Heart and Soul in Politics". The third speaker was the Reverend Francis Gordon, C.R., who based his talk on upholding the banner of "Faith and the Fatherland". The priest concluded his address by urging the people to safeguard the Polish tongue and customs.

Silence reigned throughout the auditorium during the **delivery of all speeches**, while warm applause followed at the close of each.

Declamations were interspersed between the speeches. Outstanding recitations were made by little Mroczkowski, a student of the local parochial grammar school, and John Sobieszczyk, a student of St. Stanislaus College. Songs by the college and church choirs rounded out the evening of entertainment. Andrew Kwasigroch, choirmaster and organist of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, directed the singers.

The exercises were concluded with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Jan. 1, 1897.

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[COMMEMORATE POLISH UPRISING]

A centennial program in memory of the uprising of Poland in November 1797 was observed.

The meeting opened with a chorus singing "Z dymie pożarów", (With Smoke of Fire).

The minutes were read.

The followed several patriotic readings by children and musical numbers.

The meeting closed with the chorus singing "Jeszcze Polska Me Zginela" (Poland is not as yet dead).

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1896.

JOHN III SOBIESKI CELEBRATION AT PULASKI HALL

The two-hundredth anniversary of the death of King John III Sobieski was celebrated yesterday at Pulaski hall and attracted a large audience.

J. Napieralski opened the celebration at nine o'clock in the evening, calling on Adam Blaszczyński and S. Bytonski to act as chairman and secretary respectively.

When the curtain was raised, the first thing to meet the eye was a bust of our great hero-king, with black crepe decorations. Standing guard in the background were the Polish soldiers of several societies, namely, Soldiers of Saint Casimir, Saint George Krakus, Saint Onufry Group Number 322 of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Pulaski Volunteers of Saint Adalbert Parish.

The Moniuszko Choir and the newly organized Paderewski Choral Society, directed

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1896.

by Mr. Hensel, sang "John III."

Then Casimir Zychlinski addressed the audience. After describing the genealogy of the Zolkiewski, Danilowicz, and Sobieski families and their various branches, to which our famous hero and defender traced his ancestry, the speaker related the heroic deeds and historic background of King John III Sobieski.

The speech, beautiful and all-embracing, was rewarded with thunderous applause.

Nine-year-old Joe Malkiewicz recited nicely. The two choirs combined to sing "Pamietne Lechity" (Famous Poles). Little Kurzawska--a seven-year-old girl--recited all alone and did it splendidly.

Other speakers of the evening were Bobowski and Jarzebski, who spoke on the meaning of the celebration.

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POLISH

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IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1896.

At the end, J. Napieralski appealed to the audience to make a donation for the crumbling Pulaski hall, and the women present collected \$6.21.

After the singing, a live tableau representing Sobieski was shown. At the end of the program, the audience sang "God Save Poland".

Other speakers were to have appeared on the program, but they were unable to come.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 6, 1896.

MEETING OF THE KOSCIUSZKO FESTIVAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the committee arranging the Kosciuszko festival on July 4 was held last night in Pulaski Hall. The president, F. Polczynski, called the meeting to order. The correspondence was read from societies which have announced their willingness to step out in a body in this festival. The following societies have accepted:

Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Number One

St. Joseph Society Number Two

All three branches of the St. Cecilia Male Chorus of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish

Falcon Society Number One

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POLISH

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III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 6, 1896.

Moniuszko Chorus of St. Adalbert's

Chopin Chorus

Polish Cyclists' Club

Polish Women's Patriotic Club

Although it does not seem probable that many societies of St. Adalbert's parish will march in formation, still many persons are expected to attend individually.

The St. Adalbert societies are eagerly collecting donations for the monument fund.

Tomorrow, Sunday, there will be a meeting at seven o'clock in the evening of all the local societies. On motion of Mr. Budzbanowski it was decided to send another invitation to the First Corps of Polish Soldiers in America and to

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1896.

MEETING TO DISCUSS KOSCIUSKO BENEFIT FESTIVAL

On Friday, May 29, the committee in charge of arranging the festival to raise funds for the Kosciusko monument held a meeting at the Bradley Street Hall.

The following societies, whose letters were read at the meeting, have promised to take an active part in the festival on July Fourth: Dramatic Circle, Group 277 of the Polish National Alliance; Solidarity Club; Society of Young Merchants, Group 412 of the Polish National Alliance; and The Polish Falcons.

After considering an offer concerning the music the committee decided the price asked was exorbitant and selected a subcommittee to get it at a reasonable price.

The main committee announced that it had hired thirty-two young Poles as bartenders.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 6, 1896.

contact personally the leader of this group, Mr. Szmidt, to induce the various columns belonging to this organization to participate in this festal parade.

Contributions to the Kosciuszko festival are flowing in.

The committee was delighted to hear that the Chicago Brewing Company has donated fifty dollars, and the Brandt Brewery expects to contribute a hundred dollars in cash or an equivalent amount of beer.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on June 12.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1896.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1896.

The restaurant at the grove will not be operated by its owner, but by the committee itself. The committee, therefore, asks all persons interested to submit an offer for this restaurant concession to the secretary of the committee, Mr. I. Pulkowski, 817 Milwaukee Avenue.

At this meeting another subcommittee was chosen to prepare plans for the parade. Another committee was named to call on all Polish pastors in South Chicago with a request that they give this Kosciusko festival their support.

The following persons declared they would make donations: P. Meczarski, 200 cigars; Walter Nowak, 200 cigars; and Mr. Sowka, 200 cigars.

The next meeting of this committee will be held next Friday at Pulaski Hall. All committee members from all parts of the city are invited to attend.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1896.

KOSCIUSKO BENEFIT FESTIVAL

The Kosciusko festival to be held on July 4 at Schuetzen Park is gaining momentum.

In our Monday issue we published a report of a meeting held by the societies in Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish. The societies' representatives accepted the play enthusiastically and agreed to support it at the next meeting of their organizations.

It can be truthfully said here that most of the societies in the parish have already declared themselves in favor of the project. In fact, some of them have decided that their members consider it their duty to attend this picnic for the benefit of the Kosciusko monument. Those unable to attend will have to make contribution for the monument.

This is a good idea. Nobody can be forced to take part in a festival. Members wishing to celebrate the Fourth of July in any other manner may do so without interference, but all of them, without exception, should fulfill their patriotic duty by contributing something for the monument.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1896.

It is time that this monument to the memory of our great Thaddeus Kosciusko was erected in Chicago.

In order to complete the required amount, the Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish societies will no doubt do more than their share, for which they deserve due credit and honor.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1896.

PARADE OF POLISH SOCIETIES ON DECORATION DAY

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence:

"Dear Countrymen! The American national holiday, Decoration Day or Memorial Day, falls on May 30, just a few days hence. On this day the people honor the memory of the soldiers who died fighting for the preservation and freedom of these United States by decorating their graves. They are also reminded of their courage and sacrifices. In fact, it is a very important national holiday.

"At such time, so important and memorable, we also--although only adopted children of this great commonwealth--should add our prayers to those of the natives, and together with them honor the memory of those who bravely fought for the freedom of their country.

"It was customary for us, in the years gone by, to participate in the beautiful and imposing celebrations on Decoration Day. We will certainly do so again

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1896.

this year.

"I am therefore making this appeal to the Polish military societies. This is their most important duty. They should join other groups--American or of other nationalities--and parade to the cemeteries or commemorate the day in any other worthy manner. It would be most proper to decorate the graves of the veterans of the last war in the Polish-Bohemian cemetery.

"In order to discuss this matter, I am calling upon the representatives of all Polish military societies in Chicago to attend a meeting at the bank hall in the old Saint Stanislaus Kostka school building (adjoining the church on Noble, corner of Bradley Street), to be held Wednesday, May 20, at eight o'clock in the evening.

"I hope nobody will be missing and that we will satisfactorily perform our civic and sentimental duty.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 18, 1896.

In the name of the G. A. R.
(Grand Army of the Republic)

Peter Kiolbassa."

We endorse the appeal made by Mr. Kiolbassa most heartily.

III B 3 a

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II B 1 a

III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1896.

A WORD OF THANKS

(Correspondence)

As already reported, the celebration of the Constitution of the Third of May in my parish, was a complete success.

We owe this to the great crowd that came from three neighboring parishes and also to the superb efforts of the amateurs, who gave their best to assure success to the celebration.

Miss Agnes Wojtalewicz (later Nehring) and Miss Wanda Barwig were the stars of the program in their solo numbers, as were Miss Mysiak and Miss Grzadzinska from the Saint John Cantius Parish. They are genuine concert vocalists of whom we should be justly proud. Also, as was to be expected, Mr. Kondziorski and Miss Barwig were excellent in their duet.

In the name of the Saint Hyacinth Parish we wish to extend to them our heartiest thanks.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1896.

III B 2

It would be unfair not to thank the members of the Saint Cecilia Choir of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish, who so willingly, in spite of the great heat of the day, proffered their services and sang in a truly remarkable manner. This is the fruit of the labors of their teacher, Mr. Andrew J. Kwasigroch, who directed the choir at the celebration.

I thank him a hundredfold for his efforts.

The Saint Hedwig Parish orchestra, directed by Mr. Jaks, also deserves mention. This parish can be proud that it possesses such a wonderful orchestra and such an excellent conductor.

I wish to thank both the orchestra and Mr. Jaks for their kind help.

I wish to also thank Mr. Wojanski, who donated his services and directed the two live tableaux, which were beautiful. For the loan of the costumes for these pictures, I wish to thank the Library of the Polish National Alliance and the Dramatic Circle of the Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1896.

III B 2

I sincerely thank Mrs. Wojanska, Miss Szulc, Miss Panten, Miss Swierza, Miss Kwasigroch, and others who composed the zither orchestra, for the wonderful tunes which entranced the audience.

Finally, I thank Mr. H. Nagiel for his excellent speech. He graphically explained the purpose, meaning, and importance of the Constitution of the Third of May, thereby raising a patriotic spirit in the audience. Again reminding us of the glorious past of Poland and its valiant defense of the Roman Catholic church on the one hand and the justice of God on the other, he gave our Polish hearts hope when he said "that God is just, rewarding each one for his deeds, and, considering the past deeds and virtues of Poland and her people, He will not permit her to die, but will resurrect her strong and beautiful, because He is just".

All honor to the speaker for these words, which revive our belief in the future of Poland!

Reverend Joseph Gieburcwski,
Congregation of the Resurrectionist Fathers,
Pastor of Saint Hyacinth Parish.

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II C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 9, 1896.

A NEW POLISH DAY

Our Poles in Chicago have a new Polish Day to think of--one to which we wish to call the attention of all our people.

This will be the 4th of July.

This day, being an American national holiday, has been happily chosen as the date for the great summer festival for the benefit of the Thaddeus Kosciusko monument.

We repeat, it is a happy thought.

First of all, we should have done something to bring to conclusion the building of the Kosciusko monument a long time ago. This matter, after the first successful impulse, when about eight thousand dollars were collected, has become mired in the mud.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 9, 1896.

We must drag it out of the mud and complete the necessary sum, so as to begin building the monument as soon as possible.

This goal can no doubt be reached with the help of this July festival.

This picnic on a national holiday should attract the entire Polish population of our city and bring in a profit of a few thousand dollars. A couple of thousands are needed to start building the monument.

Secondly, a properly conducted Polish manifestation, with proper regard to American traditions on the day set aside for commemorating the Independence of this country, **may** and should create a favorable impression on all Americans.

And finally, it will give us a chance to appear as a united front and prove our national solidarity.

This last is very important.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 9, 1896.

Of the Polish Day in 1893 and the great Kosciusko celebration, the events that brought the Poles closer together in Chicago, we have somehow lost step. Since then different roads have appeared to separate us and leading in all directions....

Could we not utilize this beautiful occasion to once more come closer in spirit?

Would it not be proper to designate the 4th of July also a Polish Day?

The answer to the above depends on ourselves.

Let us get to work energetically. Don't be ashamed to stand shoulder to shoulder. We will then show that we are again united and will be helpful in the cause to build the Kosciusko monument here, among strangers, in the very heart of America.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1896.

MAY CELEBRATION IN SAINT STANISLAUS
KOSTKA PARISH

A national May Celebration was held yesterday at Bradley Street hall, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

The pastor, Reverend Vincent Barzynski, opened the celebration by calling on Mr. Pyterek to act as chairman and the undersigned as secretary.

All the numbers on the program were rendered to the complete satisfaction of the large audience.

Our Choirs--the Girls' Choir and the Saint Cecilia Ladies' and Men's Choir--directed by our great conductor, Mr. Andrew J. Kwasigroch, were "roses in the wreath of the celebration."

The speeches by Zagrzebski, Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, and a former pupil of this

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1896.

school, Mr. J. Milewski, were generously applauded.

Zagrzebski urged the parents to give their children more attention and advised the young people to join a society. Zahajkiewicz defined the meaning of true patriotism and pointed out the factors that bring about quarrels and dissension among us.

The student Milewski delivered a beautiful speech on the Constitution of the Third of May, its meaning, and the causes that brought about the partition of Poland.

The recitations by Z. Bielski, the youthful Miss Hoczynska, and S. Subieszczyk, a student at our Saint Stanislaus College (now the Weber Academy) were applauded time and again.

The drilling exercises of the Saint Stanislaus Kostka Turners were especially

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1896.

wonderful and deserved the applause showered on them.

At the conclusion of the program, our beloved pastor urged all--the young and the old--to attend these national celebrations, and thanked the young people for being present in such large numbers and for their desire to help. It was evident that the reverend speaker spoke from his heart in a fatherly manner.

The singing of the Polish national Anthem, "God Save Poland," ended the celebration.

Reverend John Kruszynski,
Congregation of the Resurrection
Fathers,
Secretary of the Celebration.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1896.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION IN SOUTH CHICAGO

A very grand celebration commemorating the 105th anniversary of the [Polish] Constitution of the Third of May was held Sunday in South Chicago. All local church and national societies took part.

The celebration was held in Liberty Hall, on Commercial Avenue.

The societies marched to the hall through Warsaw [a small Polish community in South Chicago] and through the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish. There were quite a number riding on horses; the music blared out loud marches, and the drums completed a wonderful picture.

The hall was completely packed. About 1,000 people participated in the celebration.

The marshal, Mr. Watkowski, opened the celebration and called on Reverend

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POLISH

II B 1 a

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1896.

IV

Frances Wojtalewicz to act as chairman. The latter spoke in Polish and English.

Mr. Joseph E. Dudek was secretary.

The main speakers at the celebration were the two South Chicago pastors and Attorney Donahue.

Reverend Nowicki, speaking in Polish, explained at length the meaning of the Constitution of the Third of May and urged everybody to **patriotic** work and to preserve our Polish tongue. Reverend Wojtalewicz, speaking in English, insisted that we can be truly proud of our Polish birth.

Mr. Donahue's speech was beautiful and thrilling.

Mr. I. Komorowski and Mr. Ignacy Machnikowski also spoke.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1896.

IV

Miss Wojtalewicz sang so beautifully that she was forced to sing two encores and then was given a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

Mr. Anthony Mallek, who directed the Chopin Choir, also received a bouquet of flowers.

Miss Mikitynska played the piano excellently.

Mr. Pacholski's orchestra and the Choir directed by Mr. Emil Wiedemann also took part in the program.

Mrs. Zagorska, president of the Polish Women's Society of South Chicago, dressed in a national costume delivered a wonderful speech, entitled "To Polish Mothers."

The celebration was truly grand. There was no end to the shouting and the applause!

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1896.

The committee that arranged this celebration deserves praise for their efforts. The following were members of this committee: J. F. Smietanka, S. Sulski, J. F. Szafranski, Adam Walkowiak, Leon Kielma, A. Konieczny, Casper Konieczny, P. Wasowicz, W. Pacholski, F. Rydzewski, Carol Witkowski, John S. Derpa, W. Follmer, Thomas Gordon, and Joseph Dudek.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1896.

THIRD OF MAY CELEBRATION IN PULASKI HALL

The celebration arranged by the national societies in the Saint Adalbert Community, was held Sunday afternoon in Pulaski Hall, which was quite crowded.

Mr. Joseph Napieralski, president of the celebration committee, opened the program and requested Mr. Ludwik Dorszewski to act as chairman. The latter then called upon Mr. F. Wolowski, secretary of the Polish Young Men's Alliance, to act as secretary of the celebration, and invited the speakers and presidents of the societies to the stage.

The Moniuszko Choir sang "Third of May" as the opening number of the program. Professor Siemiradzki then spoke about the historic uprising and the meaning of the Constitution to Poland. Although Poland has been condemned to death by its enemies, it still lives, and will continue to live.

Miss Anna Malkiewicz then recited a poem, "To Our Brethren On The Third Of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1896.

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I C May," and was loudly applauded. Next the Moniuszko Choir sang "Memories Of Old Poland". Mr. A. Szydlowski followed with a speech in the Lithuanian language. He spoke of the meaning of the Constitution of the Third of May and called on all Lithuanians to join hands with the Poles. The youthful Turner Joseph Malkiewicz recited "The Battle At Raclawice".

The next speaker was Mr. Poszwinski, who spoke about our enemies, internal and external, and about the oppression of our nation by the Russians and the Germans. He urged that all Poles, regardless of their own convictions, work together for the freedom of our fatherland. In conclusion he raised the cry, "Long live the Poles!"

Miss Malkiewicz recited another poem, and the Moniuszko choir sang "Krakowiak From The Kosciusko Uprising".

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1896.

I C

Mr. J. Napieralski then urged everybody to attend the picnic for the benefit of the Kosciusko monument, and called on the ladies to solicit contributions in the hall for the benefit of Pulaski Hall. The sum of thirteen dollars and eleven cents was collected.

The next speaker was Mr. S. Osada, who emphasized the importance of these national celebrations. He especially urged the young people to attend these national celebrations and to guard their native tongue.

In conclusion, Mr. L. Dorszewski spoke, thanking the audience, both civilians and military, for attending the celebration; the singing of the Polish national anthem, "God Save Poland," ended the celebration.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1896.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION IN THE HOLY TRINITY PARISH

The national celebration in the Holy Trinity Parish was held Saturday, May 2, in the school hall.

The hall was well crowded when Mr. Centella opened the celebration and called on Mr. M. V. Pikulski to act as secretary.

The combined "Chopin" and "Wand" choruses opened the program by singing.

The first speaker, Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, in a lengthy talk, appealed to the hearts of the listeners, exhorting them to work in the name and spirit of Christian unity, for the welfare of our fatherland, and renewing their faith and belief in the Supreme Being, and reviving their hope for a happier future for our beloved country.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1896.

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After the singing of "The Third Of May," by the Chopin Choir, Mr. Barszczewski read an interesting essay, which was very well liked by the audience.

Then followed a recitation by Miss Lisztewnik, singing by the Holy Trinity Girls' Choir, a recitation by the young Anna Wojtalewicz, and singing by the Holy Trinity schoolboys.

The last speaker was Mr. John F. Smulski. He urged more energetic action in the building of the Kosciusko monument, mentioned the necessity of further education, and appealed to all not to forget the national fund, but to work willingly and steadily, and promised that the results will be satisfactory.

During the celebration, the sum of ten dollars was collected. According to the decision of the committee, one half of this is to be given to the educational fund of the Polish National Alliance, and the other half for the Kosciusko monument.

WPA 611.1 PM 11.30.25

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1896.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION IN BRIDGEPORT

A grand celebration commemorating the anniversary of the Constitution of the Third of May was held yesterday in Kaiser's hall, on Archer Avenue.

The celebration was preceded by a parade of all of the local societies and Alliance groups from Mr. Czeslawski's hall, corner of Laurel and 32nd Streets, to the hall on Archer Avenue. The parade started at six o'clock in the evening, and over 600 people participated in it.

The hall could barely hold the tremendous crowd when, a few minutes before seven o'clock, Mr. M. Wleklinski opened the affair by calling on Mr. L. Czejlawski to act as chairman and Mr. Mezydlo as secretary. The president, Mr. Czeslawski, then formally opened the meeting.

The first speaker was Mr. Ignace Machnikowski, who gave a well-prepared speech about the history of the Constitution of the Third of May.

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The young "Zorza" Choir then sang, and were applauded very loudly. After the children sang and recited, Mr. M. J. Sadowski spoke about very important and timely matters. He spoke first about the Constitution of the Third of May, then urged the establishment of a reading room and a library in Bridgeport, explaining how necessary it is, and pointing out the tremendous benefits such a reading room would bring. He thanked the Poles in Bridgeport for the motion giving all proceeds from the celebration to the fund for establishing a reading room. In conclusion, he mentioned the matter of protesting against the bills aiming to restrict immigration from Europe, against the scandalous attacks made by some members in Congress on the good name of Poles in America, and appealed to those assembled to act in the matter.

On the speaker's motion, seconded by all, a committee of five was immediately selected to send out such a protest. The committee members are: Mr. Wleklinski, Mr. Magdziarz, Mr. Poplawski, Mr. Biederman, and the speaker.

A beautiful live tableau depicting "Kosciusko's Oath in Cracow" concluded the

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celebration.

The proceeds of this affair, which will amount to about \$300, will go toward the proposed reading room, and will at once be of practical use.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1896.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION IN THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS PARISH

The first May national celebration ever held in this parish took place yesterday in the Saint John Cantius parish hall, under the auspices of the young men. The celebration was opened with a march by the parish band.

Mr. L. Kalisz was president, and the undersigned was secretary.

The opening speech was given by Reverend Floryan Matuszewski, who urged those assembled, in very beautiful words, to attend the national celebrations so necessary to us here in exile, regularly and in great numbers. "The celebrations," said the reverend speaker, "awaken our spirit of patriotism, acquaint us with the history of our fatherland, and protect us against losing our nationality."

The second speaker, Mr. Henry Nagiel, explained the meaning of the Constitution of the Third of May, 1791, and the lessons taught us by it. Mr. Ignatz Kowalski

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spoke about the causes that gave us the Constitution, what value it had, and why we celebrate it every year. Mr. Kwasinski spoke, in an interesting vein, to the young people. Then Miss Sikorska spoke to the Polish women, appealing to them to keep their Polish language and to perform the duties of Polish Catholic women. The speakers were applauded warmly.

The piano solos by Miss M. Barzynska and by Mr. Stanislaus Sz wajkart were beautifully rendered. They were well applauded, and Miss Barzynska was given a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

The tiny S. Szolarecka recited correctly the poem "One Hundred Years Of Exile," then Miss N. Piatkowska and Miss R. Olszanowska sang a duet, "where is my home?"

Reverend Nowicki then earnestly exhorted the audience to peace, unity, and love, and urged all to guard our most cherished possessions--religion and language.

The play, "Through Gratitude," pleased everybody. Mr. Rydwalski, in the role of

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Wojtus, performed well, and his actions caused gales of laughter throughout the audience. The other amateurs also played their roles excellently. The audience did not stint in its applause for their efforts.

The orchestra and the singing of the Saint Gregory Choir completed the program. The pastor, Reverend John Kasprzycki, thanked those assembled for participating in the celebration, also the amateurs for their efforts; he urged the parishioners to attend such celebrations often. He was rewarded with thunderous applause for his sincere remarks.

The singing of the Polish national anthem, "God Save Poland," concluded the celebration.

S. Chmielewski, Secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1896.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION IN SAINT ADALBERT'S PAROCHIAL HALL

The national celebration in Saint Adalbert's Parochial Hall, held yesterday, was very beautiful and impressive. The Saint Florian Krakus Society entered the beautifully decorated hall at seven-thirty o'clock in the evening, and was greeted by thunderous applause.

The president of the celebration committee explained the meaning of the celebration, and called on the Reverend J. Radziejewski to act as chairman, and Mr. Leon J. Schultz as secretary. The program followed.

The orchestra played a march. The parochial choir sang a beautiful cantata that entranced everybody. Miss Muchowska sang the solo.

Then Reverend Paul Rhode, pastor of Saints Peter and Paul Church, spoke about the meaning of the Constitution of the Third of May. The Constitution raised high the idea of freedom. It established the Catholic religion in the country;

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it helped the peasants; it freed the lowest class of Poles. The motto of the Constitution is the motto, which should motivate our lives always--"God and Fatherland!"

Miss M. Danysz recited a poem "A Prayer For Poland," and was liberally rewarded by applause. The orchestra rendered "Cavatina," from the opera "Belizar". Then Mr. W. Wachowski, a trustee of the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the protection of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, spoke, urging all Poles to live in peace and be steadfast to our faith; he condemned agitators and troublemakers.

The young Severyn Kujawski, a son of the organist of the Saint Adalbert Parish, played the piano. W. Adamczyk recited a poem entitled "Boleslaw Chrobry." He is a student of the Saint Adalbert school.

Other musical numbers followed. The cornet solo with orchestra was excellent, and the audience applauded vigorously. S. Kujawski and M. Muchowska played a four-hand piece on the piano, and they were forced to repeat it.

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Mr. Clemens Bielinski, the president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union was then called on to speak.

He expressed satisfaction, that we, although in a strange country, are not being lost to our native country, that we are remaining true, and that we are working and improving ourselves. He pointed out that the future of the Poles in America lies in the hands of the young. He exhorted them to remain steadfast in our faith and language, and showed how we can avoid becoming expatriated.

After this speech, a young student of the Saint Adalbert Parochial School, Anna Syks, recited a part of "Pan Tadeusz" very nicely. The orchestra rendered Donireti's "Overture" beautifully.

The singing, by the parish choir, of "The Third Of May Mazur" was excellent.

The last poem, "God on A Visit," recited by a pupil of the Saint Adalbert Parochial School, Leon Meyer. It was recited well and the audience applauded generously.

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In conclusion, Reverend Radziejewski thanked the audience for participating in the celebration, and urged everybody to continue to speak the Polish language and to continue to improve in the various virtues of good citizenship.

The celebration was truly very beautiful. All the numbers on the program were executed in an excellent manner. Everybody went home happy and uplifted spiritually.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1896.

THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF
JOHN III (SOBIESKI)

(We have received the following correspondence with a
request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

Countrymen! June 17, 1896, is the two hundredth anniversary of the death of the conqueror of the **Turks** at Vienna, the defender of Christianity and of Europe against the hordes of barbarians threatening to engulf them the immortal hero King John III (Sobieski) of Poland.

The name of John III was inscribed in letters of gold not only in the history of Poland but in the history of all Europe. Europe owes its great Commercial growth and enlightenment to the victory of King Sobieski over the barbarians, who, after destroying the churches and endeavoring to exterminate the believers of the Christian religion, left chaos in the wake of their triumphs. The name of our heroic king is repeated all over the

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world, even after two hundred years, with a feeling of respect and honor.

The day King John Sobieski passed away reminds us of one of the most sorrowful events, Poland ever encountered in the deaths of her heroes.

King Sobieski spread the might of the Polish arms; he defeated the Turks at a time when other nations did not dare fight them. He freed Vienna, and therefore Austria and Europe, which, a century later, looked on with indifference while the Polish nation, which had freed them from the yoke of the Mussulmans, was being dismembered.

We Poles deplore such ingratitude; we cherish pleasant memories about King Sobieski, and we realize what we owe him.

Just as we celebrate the memories of other great Polish men, we should also remember him to whose bravery we owe the fact that we live with the **Cross** of Christ on our churches, instead of being subjugated under the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1896.

Mussulmans' yoke.

The delegates of Polish societies in charge of arranging national celebrations in the St. Adalbert community assembled on April 18, and decided to arrange a grand celebration in honor of King Sobieski. It was further decided to invite representatives of all Polish societies in this community to a meeting to be held on April 25, in Pulaski Hall, for the purpose of arranging details of this grand celebration.

We are confident that the officers of the various societies will honor us by their presence at this meeting, thereby giving concrete evidence of their remembrance of the savior of Christianity, and their respect for him.

Committee.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1896.

THE KOSCIUSKO, CELEBRATION IN BRIDGEPORT

The celebration commemorating the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Thaddeus Kosciusko, held February 16, in the Blessed Virgin Mary of Perpetual Help Parish, in Bridgeport, was truly impressive. The school hall, although large, was unable to accomodate all those present.

The Pastor, Reverend S. Nawrocki, opened the celebration, and the people joined the priest in saying the Angelic Salutation (Hail Mary).

Reverend W. Derdzinski was president of the celebration, and Mr. W. Swiontrowski acted as secretary.

The president called on Peter Kiolbassa as the first speaker. The speaker briefly described the life and deeds of Thaddeus Kosciusko, and pointed out that our hero left us a never-to-be-forgotten example. To be a true Pole, like Kosciusko, one must always love God, to whom all honor and praise belong--and then to do

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1896.

all one can for the welfare of the fatherland.

Next, the St. Cecelia Choir directed by J. Reich, sang "Rocznica Kosciuszki" (The Anniversary of Kosciusko), and the younger choir sang "Krakowiak Kosciuszki" (Kosciusko's Krakowiak Dance).

The second speaker was Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz. He compared our unblemished hero, the friend of the masses, Thaddeus Kosciusko, a man as pure as a diamond, with the present-day "patriots," who, in the name of antireligious and anti-Polish progress, blinded by fury, endeavor to destroy the foundations of our religious and moral wellbeing, on which the Polish people have depended for centuries.... He appealed to all not to permit these false voices to fool them, but to follow in the footsteps of righteousness and truth, for fatherland and justice, as did Kosciusko.

Next, the St. Cecelia Choir, directed by J. Reich, sang "Warszawianka" (Warsaw Maiden).

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Polish people, with their own hands, erected a great mound, which still exists to the greater glory of our entire nation.

"In the interior, in a marble urn, is earth from Maciejowice. At the top is a great boulder with one word, 'Kosciusko'."

The last speaker was Mr. Clemens J. Belinski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the protection of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

The speaker gave a hearty greeting to those assembled in this beautiful school hall bearing the name of the man whom we honor on the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of his birth. He also mentioned that this Polish parish in Bridgeport has, in a very short time, grown wonderfully....While entering the church property, the speaker shed a tear, because the sight of these grand buildings touched his heart; nine years ago this was all a prairie....The growth is to be credited to the parishioners. They are eager to help, and are building a school for the children, ever mindful that Kosciusko said, "Education of the masses will

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1896.

perform miracles."

After this speech, the St. Cecelia Choirs sang "Rozmowa Kosciuszki" (The Talk of Kosciusko).

In conclusion, the pastor thanked the parishioners for coming in such great numbers, which proved their patriotism, their good will, and their respect for Thaddeus Kosciusko, who sacrificed his life and his possessions for his fatherland and his people. This beautiful speech, as well as all the others, was applauded with great vigor. The singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) concluded the celebration.

The sum of \$12.23 was collected for the Kosciusko monument.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1896.

THE KOSCIUSKO CELEBRATION IN ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH

(We have received the following report, with a request to publish it in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

According to the previous announcement the celebration to commemorate the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Thaddeus Kosciusko was held on Sunday, February 16, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the St. Casimir school hall, in Chicago.

The program consisted of the following:

- 1) Opening of the celebration by the president of the committee, Mr. M. Marcinkowski.
- 2) Election of the pastor, Rev. W. Furman, as chairman.

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- 3) Election of Mr. John Grzegorzewski, the undersigned, as secretary.
- 4) Singing by the Moniuszko Choral Society, of "Patrz Kosciuszko Na Nas Z Nieba" (Look, Kosciuszko, on us from Heaven).
- 5) Speech by Mr. John Rosinski, "A Biography of Kosciuszko".
- 6) Recitation by Casimir Labedzki, "On the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Kosciuszko".
- 7) Singing, by the Moniuzko Choral Society, of "Wygnaniec".
- 8) Recitation by little Josephine Dranicki, "O Wodzu Nasz Mily" (O Our Beloved Leader).
- 9) Recitation by Mr. W. J. Pijanowski, "Pogrzeb Kosciuszki" (The Funeral

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of Kosciusko).

- 10) Singing, by the Moniuszko Choir, of "Krakowiak Kosciuszki" (a dance melody), which was repeated.
- 11) Speech by Reverend W. Furman.
- 12) Singing, by everybody, "God Save Poland".

During the celebration, the sum of four dollars and twenty-seven cents was collected for the Kosciusko monument.

All of those who spoke, recited, or sang performed their tasks splendidly, for which the audience rewarded them with frequent bursts of applause.

The members of the arrangements committee from the Stephen Bucaynski Society,

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the St. Casimir Court of the Catholic Order of Forresters, and the St. Casimir Society, deserve especial mention and thanks for the wonderful decorations of the hall.

John Grzegorzewski,
secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1896.

KOSCIUSKO CELEBRATION IN ST. HEDWIG'S PARISH

In spite of the inclement weather, and the fact that it was the last Sunday before Lent, and people were diverted to other attractions, the St. Hedwig Parish hall was overcrowded last night.

The advertised Kosciusko Celebration, under the auspices of the Polish young men's societies, was held as scheduled, with a program so extensive and entertaining that it must have satisfied even the most critical. The stage appeared in a new setting, with a beautiful curtain and side scenery. The first row of seats was occupied by the "Krakusi," boys in their colorful uniforms. A portrait of Thaddeus Kosciusko was decorated with festoons and wreaths.

The pastor, Reverend John Piechowski, opened the celebration with an appropriate speech, and called on Mr. St. Fruzyna to act as chairman and Mr. M. Fijalkowski as secretary.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1896.

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The schoolchildren sang the beautiful "Kosciusko Cantata"; then Mr. Lipecki spoke, giving a biography of the hero of two hemispheres. His speech was often interrupted by applause.

Then three children, M. Ruzycki, F. Korzeniewska, and F. Krzywinska, sat down at the piano and played a beautiful composition for six hands with admirable skill. Next the St. Hedwig Choir sang that fervent national prayer, "Patrz Kosciuszko na nas z Nieba" (Look, Kosciusko, on us from Heaven), and Mrs. Meissner, in the name of the Polish women, gave an ardent patriotic speech with her usual vigor; she was applauded thunderously by the women and men in the audience.

A theatrical performance was then given. The young people rendered a two-act drama entitled "Batozek Kosciuszki" (The Whip Of Kosciusko), in which John Sobieszczyk was outstanding. In the second play, "Figiel Wiarusa" (The Old-Timer's Joke), Mr. T. Lama acted his difficult role exceedingly well, and was helped by the good acting of Mrs. W. Marciszewski.

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Mr. John Sobieszczyk was the third speaker; his speech was to the point and was well understood.

The following also appeared on the program: The St. Cecelia Choir; the school-childrens Choir; M. Rybicka, Victoria Marciszewski, and M. Pilarski in recitations; Helen Ornat and Martha Pochelska, singers, and Peter Naskrent, young soloist.

The crowning achievements of the celebration were a tableau, entitled "Wanda," and the expert piano playing of Misses Blanche and Lucy Baczkowski.

This celebration will leave an indelible impression on the minds of those St. Hedwig parishioners in the audience, especially because it had a practical meaning also. Thanks to the Polish women's societies, and to the young people, the fund for a monument to Kosciusko will be increased by the sum of thirty dollars.

Is anybody able to do better than the St. Hedwig Parish?

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1896.

KOSCIUSKO CELEBRATION IN THE HOLY TRINITY PARISH

A grand celebration to honor the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Thaddeus Kosciusko took place yesterday afternoon in the Holy Trinity parish hall, which was filled to overflowing.

The civilian and military societies were led into the hall by the chief marshal, Mr. Valentine Wleklinski. The president, Mr. A. X. Centella, opened the meeting, and called on Mr. S. Nicki to act as secretary.

After the singing of "Mazur," by the Chopin and Wanda choruses, Mr. E. Z. Brodowski, the president of the central administration of the Polish National Alliance, spoke of the importance of this celebration, and made a comparison of Kosciusko and Lincoln.

Next, Mr. J. J. Chrzanowski spoke with confidence and vigor. In a lengthy speech, he outlined Kosciusko's activities.

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Mr. F. H. Jablonski was the third speaker, and he explained our national duties. The fourth speaker, Mr. John F. Smulski, compared our oppressed fatherland to Christ with a crown of thorns, and prophesied its resurrection. In conclusion, Mr. Casimir Zychlinski spoke.

Besides these speeches, there were many recitations, vocal and instrumental numbers, etc. The singing of Miss Agnes Wojtalewicz (Nering) was applauded enthusiastically. The Misses Rutkowski, Pachowski, and Gorski also sang. Recitations were rendered by Miss A. Lisztewnik, Mrs. M. Zolkowski, Miss A. Wojtalewicz, and Mr. S. Rembowski. The singing by the girls' choir of the Holy Trinity parish was applauded by everyone.

The program was quite lengthy, as it embraced twenty-seven numbers, and it was necessary to omit some of the numbers on account of the late hour.

The audience listened to it all with evident satisfaction, and rewarded the speakers, singers, and reciters with enthusiastic applause.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1896.

The three tableaux exhibited on the stage during the celebration created tremendous interest.

The titles of these tableaux were: "The entrance of Kosciusko into Cracow," "The oath of Kosciusko in the market square in Cracow," and "Kosciusko in prison". The Chopin and Wanda choruses rendered appropriate songs during each tableau. The Polish military societies and the Uhlans under the protection of the Holy Mary of Czestochowa, from the St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, directed by Captain Meeh, portrayed the figures in the tableaux.

In conclusion, the sum of \$61.76 was collected by voluntary contributions. This sum will be turned over to the Kosciusko monument committee in Chicago.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1896.

A WORD OF THANKS

The St. Casimir the Prince Polish Young Men's Society, extend their sincere thanks to the priests and sisters of the St. Stanislaus Kostka church, also to Mr. Peter Kiolbasa, Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, Mr. E. Z. Brodowski, Mr. Andrew J. Kwasigroch, Mr. Henry Nagiel, Mr. John F. Smulski, Mr. Ladislaus Wieckowski, Mr. John Arkuszewski, Mr. Joseph Paszkiewicz and Mr. Ladislaus Tomaszewski; to the ladies, Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, Mrs. Rose Gorzynski, Mrs. Pauline Kiolbasa, Mrs. Josephine Kwasigroch, Mrs. Anna Klarkowski, Mrs. W. Jedrzejek and Mrs. Anna Korzeniewski; also the St. Cecelia Men's choir, and the St. Cecelia Ladies' and Misses' choirs, for their earnest and disinterested participation in the Kosciusko Celebration. With your help, countrymen, and with your good will, we were able to honor, in a fitting manner, the anniversary so dear to every Pole. Please accept an old-fashioned "God Bless You" from the St. Casimir Society.

Gratefully,
The St. Casimir the Prince Young Men's Society,

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John Nering, president.
Vincent J. Jozwiakowski
(also Jozwin),
Frank A. Kwasigroch,
Roman Szajkowski,
Stanislaus Czajka,
Jacob Oszwaldowski,
Theophil Gordon,
August G. Klasta,
John Ogurek,
Marcel Siudzinski,
Committee of the Celebration.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1896.

KOSCIUSKO CELEBRATION IN SOUTH CHICAGO

A Kosciusko celebration, under the auspices of the Societies of the St. Michael The Archangel Parish of South Chicago, was held yesterday, even though a terrible snowstorm was raging. The patriotic Polish people gathered in Mr. Retmanski's hall to honor the hero of Dubienko and Raclawice (two towns in Poland). The large and beautifully decorated hall was filled to capacity, and many of the people were forced to sit in the galleries.

The soldiers' societies appeared in their uniforms. The audience behaved in an exemplary manner, because it sensed the importance of the celebration honoring the "leader in the peasant's dress," and listened most attentively, thus giving the occasion proper dignity.

The pastor, Reverend A. Nowicki said a prayer at the appointed hour, and called on Mr. Szostakowski to act as chairman, and Mr. Watkowski as secretary of the celebration.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1896.

III H

IV The presidents of the various societies took seats of honor on the stage, and then the program proceeded. It included speeches, singing by the schoolchildren, recitations, orchestral music, and exercises by the cadets.

Mr. Leon Szopinski, of Chicago, was the first speaker of the evening. He spoke of Kosciusko as an example worth imitating. Not only did Kosciusko fight bravely to free Poland, and perform miracles of bravery on the battlefield; but he endeared himself even more by helping the peasant class, which was scorned by the wealthier people, and, as children of one mother--Poland--called upon them for mutual defense. His famous saying, "Education of the masses will perform miracles," has been written in history. A hundred years ago Kosciusko recognized that only through genuine enlightenment can the Polish nation attain freedom. If the Poles had faithfully followed his advice, and sought to educate themselves more, who knows whether Poland would not have been free today? But our cause is not lost, even now. Poland is stronger today than it was a hundred years ago, because today the peasant at the plough and the scythe feels his Polish nationality, and knows that his country is held in terrible bondage.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1896.

III H

IV Whatever patriotism they feel is due to Kosciusko. That is why our hero from the plains of Raclawice is so popular among the masses of our people.

Being of noble birth himself, he extended his hand to simple folk, put on a peasant's dress, and leveled all classes. All honor to him for this, and all honor and praise to his followers, who so bravely faced the enemy for their country! Also, honor is due to the Poles in South Chicago, who, following the precepts of Kosciusko, are educating themselves under the tutelage of our noble, patriotic priests!

All the recitations were rendered with a clear and perfect Polish diction and accent.

The children--boys and girls--appeared perfectly at ease. The songs and recitations, of which there were a few, were very fine, and the audience was very well satisfied with the children's performances.

The wonderful Polish Band, under the direction of Mr. Ladislaus Pacholski,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1896.

III H

IV played our beautiful Polish patriotic songs and marches, and the audience applauded their efforts enthusiastically.

The drill of the newly organized soldiers' society pleased everybody. Their various formations were executed with skill and in perfect freedom of movement.

The pastor, Reverend A. Nowicki, spoke in conclusion. He spoke sincerely, as a patriot and a priest, and his words appealed to the hearts of the audience. He pointed out that, besides our duties toward God, we have **also** our duties toward our country. God created us Poles and He teaches us patriotism by His own example. We should, therefore, be faithful to the religion of our fathers, and should guard our native tongue and Polish customs, inculcate patriotism in the hearts of our younger generation, send our children to Polish schools, and thus we will not squander the treasures taken from our native country, which are holy religion, Polish speech, and exemplary action. Let us endeavor to keep our Polish banner unblemished and, if ever the time should come, to return to our native country with a Polish heart.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1896.

III H

IV Reverend Nowicki's speech was interrupted time and again by thunderous applause. The people understood their pastor who, in such simple and convincing words, explained to them their patriotic duties.

The singing of "God Save Poland" ended the celebration.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

A Kosciusko celebration was held yesterday in the Pulaski Hall of St. Adalbert's community. The speakers were: Mr. Stefanowicz, K. Zurawski, Ig. Machnikowski, A. Satalecki, J. Cichowicz, and Dr. Kodis. There were also recitations, and drilling by cadets.

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KOSCIUSKO CELEBRATION IN BRADLEY STREET HALL

There was a storm, with snow knee-high, but nevertheless, the Bradley Street Hall was packed. All the seats were occupied, people stood all around the hall, and even the gallery was filled. More than five thousand persons gathered for the celebration, arranged by the St. Casimir The Prince Society, to honor Thaddeus Kosciusko and Abraham Lincoln.

The Society did not spare expenses; it spent about one hundred dollars for decorating the hall and for other necessary items.

The hall was beautifully decorated, and on the stage, between the Polish and American flags, surrounded by wonderful plants, was an enormous bust of Kosciusko decorated with a wreath of laurel leaves.

At eight o'clock in the evening, after the grand entrance of the Polish Cavalry

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with their flags--the entrance was applauded vigorously--Reverend Simon Kobrzynski opened the celebration in the traditional Polish manner, with a prayer, while the audience stood.

The brave members of the St. Casimir Society did everything possible to honor the memory of our beloved "leader in the peasant's dress".

The program consisted of twenty-two numbers, every one of which is worth mentioning.

The speakers were: Mr. John Nering (president of the St. Casimir The Prince Society), Mr. Peter Kielbasa, Mr. Walter S. Bogle, Mr. H. Nagiel, Senator Edward T. Noonan, Mr. John F. Smulski, and Reverend John Kruszynski.

All the speakers performed their tasks excellently, and the enthusiastic audience rewarded all with thunderous applause.

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We do not publish the text of their speeches here, because we will publish them in full, or at length, in future issues of the Dziennik Chicagoski.

However, we wish to mention, that Senator Noonan was so imbued with love for the hero of two hemispheres that he learned a few words of his native tongue, and during his speech cried out "When Kosciusko fell, freedom shed tears," and concluded with the words "Poland Is Not Yet Lost!"

Recitations were given by A. Klawns, Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch (in English), Vincent J. Jozwiakowski (now Jozwin), Mrs. Rose Gorzynski (in Polish), and Mr. W. Tomaszewski. The themes were well chosen and were rendered in a manner that left nothing to be desired.

The singing by the Young Ladies' St. Cecelia Choir and by one hundred little girls, all dressed very prettily, with scarves of the national colors and flags in their hands, was impressive enough to bring tears to the eyes. All the

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choir numbers were excellent.

The solos by Misses Krolik, Frydrychowicz, and Kaczmarek, pleased everybody. In the "Song Of Hope," which the St. Cecelia Women's Choir sang without a flaw, the singing of solos by the following was especially beautiful: Rose Kwasigroch, Anna Jozwiakowski, Rose Koppa, and Sophia Mroczkowski.

In the "Kosciusko Medley, "by the mixed choir, the soloists, John Kondziorski and Mr. Ladislaus Barwig, surpassed all previous efforts, while Mrs. Jozwiakowski sang, as usual, like a nightingale.

It was evident that all felt that they were singing to honor the memory of our leader and hero, and that is why everything went off so beautifully. The director of these, the best Polish choirs ever heard in America, Mr. Andrew J. Kwasigroch, in the uniform of a cavalry officer and with his baton in hand,

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standing on a podium, looked like a general. He led the choirs, and yesterday's appearances proved that he is a most capable director of singers.

The Nowicki Brothers' orchestra also deserves recognition for playing five numbers very nicely, including the "Awakening Of The Lion," by A. Kontski. In addition they played a march by F. Nowicki, to commemorate the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Kosciusko, "Polish Medley," by W. Troschl, and "America," by A. Cotlin.

All the numbers blended into a beautiful and harmonious program.

It is evident, that when the young men of the St. Casimir Society arrange anything, one can be sure that the affair will be well taken care of. All hail to them! We haven't heard a program like theirs in a long time. The collection for the Kosciusko monument brought seventy-three dollars. An itemized account will be published tomorrow.

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The contributions were collected in the ball by Mr. Arkuszewski and Mr. Paszkiewicz (Senior), also by Mrs. Kielbasa, Mrs. Jedrzejek, Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, Mrs. Josephine Kwasigroch, Mrs. Anna Klarkowski, and others.

Reverend John Kruszynski's speech concluded the celebration. His sincere words appealed to everyone present. He spoke of true patriotism and urged all Poles to work for their country. After this fine speech, five thousand voices joined in singing "God Save Poland".

S. Zahajkiewicz, secretary.

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THE JANUARY CELEBRATION IN THE ST. HEDWIG PARISH

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A grand celebration commemorating the January Insurrection was held last night in the St. Hedwig Parish hall.

The hall was overcrowded and everyone wore a happy smile when the pastor, Reverend John Piechowski, opened the meeting. Mr. Michael Fijalkowski was chosen to be the chairman and Mr. John Konczykowski, secretary.

The schoolchildren's chorus opened the program by singing "Na Wschod Patrzac" (Looking Toward The East). Some of the children were dressed in Polish peasant costumes, and their singing and graceful actions created genuine enthusiasm.

There followed the beautiful, long and fervent speech of Reverend Biel. Several portions of his speech will be published separately. Here we wish to mention that he was continuously applauded.

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III H

III C The solo by Mrs. Lipecka, "Czarna Sukienka" (The Black Dress), and the
IV recitation by Mrs. Clara Detlaf were also applauded.

Next came the beautiful singing by the Fredro Chorus and accompaniment by the orchestra. After the singing of "Na Polach Slawy" (On The Field Of Honor) by the St. Hedwig Choir, Mrs. Meisner spoke bravely and beautifully, demonstrating her own ardent patriotism. She emphasized the necessity of properly educating our children so that they grow up to be good Poles and Catholics.

After the singing by the St. Hedwig Choir and the recitation by Mr. John Sobieszczyk, Miss Martha Pacholska and Miss Mary Kaminska sang a duet which pleased everyone.

Mr. Michael Osuch, past president of the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance, then spoke at length with sincerity and ardor. He urged everyone to improve himself, to unite, to live in peace, to raise high the beloved flag of our nation, to preserve our faith and our nationality. Tremendous

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III H

III C applause rewarded the speaker.

IV

The recitation by Miss Frances Ziembka and the children's singing of "Na Krakowskiem Bloniu" (On The Cracow Meadows), during which a young lad, Naskrent, provoked gales of laughter by his wonderful singing and dancing, preceded the speech by Mr. Sobieszczyk. He spoke briefly and simply, but sincerely and to the point. "With the Crucifix, with Faith For Country!" was his often repeated motto.

One song by the Fredro Chorus and a solo by Miss M. Lorenz and the celebration was almost over.

The curtain rose and we saw a beautiful picture--Poland in chains; Poland on the Cross; Poland the martyr with a crown of thorns. The grouping and artistic effect of the picture was wonderful. This concluded the celebration.

But there was still one more interesting spectacle. On the miniature stage,

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III H

III C a group of amateurs from the Parish Dramatic Circle, directed by Mr.

IV Boleslaus Klarkowski, gave a short peasant sketch (with songs) written by Mr. H. Nagiel and entitled "Krol Sobek--Swatem" (King Sobek--The Matchmaker).

The audience applauded the wonderful acting.

The entire celebration was a grand success due to the efforts of the pastor, the Sisters, members of the Choir and Dramatic Circle, the local parish orchestra, and of course, all the parishioners. The audience left the ball happy, enlightened, and entertained.

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THE JANUARY CELEBRATION IN BRIDGEPORT

The first national celebration in the parish hall in Bridgeport was held yesterday. The celebration, arranged by all the local societies, both church and national, was very lovely. The hall was overcrowded. The audience listened intently for three-and-one-half hours to the speeches, singing, and recitations. All of the various numbers on the program were applauded with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Francis Wleklinski presided and called the celebration to order, and Mr. Swiatkowski was secretary. The first speaker was Mr. H. Nagiel, an editor of the Dziennik Chicagoski (Polish Daily News), who, after greeting those assembled for the first time in this new hall, spoke at length on the importance of the 1863 January Insurrection. He explained what our present national program should be, and in conclusion, he appealed to all those present to take part in the commemoration of the one-hundred-fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Kosciusko.

The little Eufrozyna Wleklinski recited a poem and really did it well. Then

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III H

III C the Zorza (Sunrise) Chorus sang; the small F. Wleklinski (quite a boy)
IV recited; and the attorney, Mr. Nicodem L. Piotrowski, spoke beautifully
and solemnly. He reviewed the present political situation and pointed
to the war clouds hanging over Europe. These clouds are proof that we do not
know the day or the hour when lightning will strike..... We should, therefore,
always be prepared, and before anything happens, expend all efforts to educate
ourselves and to be faithful to our nationalistic ideals.

Then Miss Helen Reich recited a poem entitled "Pogrzeb Kosciuski" (The Funeral
Of Kosciusko).

After the beautiful singing of the St. Cecelia Choir and a recitation by the
young Eugene Janiszewski, the chairman read the speech of Mr. Zbikniew Brodowski,
the president of the Central Administration, who was forced to leave Chicago on
business and therefore sent his speech in writing. Mr. Brodowski gave a his-
torical sketch of the January Insurrection of 1863, explained the objects and
aims of the Polish National Alliance, and warmly urged mutual action and
education.

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III H

III C Then the little Miss Martha Kliszewski recited a poem. After the sing-
IV ing by the school children, directed by Professor Reich, there followed
a speech by Mr. M. Mezydlo.

The speaker urged everyone to action and emphasized the need for collecting funds for national purposes. An active defense is our sacred duty. The money sent to Rapperschwil Switzerland, is not lost; it is the seed for our future freedom.

The singing by the Zorza Chorus pleased everybody, as did the recitation by young Bauer.

Next on the program, two small boys, M. Przekwas and Eugene Janiszewski, took part in a beautiful patriotic dialogue, and they were excellent. The smaller St. Cecelia Choir also sang. Then Mr. M. Sadowski, the secretary of the Polish National Alliance, spoke of the gratifying increase in the Polish population in America during the last fifteen years as a very encouraging sign. We not only are not losing our nationality, but each year we are giving greater evidence

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II D 10

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III H

III C of our patriotism. Let us work together. The organizations (the Polish
IV National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish Union)
should not separate us, but should bring us closer together to work for
the common good of our fatherland.

After the recitation of a poem by little Miss P. Bauer, Mr. F. Grygiel of
Minneapolis presented a few well-chosen remarks and then recited a famous poem
written on the field of battle by one of the participants in the Insurrection.

There followed a collection for the new Parish hall and for the Rapperschwil
fund by young ladies of the Zorza Chorus and St. Cecelia Choir. A sum of
twenty-five dollars was realized.

The singing of "God Save Poland" ended the celebration.

This celebration was one of the grandest ever seen in Bridgeport, and it proves
how patriotic our countrymen are in that community.

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III H

III C The local committee in charge of arrangements and the pastor Reverend
IV Adolph Nawrocki, deserve the greatest praise.

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JANUARY CELEBRATIONS

The January Insurrection Celebration
In The St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish

The thirty-third anniversary of the Polish January Insurrection was celebrated last night at a meeting held in the school hall under the auspices of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Societies.

Mr. Frank Szatkowski opened the celebration at eight o'clock and called on Mr. Frank Kwasigroch to act as chairman, and the undersigned, Mr. Stanislaus Szwajkart, to act as secretary.

The St. Cecelia Young Ladies' Chorus sang a medley of Polish national airs especially arranged for this celebration. Then Mr. Peter Kiolbassa was called on for the first speech.

Mr. Kiolbassa spoke of the heroic efforts of the Polish insurrectionists

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in the year 1863, who, although the insurrection itself was not successful, deserve our greatest respect, because they gave everything they had for their country; and even though they knew it meant certain death, they were willing to make the sacrifice. He mentioned that we have quite a few witnesses to the events in our unfortunate country, men who took an active part in it, namely: Reverend Simon Kobrzynski, Reverend Vincent Barzynski, and his father, Mr. Joseph Barzynski. Never seeking praise, they seldom speak of it. The speaker then drew a comparison between genuine patriots who have proved their patriotism by heroic deeds and are modest and the other kind who merely mouth patriotism but never prove it in any concrete manner. He discussed at length the meaning of true freedom, which, alas, is misconstrued by some people in this country.

Miss Rosalie Gorzynski recited a poem, "Trzy Polki" (Three Polish Women) in a truly artistic manner, creating quite a lot of enthusiasm. Then Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch sang Schubert's "Serenade" so beautifully that she was forced to

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sing again.

Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz spoke of the events during the January Insurrection. He graphically portrayed the history of this Insurrection, then urged those present to take an active part in national affairs, especially reminding parents to instill love for the Polish tongue in the hearts of the young and to teach respect for our national traditions. Both speeches were interrupted by frequent applause.

Next, the well-known St. Cecelia Ladies' Chorus sang "Ojczyzno Dlugo Gnebiona" (Fatherland Oppressed A Long Time); then the soldier boys of St. Martin, the Guard of the Queen of The Polish Crown, and the Uhlans gave a beautiful exhibition of drilling on the stage.

The St. Cecelia Mixed Choir sang "O Powstani u Styczniowem" (About the January Insurrection) and the tiny John Mroczkowski bravely recited a poem "Polska Zyje" (Poland Lives). Then Mr. Stanislaus Sz wajkart spoke on the need for

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the Polish Catholic Congress.

Miss Wanda Barwig and Mr. John Kedzierski sang a duet from the Polish opera "Halka" so effectively that the audience forced them to render an encore. The recital of the poem "Wiara" (Faith) by Miss Rose Koppa also pleased the audience very much.

Mr. Anthony W. Rudnicki then spoke.

He pointed out the reasons for the failure of the January Insurrection and explained how we in the United States should act in order to deserve the name "good citizen" and also "good Pole".

The singing by the St. Cecelia Male Chorus of the "Marsz Styczniowy" (The January March) followed, and Judge M. A. LaBuy was to have delivered the concluding speech, but instead a telegram from him from Milwaukee was read

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as follows:

"To The Chairman of the January Celebration in the hall on Bradley Street:
~~Being~~ far away from Chicago on important business, I cannot attend the
celebration; but I am with you heart and soul. God Save Poland!

"M. A. LaBuy."

The chairman then asked the Reverend John Obyrtacz to say a few words.
Reverend Obyrtacz briefly thanked the people for attending the celebration
and then mentioned the various points brought out by the speakers and drew
some constructive conclusions.

The singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) concluded the celebration.

Stanislaus Sz wajkart,
secretary of the celebration.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1896.

THE FIRST STEP IN COMMEMORATING THE ONE
HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH
OF THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO

[We have received the following correspondence with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski]

The St. Casimir the Prince Young Men's Society of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, at an extraordinary meeting held last night, decided to support most sincerely and most energetically the proposal made by the Dziennik Chicagoski to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of our ever-living "Hetman (leader) in peasant's dress".

This Society proposes that one grand celebration be held by all the Poles in Chicago, which should take place in one of the largest halls in downtown Chicago. Our Chicago Polish societies should get busy with this project, and it can be accomplished.

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If, however, the time should prove to be too short, then let us suggest that the grandest possible kind of a celebration be held in each Parish hall.

The St. Casimir Society gave its officers full power to act, and it is ready to co-operate.

The St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Societies will meet tomorrow afternoon.

In any event, it would be a shame if this second Polish capital, beyond the ocean, does not fittingly commemorate the memory of the hero of two worlds.

This Society has adopted a resolution that, if there should appear to be any disinclination toward such an affair, it will arrange its own celebration in the hall on Bradley Street.

Vincent J. Jozwiakowski,
Secretary of the Society.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1896.

N.B. We call attention to the fact that, on this day, Americans will celebrate Abraham Lincoln's birthday, and many halls may already be engaged.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1896.

HOW SHOULD THE POLES OF CHICAGO
CELEBRATE THE ONE-HUNDRED-FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BIRTH OF KOSCIUSKO?

(Editorial)

In yesterday's paper, we carried a reprint of an article from the Baltimore Polonia, reminding us that February 15 is the one-hundred-fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the hero of two worlds--Kosciusko--and explaining why we should celebrate this occasion.

Yesterday we promised to answer the following question: "How shall we in Chicago celebrate this anniversary?" We present the following suggestions: We are of the opinion that despite our inexcusable forgetfulness of so important a jubilee, and despite the fact that it was brought to our attention so late, there is still plenty of time to consider ways and means of honoring our Commander.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1896.

We still have two-and-one-half weeks before us.

What could not be accomplished in these eighteen or nineteen days if we applied our energies, enthusiasm, and a little self-sacrifice? So, we repeat, we cannot fold our arms and think only of how much trouble it would be; but, we must work so that the Poles need not be ashamed of their efforts! We therefore propose the following: The one-hundred-fiftieth anniversary of the birth of our hero will be commemorated on February 12. Let us make it a public holiday; this will be quite easy to do, because on this same day, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln will also be celebrated.

Let us honor the birth of our hero, Kosciusko, with a parade, which would include members of various societies from all parts of Chicago, culminating in a great public celebration in one of the halls in downtown Chicago. The expenses, probably totaling not more than a few hundred dollars, would be divided among the various communities and societies.

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Tomorrow, Sunday, in view of the fact that several January Insurrection celebrations are being held in various halls, should be a good time to talk over this matter and to select delegates to the large mass meeting which will be held some day next week. This mass meeting could be called by any of our organizations or parishes. The first organization to raise its voice in our paper was the St. Casimiris Society Of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish; let it, therefore, take the initiative in calling this meeting. The rest will follow in order as usual. The parade should really be grand.

But, this should not be sufficient to honor this day. We should, according to our way of thinking, do something more, and that is to collect enough contributions on this day to build a monument to Kosciusko in Chicago. This would not only be possible, but also easy to accomplish. We have already collected about seven thousand dollars for this monument and we need a total sum of fifteen thousand dollars. Let us say that there are 150,000 Poles in

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Chicago. This is conceded by everybody. If, on this memorable day, only two thirds of this number of Poles--men, women and children--contribute even five or ten cents each to this Kosciusko monument fund, whether they do so in the halls where the celebrations will be held, or whether they send their contributions directly to the monument committee to the editorial offices of various Polish newspapers, or to the treasurers of the Polish organizations, then a sum between five and ten thousand dollars will be realized. We suggest that five cents rather than ten cents be contributed.

Would there really be anybody so poor or so miserly who could not afford to contribute such a small coin on this memorable day--a new "Polish Day"--for all America?

There would still be three thousand dollars needed, but this would probably be donated by our wealthier Poles or by our countrymen in other cities.

Once again we remind you that now is the time to act.

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We are presenting this suggestion to all Poles for consideration, if, indeed, they wish to build this Kosciusko monument. We are convinced that this idea is sound.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1896.

POLISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATED
IN THE HOLY TRINITY HALL

Last night the thirty-third anniversary of the Polish January insurrection was celebrated in the Holy Trinity Parish in a very effective and solemn manner. The celebration was arranged by national and church societies.

Mr. A. X. Centella opened the celebration by calling on Mr. St. Slominski to act as chairman, and Attorney Frank Koralewski to act as secretary. Mr. Slominski greeted the audience with a very appropriate speech, after which the Chopin and Wanda Choirs entertained the audience. Mr. M. J. Sadowski, the secretary of the Polish National Alliance, then spoke, giving a vivid word picture of the years 1863 and 1864. He concluded his speech by citing the aims and objects of the Polish National Alliance.

Miss Anna Wojtalewicz gave a recitation in a very charming manner, and she

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of the January insurrection very graphically, and discussed its meaning and its results. He concluded by enumerating the benefits accruing to us from the arrangement of such national celebrations.

Miss M. Hypczer recited and Miss A. Ruzrowska sang, and then Mr. O'Donnell, an Irishman, spoke in English. He urged the Poles to be faithful to their religion, and then spoke of the patriotism and heroism of the Poles in the January Insurrection, and mentioned especially the brave deeds of the priests Mackiewicz and Brzoska. He was rewarded for his speech with tremendous applause.

Miss Z. Moszczynski recited, and then Mr. Gatkowski's singing was greeted enthusiastically.

The last speech of the evening, by Mr. Stan. A. Osada, was very energetic.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1896.

III H

IV Mr. Osada spoke of "active defense" and of the Rapperschwil Fund
(a Polish National fund).

In conclusion the cadets put on a mimic battle with the Russians, whom they, naturally, defeated. This pleased the audience mightily.

The hall was overcrowded. Mr. Steczynski had decorated the hall and stage very beautifully. The Krakusi soldiers and cadets were present in a body.

A voluntary collection for the National Educational Department and the Rapperschwil Fund amounted to \$29.75.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1895.

NOVEMBER DEMONSTRATION STAGED
IN ST. HYACINTH PARISH

The November Insurrection of 1830 [uprising of the Poles against Russian rule] was commemorated by the St. Hyacinth parishioners at J. Grabowiecki's Hall on Sunday, December 8. Peter Kiolbassa acted as chairman and Leon Szopinski acted as recording secretary. The program was opened with a prayer by the Reverend J. Gieburowski, pastor of St. Hyacinth Church.

Besides the declamations presented by local talent and the songs of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Choir, under the direction of Andrew Kwasigroch, four speeches were delivered, by Messrs. Krus, Szopinski, Kiolbassa, and the Reverend Gieburowski.

Mr. Kiolbassa spoke on the need of faith, sincerity, and work, in order to achieve our aims. He also stressed the importance of safeguarding our

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1895.

cultural heritage and the avoidance of contact with false prophets who tend to ruin our standing in America instead of bettering it. This speech was received with great acclaim by the audience.

The next speech worthy of mention was that of the Reverend Gieburowski, who made reference to the training of our children along the proper channels, for our future depends on them. "Without religious guidance and knowledge of our past they will not understand the cause that we are fighting for", he said.

All speakers and performers were generously applauded.

Before closing, the Reverend J. Gieburowski thanked everyone present for making this affair possible.

The program was concluded with the singing of the national hymn, "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOVEMBER DEMONSTRATION STAGED AT
ST. CASIMIR PARISH

(Although late in its arrival, we are printing the following article relative to the November demonstration staged by the parishioners of St. Casimir Parish on December 1.)

As in other Polish parishes of Chicago, our parish [St. Casimir Parish] has also staged a November demonstration [a commemoration of the uprising in November, 1830, against Russian persecution]. Although our parish has been in existence a couple of years, this is our first occasion to celebrate this memorable event.

On the very day marking the uprising, November 29, our pastor, the Reverend Furman, celebrated Requiem Mass for the souls of our valiant brothers who have made the supreme sacrifice for the liberation of their country. The exercise was staged Sunday, December 1.

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The parish hall was filled to such an extent that many were turned away.

Andrew Belinski, president of the program committee, opened the festivities. After a short speech he called upon the Reverend Albert Furman to preside as chairman. As Reverend Furman rose to take the stand the audience greeted him with great acclaim. Max Adamowicz was selected as recording secretary.

The initial number on the program was the singing of national airs by the St. Casimir Parish Choir. That the audience was pleased with the renditions was evidenced by its response.

The declamation delivered by young T. Bena was impressive. Songs by the children's group won generous applause, as well as the recitations of the students F. Pieczynski and C. Kosinski.

Miss R. Durszlak and Miss B. Piotrowska gave charming declamations, followed

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by more singing from the children's and parish choirs. F. Wojciechowski recited a beautiful Polish poem.

All the above numbers were well received, as was the reading given by B. Klarkowski. This was followed by more singing by the two choirs mentioned above.

Clement J. Belinski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, made a stirring speech appropriate to the occasion. He reviewed the accomplishments of Poland and recalled to the audience the duties of the Polish people to the fatherland, and the promises we made to the priests as we left for America, that we would be faithful to our religion and our country. He appealed to the people to retain in their hearts the spark for these two ideals.

His speech was continually interrupted by warm applause.

Once again the children's choir appeared on the stage, but this time to sing in

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English. Then Albert Wachowski took the stand. He spoke about the losses of those that came to this country and urged everyone to work in behalf of the national cause. Generous applause was the speaker's award for his inspiring words. The songs of the children's choir and the declamation of Mr. Hojnacki were a pleasing interlude.

The next speaker to take the stand was Mr. Marcinkowski, who urged the people to strive for unity and harmony. He was followed by more singing from the children's group, and then the Reverend A. Furman made a speech.

The Reverend Furman's speech was the most impressive of the evening. Having heard some talk in opposition to parochial schools the other day, the pastor came strongly to the support of the parish school. Later he spoke about the duty of the Poles toward the fatherland. He said that we came to this country as strangers and, although we did not have much money, we survived. Not only that, but we have managed to procure work, save money, and carve out a place

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for ourselves in this free country.

"How have we done these things?" the priest asked. "Because we have stuck together and adhered to our religious principles. That is why we must continue the work, for with it victory will be ours. Do not listen to evil influences, be faithful to the God of our forefathers; work, strive to better your standing, and victory and not defeat will be ours," concluded Reverend Furman.

The audience caught every word of this inspiring speech. Loud applause followed the speech as a tribute to the pastor.

Before the speaker left the stand he brought up the problem of the Polish Immigration Home in New York City. A collection for its support netted \$5.76. The money was sent to New York.

In closing, Reverend Furman urged everyone to sing the well-known Polish hymn

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"Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland), after which the audience left for home.

The undersigned, in the name of the program committee, wishes to extend thanks to the Reverend Furman, the venerable sisters, school children, and guest speakers, namely, B. Klarkowski, C. J. Belinski, and A. Wachowski, and also all other speakers, performers, and singers, and the audience for their splendid co-operation and attendance.

Max Adamowicz,
recording secretary.

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MODESTUS MARYANSKI DELIVERS ADDRESS AT
PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION

(The following address was delivered by Modestus Maryanski at the patriotic demonstration commemorating the sixty-fifth anniversary of the November [1830] uprising against Russian oppression, at the Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets.)

On the anniversary of our martyrdom--besides your
sacrifices at the grave,

Bloody, eyesight blinded by tears burning,
Once again we humble ourselves in dust before
you, O Lord,

And once again we beseech you--covered in
mourning--

Have pity, have pity on us, O Lord!
And from the graves of our national heroes--

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flocks of orphans,
Like a sad flower that shoots upwards,
Will offer their young lives in sacrifice,
To mark the anniversaries and to pray sincerely.

.
O, Lord! these anniversaries are too many--
Have pity, have pity on us, O Lord!
History justifies the right of revolution.

The freedom that we enjoy in this country, the freedom that is enjoyed by all peoples in America, was brought about by revolution. The shackles were not shed without loss of blood. But now it is a priceless gift.

This pearl of humanity, for which we fought and which we now share [reference to Kosciusko and Pulaski and others who fought in the American Revolution], was obtained by means of fire and sword, by means of revolution and not evolution, through revolution and not resolution or agreement on paper.

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Let us now turn our attention to the east.

Across the vast, briny expanse of the Atlantic, lies a land of graves and crosses, a land of sadness and sorrow, a land of the worst kind of persecution. But this land of sacrifice is also a land of people of noble hearts and noble spirits whose secret love for their country has withstood the oppression of tyrants. These people of this land have stood all the **persecu-**tion with great patience, and, God willing, this patience will continue until the hour of reckoning arrives, when this spirit will be imbued with Vulcanian fire and give birth to the children of Freedom and Liberty.

There was once a country that stretched from the Baltic to the Black Seas, from the sky-piercing Tatra and Carpathian Mountains to the far-reaching Vistula and Oder Rivers--even to the Elbe; a great country, a free country, a happy country, the only one in the world that respected its neighbors, and today this country is torn apart, divided into three sections like a piece of worthless material. Today this country is nailed to a cross, its hands and

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feet tied while three vultures are snapping at its body, tearing away pieces of flesh and drinking its warm blood--and this country groans with pain and shame and cannot shed its fetters. This country is Poland.

Under the pressure and oppression of its enemies, all opportunities save one, all chances and strongholds, and all vigilance with which this country fortified its self during the past century of horror are lost, and now nothing remains but the ramparts of national faith [reference to the faith in the Roman Catholic Religion].

Religion was and is its greatest, unconquerable fortification. God is its hope and strength. God will also be its salvation and bring it victory.

Do you hear the tolling of bells of this land which are brought to us on the wings of the wind and the blasts of the ocean? Time and again the majestic peal of the old, huge Sigismund bell at Wawel and the thunderous clap of the aged Adalbert bell of the Gniezno Cathedral can be discerned. The churches

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are filled with the people of God in mourning, all fortified by the Holy Sacrament and praying amidst tears and pain, "Holy God, Holy Powerful, Holy and Immortal, have mercy on our fatherland! Holy God, Holy, Powerful, Holy and Immortal, have mercy on our fatherland!"

And the graves, underground burial places and tombs, are opening, and from these sepulchers are arising the spirits of the great kings of this once great nation: those who have given their lives for the country and those who have defended christianity. Behind them follow the great heroes, knights, bishops, and saints. All rise above this kneeling mass of praying people and together offer prayers to God in order that He may hear their pleas.

Amidst the risen, two great figures stand out: one in a white habit of a monk and the other in a white costume of Cracow.

Who are they? The first is a monk--a heroic figure, a sterling knight who can rightfully stand beside the Maid of Orleans [Joan of Arc]. He is Kordecki,

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for he rescued the country during the Swedish onslaught. The second is a beloved leader, garbed in a peasant smock, who delivered the peasants from national shame. He is none other than Kosciusko, the Washington of these people, although not as fortunate as Washington, who won the golden sunshine of freedom for America, which shines not only upon us but on our children.

And now I ask you, you mothers and fathers, sons and daughters of Poland, whether you know this country which spreads along the Visutla, Oder and Varta Rivers, whether you know its people who are now shackled and so shamefully oppressed. This nation is Poland, our mother, to which we as her children reach out our hands, and she to us. It is our mother who, although a martyr across the vast ocean expanse, still has strength enough to outstretch her shackled hands to us.

You, our beloved mother, be glorified the more through your poverty, martyrdom, and defamation, for all these will help to make a crown for your glorious head.

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For what purpose have we gathered here tonight?

We have gathered here this evening in order to observe in the most solemn way the sixty-fifth anniversary of the revolution of November [1830] and to pay homage to our fatherland on these distant shores, to show documentary evidence of our unity with our oppressed country, to give tribute to our future activity, and, despite the century of bondage, to show our belief in the future of Poland and her independence.

The tyrannical powers, primarily the conquering powers which have divided Poland, ignore the one great truth, that conspiracy is the child of tyranny and that the only remedy for this is freedom, and not greater despotism.

The insurrection of 1830 was caused by the unheard-of tyranny and oppression of the Muscovites. On November 29, 1830, as night fell, the members of the officers' training school, under the leadership of Wysocki, staged a bold attack on the Belvedere Palace, where Prince Constantine, the brother of Czar

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Nicholas, resided. The prince managed to make his escape. Within twenty-four hours the Muscovites were forced out of the capital [Warsaw]. The Polish people rose with crude arms in hand to rid the country of Russian tyranny and oppression.

Was there a justification for this move?

Naturally! The country had not only the right but also the duty to protect itself. Freedom is the greatest gift of the universe; individual freedom and national freedom of all peoples comes from God alone, and if this gift is torn away from a nation, that people is duty-bound to right the wrong by means of force, if only to regain that independence.

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The struggle of an oppressed people to regain its national freedom is therefore

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not only a legal act but also obligatory, consequently necessary.

This legality hinges upon the inalienable right to freedom which has been bestowed upon everyone by the Almighty--and there is no power on earth that has the strength to overthrow this legality.

In the event that there are honorable people who hold themselves aloof from any revolutionary movement, and do not wish to become a part of it, this is not because they cherish the treasure of freedom less than others who willingly support the revolutionary movement, but because they have learned from experience that such a movement at an unfavorable time, instead of bringing freedom closer, only tends to make it more uncertain. Therefore there is concern, not only about the idea of freedom, but also the time, place, and means.

The means by which to regain this freedom for our country is to come, and can only be realized, through proper channels of organization. There is need for

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money, education, hands, and ability, in order to lift up the heads and elevate the spirit of our people. The success and position of individual citizens should act as a stimulus to the people as a whole. Citizenship and political leadership, along with proper social management, can do a great deal. All this means that where there is an abundance of everything and everything can be shared by us, it is there that we can be everything and a part of all that is going on about us and within us.

But perhaps you should ask me, my compatriots, whether I truly believe in Polish independence, and whether Poland will be free. To these questions I can sincerely say that I believe in Poland's independence just as much as I believe in God. If at this moment an angel should enter this auditorium and should say to me that Poland will never be free, I would boldly reply to this heavenly messenger, "I beg your pardon, my most Holy Angel, but I cannot believe in what you say, for what then would happen to my patriotic duty?" For this duty is the star which will guide us to our goal.

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We are greatly indebted to the Polish women who have borne all discomforts with silent patience for the sake of the patriotic feeling that we have toward our fatherland. You are the priestesses who kept aglow this ember of patriotic feeling, who passed it on from one generation to the next without losing a bit of its glow. As long as the Polish women harbor this feeling in their hearts, the fatherland will never be lost, for from their breasts flows the poison which poisons our enemies. An orchid to you here in America, and abroad as well!

Although the November uprising [of 1830] did not turn out a success, it is one of the brightest moments of divided Poland. Although the Polish warriors were finally conquered on the field of battle, they were able to leave behind an indelible record of heroism.

So much for the November Insurrection.

In the history of Polish emigration there are two great epochs, namely, the

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emigration of the gentry and later of the peasants.

The epoch of the emigration of the gentry [szlachta] began when the last song of the republic was sung, when the hymn of the Barska confederates [This confederation was started by Adam Krasinski in 1768, during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus] died and with them fell old Poland--Catholic and knightly.

The Barska confederacy is in reality the mother of this patriotism which, under the iron rod of Repnin and the blessing of the Reverend Mark [two Polish patriots] is being reborn in the blood of the martyrs. From its spirit comes the first protest and the first appeal to Europe, to the powers, to the people, to the reasoning of the entire Christian world. Amidst universal subjugation the "knights of the Cross" are going to their death, voicing their opposition against worldly politics of the conquerors and annexers--spreading Christian teachings and respect of the weak.

It is from this group that the first immigrants came.

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The history of all our armed movements and uprisings is merely the repetition of the Barska Confederation, and every armed movement, besides the spilling of rivers of blood, means that legions of the most learned and most valiant sons of Poland have gone into exile or to meet a horrible death on the Siberian steppes.

The dauntless Polish gentry picked up arms, spilled blood, went into exile, covered themselves with mourning, suffered at home and in their wanderings-- that is why I like to call those that have come to this new world noble.

To write the history of this group is to write the history of divided Poland.

I only wish to point out that this gentry, these immigrants, never forgot the fatherland, for, although they left the shores of Europe under the threat of death if they ever tried to arouse the Polish spirit, they revived Polish patriotism on American soil whenever opportunity afforded. However, whenever any of them had a chance they returned to Europe.

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Outside of Sporadic patriotic revivals, it cannot be said that the gentry became a permanent fixture in the United States, for a great majority tarried a while only to return to European soil. France became their main center.

It was on this French soil that the Congregation of Resurrectionists was born, becoming today the vanguard of Catholicism on the Balkan peninsula, the guarding rampart that protected the Ruthenians from military schism; our spiritual guide, the sentinel of our nationality and religion amidst our immigrants of peasant stock in America.

The spilt blood of our heroes have rehabilitated our nation to a certain extent in the eyes of the world and also in the annals of recorded history, for no one perishes miserably in the world. This was a satisfactory action for the wrongs of the past and became the cement that joined the falling pieces.

As evidence of the incalculable benefits conferred on us by the Polish gentry who immigrated, it is sufficient to cite the poetry and other types of literature

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for which they were responsible.

Suffering is a great school of life and character, and when people are joined in a common bond for the realization of the same ideals, they are drawn together more by suffering than by triumphs.

Let us look at the legions of soldiers--citizens who returned from their wanderings, exchanged their arms for pens, ploughs, or crosses, in order to continue the work for the future. The country is greatly indebted to them, and, although they gradually passed away to everlasting peace, their offspring who have been guided by them carried on their work.

It is our duty to give credit where credit is due.

There are many other things that the immigrants have done in elevating the Polish name. These must not be overlooked. The Polish gentry who emigrated spread all over the world and left an everlasting record of Polish endeavor.

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In the history of the United States of North America the names of Kosciusko and Pulaski have become immortal. Their participation in the Revolutionary War, as well as that of other Polish heroes, and the death of Pulaski at Savannah, have assured a moral shelter on American soil for our peasant immigrants.

The Polish people in America are grateful for their valorous activity and honor them by naming countless societies after Kosciusko and Pulaski.

In Australia Strzelecki made important discoveries, and was the first to discover gold, in the year 1839. Ignacy Domeyko won an estimable position for his services and learning in Chili.

The late Domeyko, soldier, immigrant and miner, wrote the following letter to a friend of his in San Francisco on January 1, 1876, about Polish immigrants.

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"No small happiness was brought to Mother Poland by her sons who made their way across mountains and oceans to distant lands, where they worked; where they aided and defended their nationality and religion.

Our national strength is best shown by the magnitude of the forces fighting in its defense; they stretch from the Oder to the Dnieper Rivers, and are today as strong as ever before, for they are fortified with the spirit of religion and patriotism. The same holds true of those who have wandered to the far-flung corners of the world. All are faithful to Poland. It is apparent that the campaign for the restoration of Poland is destined to go onward and may be spread throughout the civilized world by our freedom-seeking people. The best road to the realization of this freedom is through heroic sacrifice, faithfulness, sincere work, etc., wherever Pole meets Pole. In this way not only will the name of Poland be glorified but the country will become free once again."

And before I close perhaps you will ask why all the uprisings failed.

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The answer to this is short and simple and clear! There were not enough of us Polish people! There were not enough representatives of this great and grand nation of ours.

But the times are changing!

The older brothers are beginning to teach the younger brothers love for the fatherland. And these younger brothers are beginning to respect the older brothers, and the fatherland. This once great nation is beginning to awaken from its lethargy. New life is being instilled by the youth.

The giant is beginning to feel, think, and act.

Everywhere--throughout the length and breadth of Poland--signs of this are beginning to be seen. The gentry is a thing of the past in Poland. You are her future and her salvation.

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As soon as you--the Samson of our nation, thus far forgotten but recognized by Kosciusko--arise to the defense of this oppressed and martyred Poland, the chains that keep her in slavery will break. Through your combined efforts she will rise again to take her place among the free nations of Europe.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1895.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION STAGED AT
ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

(The following article was received by the Dziennik Chicagoski for publication.)

This year's November patriotic demonstration, marking the sixty-fifth anniversary of the uprising against the Russian yoke, was made possible through the combined efforts of all the societies of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Although there was an admission fee, the proceeds of which went towards the support of the Polish Hospital, a large crowd filled the Polish Hall to pay tribute to the memory of the fallen heroes who fought valiantly for the faith and the land of their forefathers.

Punctually at 8 P. M., Boleslas Klarkowski, in the name of the committee that arranged the exercise, opened the demonstration with a short speech, and invited Peter Kiolbassa to act as chairman for the evening. Leon Szopinski

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II D 3

III A was appointed recording secretary.

III C

IV The first number of the program was a declamation, "Pray O Poland," by Miss Angeline Wisniewska, a student of the Holy Family of Nazareth School. She recited this piece with fervor and sincerity. Many hearts in the audience were touched by her words. Hearty applause greeted the young student as she made her bow.

The young ladies' choir, under the direction of Andrew Kwasigroch, sang the beautiful song, "Warszawianka" (Maid of Poland), a revolutionary song.

Mr. B. Klarkowski, instructor at the St. Stanislaus Kostka College, delivered the initial address of the evening. His speech was patriotic in every sense of the word; it was filled with deep thought and observation, and worthy of being published. Mr. Klarkowski spoke principally on the subject of true patriotism and its aims. He urged everyone toward strong ties with the faith, and love for the fatherland. The speaker pointed out that education is a

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II D 3

III A medium through which to elevate the people. In conclusion he
III C appealed to the Polish youth, as the future of the Polish nation,
IV to uphold the traditions of Poland. Mr. Klarkowski's speech was
brilliantly delivered, and the audience, greatly impressed, applauded
him freely.

This was followed by a recitation by seven-year-old Miss Ursula Klarkowska, who recited "Polska Stolico! Bog Z Toba" (O Polish Capital! God is with you). The men's group of the St. Cecilia Choir sang "Tesknota Za Ojczyzna" (Yearning for the Fatherland). The audience felt proud that the Poles have a group of such capable singers, as was evidenced by the applause. They are a credit not only to the director but to the parish as well.

The second speaker was Modestus Maryanski. (The entire text of the speech is in another section of the paper.)

One of the school boys, Mroczkowski, recited "Aby Polska Nie Zginela" (In order that Poland may not be Lost). This poetic verse is primarily directed

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II D 3

III A at the Polish youth, for it urges the youth to work, steel, and
III C strengthen itself physically and spiritually. It also recommends
IV that the youth place reliance upon faith and virtue, for wherever
the youth walks along the paths of God it will find hope for a
better future. Later on, it also expresses the thought that in order that
Poland may not be lost, the Poles should clasp their hands in a brotherly
circle, "for there is strength and power where the spirit of unity exists".
The youth was also advised to safeguard its native customs and language.

The women's group of the St. Cecilia's choir sang "Piesn Nadziei" (The Song of Hope). This was followed by a declamation, "Spowiedz W Cytadeli" (Confession in the Citadel), which was given in three parts by the school girls, the Misses Eugenia Statkiewicz, Rose Danysz, and Elizabeth Mlodzikowska. All three executed their lines like troupers. It has been a long time indeed since such splendid elocutionary ability was displayed on this stage. The voice inflections, gestures, and sincerity of word delivery of these students was nothing short of perfection. Credit should be extended to the Sisters of Nazareth for their capable training methods.

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II D 3

III A Anthony Rudnicki delivered an address filled with national spirit.

III C

IV "We are celebrating today," the speaker quietly began, "a truly sad anniversary, but we need not be saddened by this, for those that fought and fell for the cause of freedom set us a beautiful example of the way to work for our fatherland. Our people lost the fight for their principles and were placed in bondage. But this did not happen without cause. We deserved this fall because we did not respect the laws of God and man, we had fallen from the faith of our forefathers, and the gentry [Szlachta] did not look after the people properly. Later this evil had its effect, for when these people were needed the most, they could not be found; they did not understand what was meant by "fatherland," nor were they familiar with national problems. In this respect the gentry were at fault. If, however, we were at fault that Poland fell, her resurrection lies in our hands. The other primary causes of our downfall were discord and the fatal 'Liberum Veto,' under which one person of the Diet could dissolve the session by saying 'I object'. The Lord has sent down on us a heavy penalty, and humiliation for our past mistakes. For many years we were exposed to the worst kind of

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II D 3

III A oppression; but despite this we exist, and through us Poland lives.

III C With our common help and God's assistance, Poland will someday rise

IV again. Nevertheless, if we wish to do something for her we must
all live in harmony.

"We came to America to better our lot. Let us work, make sacrifices, and enlighten ourselves. Let us follow the example of other nationalities; let us follow their form of co-operation and support, for it is through this that they have made a name for themselves. Unfortunately we have the opposite tendency; instead of sincerely working together, we start unpleasant disturbances, thereby giving the American papers an excuse to blacken our name. This is very bad. And who is responsible for this if not our false, spent, moral and material intelligence, which is prepared to do the vilest deeds for monetary gain, and serves Paul today and Thomas tomorrow, and writes one thing today and another tomorrow. We should guard ourselves against such men. It is our duty to strive for an intelligent family which will not shame us through its acts but will represent us favorably. Therefore we should educate our children, send them to higher institutions of learning, and work together

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III B 2

II D 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1895.

III A

III C earnestly to better our position; for we will be at a loss to help

IV Poland if we remain in penury."

The speaker was generously applauded for his inspiring oration.

The next number on the program was the singing of "Leca Listke Drzewa" (The Leaves of the Tree are Falling) by a mixed choir. Miss Wanda Barwig, John Kondziorski, and Ladislav Barwig sang solos.

A young schoolboy, Sobieszczyk, recited the verse "Dziecie I Czar" (The Child and the Czar), and five schoolgirls sang "Polska Odrodzona" (Poland Reborn).

The Reverend Eugene Sedlacek gave the last speech of the evening. He thanked all parish societies for arranging and making this event possible. The priest urged them all toward further work in the field of nationalism [Polish].

"Adhere to your traditions, Polish people," pleaded the Reverend Sedlacek.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1895.

II D 3

III A "Always work together and we will be invincible, and through this
III C invincibility a better fate will await us. We observe annually the
IV great national events, look into the book of sacrifices to remind
ourselves of the noble and heroic events of the past, in order that
they may serve as an incentive for continued work. With this work and the
banner of 'Faith and the Fatherland' we can set an example to our youth, the
future of our nation.

"The lack of unity and solidarity led to the defeat of our best hopes during
1830 and 1831," continued Reverend E. Sedlaczek. "Since then sixty-five years
have elapsed, but has this helped us? Not in the least! Let us tell ourselves
the truth. The same mistakes that dragged our country alive to the grave,
these same errors that wasted our most valorous efforts, are prevalent in our
life today. We are incorrigible. Along with the sixty-fifth anniversary of
the November Insurrection /the rise against the Russian rule in 1830/ we are
commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the fall of Poland.

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1895.

II D 3

III A "These humiliating disasters should have brought us to reflection

III C and introspection. But what are we doing?

IV

"Is not the fourth partition of Poland taking place here in this free land, discovered by Columbus? And who is sharpening the surgeon's knife to sever our society on American soil? The spies of Prussia and Russia do not lurk in our fold, but brother opposes brother, creating dissension within our own ranks. Thus we are committing fratricide. As long as brother does not aid brother, as long as the brotherly spirit does not envelop us and give us unity, the rebirth of Poland will be in doubt."

Reverend Sedlaczek warned the people also against the vile and godless newspapers.

"We have slept," he continued, "and we are sleeping to this day. We look on quietly as a thief rifles our chambers and takes away our most cherished treasure, faith, and with it our identity as a nation. Let us remember that

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1895.

II D 3

III A a Pole without religion is like a child--a waif without a father or
III C mother; a Pole without God is like a wanderer without a road. No
IV light will penetrate his soul. Such a man is lost.

"Do not permit the polemic papers to get into your homes," stressed Reverend Sedlaczek, "for they are poisonous--an unhealthy food. Let us defend ourselves through action, reveal these things to our people and warn them against impending dangers.

"Things are in a critical state, it is true. But are we to give in to hopelessness and dark despair? Is it impossible for us to find our way clear in this choas?

"A Pole who believes in God should never lose hope. Let us all have hope and a better future will be ours.

"The surge of vileness will abate; the time must come when we will collect

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 11 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1895.

II D 3

III A ourselves and find a way to a better road--a road of mutual assist-
III C ance and work for the fatherland under the banner, 'Faith and the
IV Fatherland'. 'Poland is not yet lost'--with this song on their lips
our valiant heroes gave the supreme sacrifice in the effort to liberate
Poland during the insurrections; with this song thousands of shackled prisoners
marched to the far-flung Siberian steppes; therefore, let this song revive
our courage and let hope for a better future inspire us," concluded the
Reverend Eugene Sedlacek.

The applause that greeted the speaker as he left the stand rocked the audi-
torium. The program was concluded with the singing of the Polish national
hymn, "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland). Everyone in the audience lent his
voice to this song of hope. From hundreds of hearts these words were fervently
echoed:

"Before your altars high we beseech Thee,
"O Lord, to set us and our country free."

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III B 3 a

- 12 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1895.

II D 3

III A This patriotic demonstration was one of the best of its kind. The
III C speakers, singers, and elocutionists were rewarded with generous
IV applause for their fine work.

All made their way home filled with greater spirit and hope for a better future. There was a feeling of gratitude in all their hearts, not only for those that made this affair possible, but also for those that took an active part on the stage. Although it was in reality an occasion of sadness, there was consolation in the fact that the will for work for the fatherland still lives. Besides this there was deep satisfaction in all the participants because the affair had a two-fold purpose, commemoration of a national event and material aid to the Polish Hospital, which is so ably conducted by the Sisters of Nazareth. A sizable sum was derived from this affair.

Leon Szopinski, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1895.

III B 2

IV

HOLY TRINITY PARISH STAGES NOVEMBER DEMONSTRATION

Last Saturday, November 30, a November demonstration, commemorating the sixty-fifth anniversary of the uprising against Russian oppression, was staged at the Holy Trinity Parish School hall. The audience filled all available space and many people were turned away.

The affair was opened by A. X. Centella. Michael Majewski was chairman and J. Olbinski was secretary.

The first speech was made by the Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, pastor of Holy Trinity Parish. He spoke about the love for the fatherland, harmony, and unity; about organizing, etc. The pastor urged everyone to be staunch in support of their religion. Warm applause followed as the speech came to an end.

Other speakers who also spoke in Polish were: Dr. Kodis, who spoke on the

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III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1895.

III B 2

IV conditions existing in Europe and in America; M. J. Sadowski, secretary of the Polish, Roman Catholic Union, who spoke about present-day conditions; while A. Czechowicz, teacher at the Holy Trinity Parish School, spoke about national duties and the Polish schools.

The speech of Mr. Czechowicz will appear in tomorrow's issue of the Dziennik Chicagoski.

Judges Becker and Tuthill spoke in English. Judge Becker expressed sincere sympathy for the Poles. Judge Richard S. Tuthill, whose speech was in the same vein, spoke as follows:

"I was familiar with Polish history when a child--and am a great worshipper of this nation. There was a time when Poland was one of the most prosperous countries of Europe. Today the wild despotism of Russia and other countries has wiped it off the roll of existing nations. But we have the means to review the

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III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1895.

III B 2

IV valor of Poland's heroes: I am convinced that a time will come when freedom will arrive for Poland--and that it will be a greater country than ever before."

A resolution condemning the partitionings of Poland was made and accepted. The text was prepared by Attorney Max Drzemala [also Drezmal].

Besides the above speeches, song, music, and elocution combined to make an interesting program. The Chopin and Wanda choirs entertained with songs, Anthony Mallek played the piano, Mr. Gatkowski and Miss Wojtalewicz sang solos, and recitations were delivered by Kadecki, John Mallek, and Adam Bebnowski, all students of the parish school.

The program was concluded with the showing of magic lantern slides. Patriotic and other pictures of interest were shown on the screen.

A collection was made for the parish school and library. On the whole the

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III B 3 a

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

III B 2

IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1895.

exercise was a success.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

III B 2

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1895.

PATRIOTIC EXERCISE STAGED AT PULASKI HALL

Last Friday, November 29, a patriotic demonstration commemorating the sixty-fifth anniversary of the November uprising against the Russian yoke was staged by the Polish National Alliance societies of St. Adalbert Parish community at Pulaski Hall.

The exercise was opened by Joseph Napieralski. Zbigniew Brodowski, president of the Polish National Alliance, presided as chairman, and F. P. Danisch acted as secretary. Speeches were made by Mr. Brodowski, Ignace Machnikowski, S. F. Adalia Satalecki, and C. Zychlinski.

Songs and recitations added variety to the patriotic program. A collection for the Pulaski Hall netted \$21.18.

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III B 3 a

II B 1 a

III C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1895.

NOVEMBER DEMONSTRATION STAGED
IN TOWN OF LAKE

(The following article was received by the Dziennik Chicagoski for publication.)

On Sunday, November 24, a November demonstration, commemorating the sixty-fifth anniversary of the November uprising against the Russian yoke, was staged by the St. Joseph Parish societies at the parish hall. The affair was opened by Goniatkowski, who presided as chairman. He also said a few words about the events that led to the rising in 1830.

Albert Wachowski, trustee of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, who was the next speaker, spoke about the deeds of Poland. He was followed by a song, "Za Niemem" (Beyond the River Niemem), rendered by the parish choir, under the direction of Max Kucharczyk. The Misses Zietek and L. Pietras recited Szczesny Zahajkiewicz's poem, "Ja Sie Chlubie Zem Polakiem" (I Am Proud

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III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1895.

IV

that I Am a Pole).

The next speaker was Clement J. Belinski (also called Bielinski), president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. He gave an ardent patriotic address which moved many in the audience to tears.

Miss Piatkowska gave a recitation, and the choir sang the patriotic song "Walecznych Tysiac" (Thousands of Brave). Miss Pluczinska also recited a beautiful Polish number. Then T. Czerwinski made a speech.

Later the choir sang "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland Is Not Yet Lost). Miss Witucka gave a recitation, another number by the choir followed, and Miss Strzelewska also recited.

The Reverend M. Pyplatz, pastor of St. Michael Parish, spoke about the

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1895.

IV

present times. He said that enemies are attacking us from all sides and desire to tear away from us our religion [Roman Catholic]. In conclusion he urged everyone to stand firmly by the Holy Cross and the Roman Catholic banner.

Then Miss Golabieska made a declamation and the choir sang "Ojczyzna Dlugo Gniebiona" (The Fatherland Is Long Oppressed).

Mr. Chalkowski was the last speaker of the evening. He spoke about matters concerning the parish and pressed everyone to have faith in the Church. The speaker also spoke about the value of unity and harmony and the love for one another.

All the speakers were loudly applauded by the audience, and the performers were also rewarded with applause.

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III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1895.

IV

The affair was concluded with the singing of the Polish national hymn "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

A capacity crowd attended the celebration.

The undersigned, in the name of the parish, wishes to extend hearty thanks to the speakers, performers, and audience for their splendid co-operation in making this affair a success.

M. Pietras, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) FCJ. 30675

III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1895.

III C

IV

ST. ADALBERT PARISH STAGES NOVEMBER MANIFESTATION

(The following correspondence has been received for publication in the Dziennik Chicagoski):

On Sunday, November 24, a November Manifestation, commemorating the rise of the Poles against the Russian yoke, was staged at St. Adalbert Parish through the efforts of the parish societies connected with the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

The parish hall was completely filled, even in the galleries. The stage, gaily decorated, was occupied by the Reverend John Radziejewski, pastor of St. Adalbert Parish; Reverend Adolph Nowicki, pastor of St. Michael Parish; Clement J. Belinski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; Albert Wachowski, trustee of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; officers of the Polish League, and presidents of the local societies.

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1895.

III C

IV Throughout the hall Polish flags were placed in conspicuous places, and the Stars and Stripes of the United States added an interesting contrast. Two military societies, St. Michael Krakuses and St. Florian Hussars, both national groups, were seated at each side of the large hall.

At 8 P. M. Francis Czerwinski opened the celebration with a few sincere words, and thanked everyone for taking part in this national affair. Mr. Czerwinski then called upon the Reverend J. Radziejewski to act as chairman. The pastor delivered a short address and requested Leon Schultz to act as recording secretary.

After a few preliminaries the entertainment started.

The St. Adalbert Parish school children's choir was the first to appear on the stage, and rendered in fine style a beautiful hymn to Jesus Christ. At the close of the number the audience did not spare its applause. Credit for the fine work at this group should be given to the Sisters of Nazareth.

III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1895.

III C

IV Mr. Wachowski was the first speaker of the evening. He spoke of the history of Poland since the introduction of Christianity in the tenth century. The speaker recalled to the eagerly listening audience the time when the Swedes overran Poland and practically had victory in their grasp, but were frustrated at the walls of Czestochowa by one monk garbed in a white habit--and Poland arose anew. "And to this day," continued Mr. Wachowski, "the greatest protection and power lies in the Cross. Our best guardian is the Blessed Virgin," he concluded. Mr. Wachowski's speech was applauded enthusiastically.

This speech was followed by a declamation entitled "A Polish Hussar", by Leon Merger, one of the students of the parish school. Another was delivered by John Fabisz. Both were delivered in good style, much to the enjoyment of the crowd.

The second speaker of the evening was Anthony Polenc, who condemned the schism that began to crop up among the Poles. He was of the opinion that

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1895.

III C

IV

this has no right to exist. Mr. Polenc reminded the audience of the Black Virgin of Czestochowa, who acts as a special guardian of the Polish nation. At the end he urged everyone to adhere closely to the teachings of Christ, for our forefathers have been faithful to His teachings for over a thousand years.

After this speech the children's choir sang "Z Dymem Pozarow" (With Smoke and Fire), a Polish national song.

At this point of the program Mr. Belinski took the rostrum. First of all he defended himself against the false charges spread about him by his enemies, who claim that he was responsible for the lack of unity among the Poles in the St. Adalbert Parish. He announced that as president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, which is an important organization, he must adhere to its constitution and to the oath that he took in public before the chaplain at the last convention.

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1895.

III C

IV

Mr. Belinski then took up the reason for the frequent attacks on the clergy. He asserted that they are started by inexperienced persons or persons of ill will. Because of their love for creating disturbances, or because of self-interest, they raise questions about the financial reports of the parish, although they are the ones that never contributed a penny to the church. The speaker then denounced the entire schismatic movement, and referred to the moral value of these schismatics by citing as an example Kolaszewski-Rademacher and his well-known trick with the hundred dollars.

In conclusion he pressed all the people to continue their belief in the Roman Catholic Church just as our predecessors did, and most certainly God will return to us our beloved fatherland. Applause and cheers greeted C. J. Belinski as he left the speaker's stand.

The children's choir appeared on the stage again and sang "Patrz Mlodziencze" (Look, Young Man). This was followed by recitations by two school children.

III B 3 a

- 6 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1895.

IV

Miss Elisabeth Gasenewicz recited "Hymn of Sorrow," and Miss Anne Syka recited "To the Young". The audience did not spare their applause when they made their bows.

The next speaker to take the stand was the Reverend A. Nowicki. He spoke about true patriotism and national sacrifices. As an example he recalled some accounts of the Poles who were sent into exile on the Siberian steppes, among whom were many priests.

"In America," he said, "there are people and organizations that desire to take away from the priests the right to take part in national work, including participation in national manifestations. Nevertheless, if it were not for the priests our youth in America would long ago have been denationalized."

In his talk on Poland, and what it means to be a Pole, the Reverend Nowicki added: "We should preserve our souvenirs, our customs, our native tongue, and our faith, which was paid for dearly in blood. Solidarity and harmony

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III B 3 a

- 7 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1895.

III C

IV are prime essentials within our ranks. Our enemies dispatch spies and dissenters. These alone disturb our peace and sow discord."

He concluded his speech by reading a letter of the Reverend John Radowicz, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish in Baltimore, Maryland, to the Polish National Alliance. As he left the rostrum the audience paid him a tribute with unsparing applause.

The children's choir appeared for the last time, and sang a Polish song entitled "Czem Jestem" (What Am I), after which the local pastor thanked the assemblage for its co-operation and attendance.

In conclusion the audience sang "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland), and then the children sang "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland Is Not Yet Lost).

The music for this affair was supplied by Michael Susala. Mention should

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III B 3 a

- 8 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

III C

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1895.

be made of Mr. Susala's orchestra, which gave beautiful and stirring renditions of Polish national airs.

Leon Schultz, secretary.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1895.

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES HELD AT BRIDGEPORT

A patriotic exercise commemorating the Constitution of the Third of May was held Sunday, May 26, at Bridgeport. L. Czeslawski presided as chairman. The speakers were M. Mezydlo and M. Wleklinski, who also delivered a lecture on Thaddeus Kosciusko.

A collection for the Polish National Fund of Rapperschwil [a city in Switzerland] netted \$9.28. [Translator's note: This fund was started by the Polish National Alliance about 1889.]

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III B 3 a

III B 2

III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1895.

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION AT ST. HEDWIG PARISH

Members of St. Hedwig Parish commemorated the 104th anniversary of the Constitution of the Third of May at Columbia Hall on Sunday, May 5. The exercise was opened by Mr. Losinski, who appointed J. Blaszkas as chairman.

The ladies choir opened the program with the song "The Leaves Are Falling from the Trees."

F. H. Jablonski was the initial speaker of the evening. He spoke about the plans and purpose of the Rapperswyl National Fund, and urged the audience to support its cause.

A declamation was rendered by Mrs. Losinska: "Where Is Poland."

After a song by the mixed choir, C. Adamski and young Mandyk gave recitations.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

III B 2

III H

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1895.

S. Schmidt, commander of the Second Corps of Polish Soldiers of America, made a moving patriotic speech.

At the request of the chairman Miss Pater and Miss Jokat made a collection for the Rapperswyl Fund which netted \$5.68. This was followed by the singing by the audience of "God Save Poland."

Mr. Rudzinski was called from the audience to say a few words. He told the crowd that this was the finest patriotic manifestation ever staged at St. Hedwig Parish.

"I see many good Poles among you, many good Cracovites [type of Polish soldiers] and young but great scythe-men [peasants who fought with Kosciuszko with scythes]," said Mr. Rudzinski. "Wear these uniforms, brandish the sword and scythe, and remember that these served Poland nobly. But it is not enough to wear these uniforms, one must also work for the fatherland. Your sword, my brothers, will not be needed so soon, and perhaps will never be so necessary as the rebuilding of our people in this country, the retention of our national

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III B 3 a

III B 2

III H

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1895.

spirit and harmony, and our work for the Polish cause. This cause should not be supported halfheartedly, but with the entire soul; and only then will Poland arise.....The ashes of your forefathers will rest in peace, and Our Mother [the Holy Virgin], who has performed so many miracles in our country, will effect our resurrection," he concluded.

As the speaker left the rostrum, he was given a great hand by the audience.

In conclusion, the chairman thanked the audience for its warm support.

signed, Swiatkowski, secretary

[Although it is not stated, this affair was staged by one of the parish's military societies.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

I B 3 b

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1895.

III C

III H

CONSTITUTION OF THE THIRD OF MAY CELEBRATED
AT ST. MICHAEL ARCHANGEL PARISH

IV

The 104th anniversary of the Constitution of the Third of May was celebrated at St. Michael Archangel Parish, South Chicago. This festivity was combined with the termination of the year of national mourning. The affair was made possible through the efforts of Reverend J. Nowicki, pastor, and was staged Sunday, May 5.

The pastor opened the program with a solemn prayer, after which he informed the large audience about the purpose of this manifestation.

Songs by the parish mixed choir opened the program. The Polish national songs sung by the choir were received with enthusiasm by the audience.

The first speaker of the evening was Ignace Kowalski. After painting a verbal picture of the early history of Poland, he pointed out the meaning of the Constitution of the Third of May to Poland. Mr. Kowalski lauded the work of our

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III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

I B 3 b

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1895.

III C

III H forefathers for their sacrifices for the fatherland, and commended
IV them to the audience as an example worthy of emulation. He urged everyone to strive for harmony, unity and co-operative work for the good of Polonia, and above all to foster the patriotism and faith which have brought so much good to Poland. In conclusion, he spoke to the parents about raising their children along the principles of the fatherland, to make them become good Poles and Catholics.

After this speech, the school children sang a patriotic song.

The second speaker was C. J. Bielinski of St. Adalbert Parish. His talk was based on our Polish youth, and he urged the parents to look carefully after their upbringing. Mr. Bielinski paid tribute to the great deeds of Kosciusko, and pressed the Polish youth to follow his example. "Peace," said the speaker, "will only envelop us when enlightenment begins to bloom. I beseech the Polish youth to work and educate itself for our ultimate salvation."

Songs and declamations were given by B. Rybczynski, A. Szymborski, Michael Muszynski, Max Kraskiewicz, and others (all school children).

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III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

I B 3 b

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1895.

III C

III H Little Miss Louise Weclewska, age 7, gave such an animated recital
IV of "Polka Jestem" (I Am A Polish Lady), which was rather long,
that it was readily the highlight of the entertainment program. The
audience was liberal with its applause, for it was familiar with the patriotic
verse.

The concluding speaker of the evening was Reverend Nowicki. He thanked the audience for its work and attendance at all the patriotic affairs staged at the parish, and complimented it for its enthusiasm in such work; for out of it peace and harmony would more readily be brought about. The pastor also spoke about the need of keeping up the patriotic spirit and the faith among the Poles in America. Patriotism without faith will bring us quicker to ruin than to the realization of our aims. He warned against the "paper-shelled" pseudo-patriots who shout to the world the need of bringing succor to the fatherland while they themselves do not do anything.

"He who preserves the tongue, faith and culture of Poland and instills them in his children, can do a great deal more for his fatherland than the one

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III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

I B 3 b

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1895.

III C

III H who cries: 'forward against the foe!' and at the same time flees from
IV the enemy and secretly supports him."

In conclusion he urged the mothers to watch over their children and to see to it that they do not neglect the Polish language, customs and habits, and to guard against the use of another tongue at home.

The parish orchestra deserves a word of credit for their ably executed numbers.

"God Save Poland" terminated the patriotic celebration.

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III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6, 1895.

III H

IV

PATRIOTIC MANIFESTATION STAGED AT POLISH HALL

A patriotic program was staged yesterday in the Polish Hall in memory of the 104th anniversary of the Constitution of the Third of May by the local (St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish) agency of the Polish League. Despite the downpour at the time of the opening of the program, a large crowd gathered in the auditorium.

The program was opened by Leon Szopinski. Boleslaw Klarkowski was appointed to preside as chairman and Simon Zielinski as recording secretary.

After an introductory speech by the chairman, the men's choir of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, under the direction of Andrew Kwasigroch, sang the popular Polish song "Bialy Orzel" (White Eagle).

The program on the whole was varied, holding the interest of the audience throughout.. Besides the choir singing, solos, declamations, a lecture and two speeches were the highlights of the evening.

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III B 3 a

II B 1 a

III C

III H

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6, 1895.

IV A lecture, based on the theme "The Constitution of the Third of May," was delivered by Mr. Szopinski. The work was interesting and well done. Many lofty thoughts, observations and suggestions were offered. By the kind permission of Mr. Szopinski, the entire text of the lecture will be published tomorrow. In view of this, suffice it to say that the words of L. Szopinski were received enthusiastically by the audience.

The second number worthy of note on the program was the speech delivered in Polish by Reverend Serafin Cosimi. We wish to make especial note of this, because Reverend Cosimi is Italian by birth. He spoke so fluently that one would think him a true Pole. When the chairman introduced him he explained that Reverend Cosimi became a "Pole" because of his ardent love for that nation. This was shown by his address. He received a great ovation from the audience.

The second speech of the evening was delivered by Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church. He praised the audience for braving

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6, 1895.

III H

IV the storm to attend this great patriotic event. The pastor urged the older people to do their share in promoting the national spirit among the Polish youth, to spread the word of knowledge, and to continue to arrange patriotic gatherings. He advised everyone to forget their differences in order to bring about peace and harmony. An appeal was made not to cast stones at the people but to judge their accomplishments. In conclusion he urged the audience to work for the common good of the Polish people.

Besides this, the men's choir sang "Chlopek" (Little Peasant); the ladies' choir sang "Wiazanka Majowa" (May Garland); and solos were given by J. Kondziorski and Miss Wanda Barwig.

Declamations were rendered by two boys, Kalinowski and Krepec, Miss L. Bardonska, Miss Ursula Klarkowska, and the two daughters of Mrs. Hedwig Smolinska.

The program was concluded with the Polish national hymn, "God Save Poland." The proceeds of the program were assigned to the reading room of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

III B 2

III H

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 8, 1895.

THIRD PATRIOTIC MANIFESTATION STAGED
AT ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

A third in a series of patriotic manifestations, commemorating the one hundreth anniversary of the third partition of Poland, was staged in the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish school building yesterday. The program was arranged by the Polish League.

The exercises were opened by Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, who called upon Henry Nagiel to make the initial speech. Mr. Nagiel spoke about the need for patriotic work and the development of education. In conclusion the speaker urged everyone to support the library movement of the Educational Department [of the Polish League].

After the declamation rendered by Miss Murkowska, Mr. Zahajkiewicz delivered an address on Kosciusko. The highlights of the life of this great Polish hero, especially during 1794, were clearly presented. The sacrifices, the

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 8, 1895.

III B 2

III H love for his country and the desire for its freedom, and the heroic
IV feats of this immortal hero were also emphasized. Mr. Zahajkiewicz
concluded his lecture by urging the Polish youth to emulate the deeds
of Kosciusko.

This was followed by songs of the school boys' choir; other national songs
were rendered by the parish quartet.

Miss Sophia Sz wajkart recited a beautiful Polish poem, "Polka" [Polish Woman].
After a declamation by the Misses Barwig, Vincent Jozwiakowski recited with
great feeling the "Battle of Ballawica", a poem by the Polish poet Lenartowicz.
At this point of the program the parish quartet presented its final number.

The program was closed by Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus
Kostka Parish, who emphasized the importance of these patriotic gatherings

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 8, 1895.

III B 2

III H and also their benefits. He urged the audience to continue its
IV work for the Polish cause.

The entire program was well received by the audience, which included a large number of Polish young ladies and women.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30075

III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

I B 3 b

III H

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1895.

THIRD PATRIOTIC PROGRAM HELD AT
ST. ADALBERT PARISH

The third in a series of patriotic programs commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland, was held Sunday evening, March 31, at Pulaski Hall in St. Adalbert Parish.

Casimir Zychlinski officially opened the program at 8 P. M. with a short address, which was received with great applause by the capacity crowd. Adam Blaszczyński was called upon to preside as chairman and Francis P. Danisch as recording secretary.

The first number on the program was the beautiful Polish song "Piesn Zgody" (Song of Peace), sung by the combined Moniuszko and Halka choirs.

Reverend Paul Rhode, a young priest, ardent patriot, and vicar of St. Adalbert

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

I B 3 b

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1895.

III H

IV Parish, delivered the first speech of the evening. He spoke to the audience in the name of Polish youth. In their name he besought the Polish people to bring about harmony within their own ranks, and urged the parents to rear their children in a Polish environment, so that the Polish language will not become a dead language to them.

"Our Polish youth should be the support of our Polish cause," he asserted.

"In order to retain this Polish training and spirit, such meetings as this one are imperative. The youth, seeing these living examples of patriotism displayed on our stages, will comprehend the significance of the hardships the Polish nation is undergoing, and by this their love for the motherland will be reborn. The Polish youth will find in Polish literature such laurels as are not found in the literature of other peoples. It should read the works of our Polish authors. I urge everyone to do his share for the national cause", Reverend Rhode concluded.

A declamation was rendered by little Mary Bauer, and this was followed by another given by little Eugene Janiszewski.

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

I B 3 b

III H

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1895.

IV At this point of the program, I. Machnikowski, gave a lecture on the third partition of Poland. This was followed by a re-enactment of a Polish historical event, "Sobieski at Vienna."

Carol and Josephine Bednarz played a piano duet. Another historical event was depicted at this point. Miss Pawlowska gave a recitation.

The Halka and Moniuszko choirs made their second appearance and sang "Beautiful Is the Land of Poland." This combined group was directed by Professor Hensl; Carol and Josephine Bednarz played the piano accompaniment.

Next on the list of entertainers was young Francis Szumski, who recited "The Queen of the Polish Crown."

"Long Live Poland," the third in a series of stage scenes, was then presented.

The second speaker was J. Slowikowski, who urged the Polish people to support the

III В 3 а

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

I B 3 b

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1895.

III 4

IV national cause, either through the Polish League or the National Fund

[the fund started by the Polish League for the national cause], etc.

He said that all these institutions have the same objective in mind and are worthy of support.

The fourth and final stage scene, "Polish Carnival", was presented. Mr. Zychlinski explained to the audience the meaning of scenes which were portrayed.

A collection to cover the cost of staging this program brought \$8.15.

The singing of "God Save Poland" brought the program to a close.

III B 3 a

II B 2 g

III H

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1895.

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES HELD BY POLES
IN TOWN OF LAKE

The fifth in a series of patriotic exercises, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland, was held last Sunday at the University Settlement House 4947 [South] Ashland Avenue, Town of Lake.

Mrs. Kodis, M. D., presented a lecture on the origin and development of the world. Her talk was made more interesting by the use of sketches, prints, and illustrations of plant life and fossils, which were loaned by the Columbian Museum. The speaker also touched upon the world prior to the antediluvian period.

The next number on the program was a musical trio, consisting of violin, cello and piano, played by members of the Settlement House, Misses Mitletone, Adams and Brown.

III B 3 a

II B 2 g

III H

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 2, 1895.

Young Miss Zurawska, well known to the audience, entertained them with a declamation. This was followed by a piano solo by Miss Brown, who has often taken part in these affairs.

Mr. [?] Lisicki delivered an address on the insurrection of January, 1863 [Polish rise against Russia]. Another declamation was given by Miss Ziolkowska. The program was concluded by the local choir singing "God Save Poland" [choir presumably from St. Joseph Parish].

The program was received with warm enthusiasm by the audience.

A collection, under the initiative of Mr. Lisicki, for the National Fund [for the Polish cause] brought \$2.70. [This is all that is said about the Fund; at that time there were two: one headed by E. Jerzmanowski of New York was started about 1887, and the other was started recently by the Polish League.]

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302

III B 3 a
II B 1 c (1)
II B 1 a
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1895.

SECOND PATRIOTIC MEETING HELD
AT ST. ADALBERT PARISH

The second patriotic meeting commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland, arranged by the Polish societies of St. Adalbert Parish, was held at Pulaski Hall, Sunday evening, March 3.

At seven o'clock the Hall was filled to capacity. Casimir Zychlynski, member of the program committee, opened the affair with a terse speech on the third partition of Poland. He also spoke about the significance of these gatherings. C. Belinski was called upon to preside as chairman, J. Slowikowski was appointed recording secretary.

The combined "Moniuszko" and "Halka" Choirs began the entertainment by singing "Piesn Zgody" (Song of Harmony). C. Bednarz played the piano accompaniment.

The first speaker of the evening was F. Gryglaszewski. He was followed by

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1895.

III H

IV young Miss Euphrosyne Wleklinska, who gave a patriotic declamation;
she was accompanied by Carol Bednarz on the piano.

A short sketch depicting "The Third Partition" was presented on the stage. This brought a vivid picture to the audience about Poland's fall.

I. Machnikowski delivered an address; he was followed by Joseph Malkiewicz, who gave a recitation.

A second short sketch, "Smierc Wagnanki" (Death of an Exile), followed.

Piano duets were rendered by Carol and Miss Josephine Bednarz. Young Miss Gertrude Rewolinska gave a recitation, and J. Chmielinski recited a Polish poem dedicated to the women of the audience.

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III B 3 a

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1895.

III H

IV At this point of the program, a sketch of the "Roztrzelanie Padlewskiego w Warszawie" (The Execution of Padlewski in Warsaw) was depicted on the stage.

A recitation by little Anne Malkiewicz was next on the list, followed by a declamation by Adam Kamprowski. Another song "Jest Kraina" (The Country Remains) was rendered by the combined choirs. Miss Marian Walachowna gave a short recitation.

The fourth historical sketch "Murawiewa Na Litwie" (Murawiew in Lithuania) was then presented.

At the conclusion of the program, the chairman invited the audience to attend the third in this series of programs within the near future.

Credit must be given to Bernard Markiewicz for the arrangement of the historical

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1895.

III H

IV sketches, and to C. Zychlinski for giving an explanation on each historical event portrayed.

J. Slowikowski, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1895.

III C

III H

SECOND MEETING COMMEMORATING THIRD PARTITION OF

IV

POLAND HELD IN SOUTH CHICAGO

[Report of A. S. Ekiert, Secretary of the Meeting]

The second meeting commemorating the third partition of Poland was held Sunday, February 24, at the St. Michael Archangel Parish School Hall. Among the capacity crowd that attended were all the societies of the parish; the military orders were garbed in full dress.

Reverend Francis Gorowski opened the program with a prayer. He appointed Francis Przybylinski to act as chairman, and A. S. Ekiert as recording secretary. The following program was presented:

1. "Modlitwa Za Kraj" (Prayer for the Country)..... Parish Choir.
2. Speech on Education A. S. Ekiert.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30 11

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1895.

III C

III H

IV

3. Recitation, "Krzyze" (Crosses)Miss L. Lulinska.

4. "Piesn Nieszczesliwych" (Song of the Unfortunate).....

Parish Choir.

5. Declaration, "Zawisza Czarny" (Black Knight)R. Maclewski.

6. Polish prayer L. Gorzynski.

7. Speech, "The Unity of the Poles" Dr. J. Maczorowski.

8. Recitation, "Pogrzeb Kosciuszki" (Kosciusko's Funeral)

Miss M. Retmanska.

9. Song, "Mazur" Parish Choir.

10. Declaration, "Niedziela" (Sunday) S. Dolewicz.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30270

III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1895.

III C

III H

IV

At this point on the program, four sketches depicting community life and prepared by Reverend A. Nowicki, pastor of St. Michael Archangel Parish, were presented. Scene one depicted Polish life in Warsaw; scene two, Polish life in Siberia; scene three, Polish life in the Illinois Steel Company; and scene four, Polish life in the St. Michael Archangel Parish. The following took part in this presentation: W. Neclewski, A. Branc, Mrs. A. Niedeman, A. Makowski, A. Branc, P. Kraszkiewicz, and J. Symonsytys. This was the highlight of the entire program. The audience received it with great acclaim.

11. Recitation, "Ja Sie Chlubie Zem Polakien" (I Am Proud To Be A Pole)....
B. Rybowiak.

12. Song, "Sarmata"Parish Choir.

13. Patriotic Speech Reverend A. Nowicki.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1895.

III C

III H

IV

Reverend Nowicki's speech was delivered with fire and
enthusiasm, and was rewarded by the audience with great applause.

The program as a whole was well received by the gathering. The Polish national anthem, "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) concluded the second program of its kind at St. Michael Archangel Parish.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

III B 3 a

II B 2 g

III B 2

III E

III H

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 25, 1895.

PATRIOTIC MEETING HELD BY THE ST. CASIMIR YOUNG
MEN'S SOCIETY OF ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

A patriotic meeting, under the auspices of the St. Casimir Young Men's Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish and the Polish League, was held yesterday in hall number one of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish School building. The gathering was dedicated to the present year of national mourning, commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland.

A large crowd gathered, the younger generation being especially well represented. Admission was free.

Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, opened the meeting with a speech in which he paid tribute to the Polish League for its noble work. He urged everyone to support its every effort.

A lecture on "Poland and Her Civilization" was delivered by H. Nagiel.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 g

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 25, 1895.

III E

III H Mr. Nagiel gave a description of the rise of Polish civilization
IV and the part it has played in world affairs.

He was followed by Vincent Jozwiakowski, who gave a poetical recitation, "Ja Sie Chlubie, Zem Polakiem" (I Am Proud to Be a Pole). A dialogue was also ably executed by Adam Sz wajkart and S. Zahajkiewicz; it was entitled "Rozmowa Umarlych (A Conversation of the Dead).

Julius Szczepanski closed the meeting with a speech on the meaning and purpose of the patriotic meetings which are to be held from time to time throughout the year.

The program made a favorable impression upon the audience.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
II B 1 c (1)
II B 1 a
II D 3
III C
III H
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1895.

ST. MICHAEL ARCHANGEL PARISH OF SOUTH CHICAGO
COMMEMORATES JANUARY INSURRECTION

On January 27, members of St. Michael Archangel Parish of South Chicago gathered at Retmanski's Hall, 84th Street and Buffalo Avenue, to commemorate the anniversary of the January Insurrection (Rising of the Poles against Russia in 1863) and the one-hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland. The hall, which was beautifully decorated, was filled to capacity before the program began at 7:30 P. M.

Reverend A. Nowicki, pastor of St. Michael Archangel Parish, opened the exercises with the Lord's Prayer and called upon Marcellus Liebner and Michael Kaczmarowski to act as president and recording secretary of the evening, respectively.

The stage was occupied by Reverend Nowicki, F. Gorowski, Burbach, Herych,

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III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1895.

II D 3

III C Schaefer, presidents of the various parish societies, guest speakers,

III H and others.

IV

The program was as follows:

1. "January 22," a poem, recited by Victor Weclewski.
2. "The Course of Polish Events," a talk by Reverend F. Gorowski. The speaker gave a picture of conditions in Poland prior to the partitions and described the events that led to the fall of the Polish nation. He also gave a summary of the results of the fall of Poland and of the measures that led to the revival of the spirit of the broken Poles, and urged his listeners to keep this spirit alive and to work for the recovery of the fatherland. He predicted that if we are patient in our work for our country, we will see the Polish

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1895.

II D 3

III C standard unfold, the **white eagle** awaken, and Poland be resurrected.

III H

IV 3. "Wygnaniec" (The outlaw), a song, by the parish choir.

4. "Rownosc w Niebie" (Equality in Heaven), recited by Miss M. Czajkowska.

5. "O Potrzebie Oswiaty" (The Need for Culture), a talk by F. Jurkiewicz.

6. Recitation, by C. Weclewski.

7. "Piekna Nasza Polska Cala" (All of Our Poland Is Beautiful), song, by the parish choir.

8. Declamation, by F. Rybowiak.

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III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1895.

II D 3

III C 9. A short play, woven around the Congress of Vienna, prepared by

III H Reverend Adolph Nowicki. The following amateur actors took part:

IV W. Weclowski, M. Kranc, Mrs. A. Wiedeman, and F. Kraszkiewicz.

10. "The Meaning of our National Celebrations," a talk by Reverend A. Nowicki. The aims of our national celebrations were clearly presented by the speaker, who said that they are the means whereby we offer tribute to our Poland of the past. According to him, our participation in national affairs indicates that we have not ceased to be Poles. "To attend such affairs is not enough for one to be a true Pole or to boast of Polish patriotism," said the pastor; "one needs to work, make sacrifices, love his brothers, renounce his ego (swego ja) and, above all, jealousy; malignancy and hatred should be cast away. He who does not love his brother and does not go hand in hand with him is not a Pole nor a patriot. He who does not forgive his brother an offense does not know how to do anything of value for his fatherland. Therefore, let us love one another, let us get together, let us work together for the good of the fatherland, and only then will God help us," he concluded.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 5 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1895.

II D 3

III C All speakers and actors were rewarded with enthusiastic applause.

III H

IV Mr. Liebner asked the public to contribute toward the Polish Hospital.

The Polish hymn "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) concluded the exercise.

Michael Kaczmarowski, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

I B 4

III A

MEMBERS OF ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

III C

COMMEMORATE JANUARY INSURRECTION

III H

IV A program commemorating the January Insurrection [of 1863] was given by the local branch of the Polish League on Sunday evening at the new Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets. Despite the severity of the cold weather, a large crowd, including many young people, attended the event. Just before 8 P.M., Leon Szopinski, president of the branch of the Polish League in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, officially opened the exercise. He called upon Julius Szczepanski to act as chairman; Vincent Jozwiakowski was chosen recording secretary.

The Young Ladies Choir sang "Wiazanki Styczniowe" (January Garlands) as the opening number on the program. B. Klarkowski followed with a declamation entitled "A Short Historical Sketch of the January Insurrection and the Systematic Co-operation of the People." Mr. Klarkowski said that the rising of 1863 was an unavoidable occurrence and described its course in review. He tied up all this with the importance of systematic national work among our people here, especially among the young people. As he touched upon the conditions prevailing among us,

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III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

I B 4

III A he showed how a Polish paper, under the guise of Catholicism, could
III C harmfully influence the young readers, whereas a paper of sound honest
III H principles could not only enlighten our youth but also broaden their
IV cultural horizon.

The St. Cecilia Men's Choir gave a truly magical touch to "Polska Krasna" (Beautiful Poland). This was followed by a declamation by young Miss M. Bardonska, entitled "Rok 1794" (The Year 1794).

John Nering [also Nehring] addressed the young people, pointing out the pursuits they are to follow in order to bring honor to their people and to the fatherland. He emphasized the fact that the younger generation should follow the principles of our fathers, in order to safeguard their mother tongue and work energetically.

After a rendition of "Z Powstania Styczniowego" (From the January Insurrection) by the St. Cecilia Choir, Mr. Jozwiakowski, with his customary warmth and heart-felt sincerity, recited the poem "Pobudka Do Mlodziezy" (Inspiration for Youth).

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

I B 4

III A When the applause ended, Andrew Stachowicz sang a solo, "Wspomnienie"
III C (Remembrance).

III H

IV Drills directed in Polish and English were executed by St. Stanislaus
Kostka Cadets.

An unexpected treat was given the audience when Ursula, the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Klarkowski, recited "Sto Lat Niewoli" (One Hundred Years of Bondage). She did it so charmingly that the public applauded until young Ursula returned on the stage and by request sang in her silvery voice "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland Is Not Yet Lost), the Polish national anthem.

The St. Cecilia Woman's Choir sang "Wiazanki" (Garlands). This was followed by a declamation by W. Gorecki, teacher, entitled "Modlitwa" (Prayer). The St. Cecilia Men's Choir gave an excellent rendition of "Wisla" (Vistula).

Reverend Vincent Barzynski was the last speaker of the evening. The theme of his

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

IIIB 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

I B 4

III A

III C

III H

IV

talk was unity and co-operation among the Poles during this year of national mourning. He said that without this nothing definite could be attained. The pastor said that whenever there was no harmony among the Polish people a split occurred which wrought irreparable damage.

Faith in the true God was abandoned and new gods were created, new moral principles adopted, and various ideals introduced. Reverend Barzynski asserted that it might take many years before unity and harmony could be attained among Poles and that this would not be accomplished without work, continuous work.

The program was closed with a national air, "Buze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

This morning at 8 A.M. requiem services were held for the souls of all those who lost their lives for Poland. Evening services will also be held at 7:30 P.M.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 g

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1895.

III B 2

III A

JANUARY INSURRECTION EXERCISES

III H

IN ST. ADALBERT PARISH

IV

Elaborate exercises to commemorate the January Insurrection [of 1863] were held Tuesday, January 22, at 8 P. M., at Pulaski Hall, by the societies of St. Adalbert's Parish. The Second Corps of the Polish Military Societies of America welcomed the guests with the beat of drums into the beautifully decorated hall, which was soon filled.

Joseph Napieralski, president of the National Celebration Committee, officially opened the program and gave a short address. He called upon Adam Blaszczyński and Francis P. Danisch to act as president and recording secretary respectively. The stage was occupied by Reverend John Radziejewski, president of societies from St. Adalbert Parish, and other speakers.

Two choirs under the direction of Professor Hensl--the women's choir Halka and

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 g

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1895.

III B 2

III A the men's choir Moniuszko--sang "Pozegnanie Zolnierza" (A Soldier's
III H Farewell).

IV

The first speaker of the evening was Jacob Slowikowski, who gave a review of the January Insurrection and mentioned some of his personal experiences as a participant. He explained the factors that contributed to the failure of the movement, urged his listeners to co-operate in national work, and called upon all the Poles to unite harmoniously, giving as an example Polish Day /held on October 7, 1893, during the Columbian Exposition/ and Kosciuszko Day /held May 3, 1894/ as proof of what can be expected from unity. He urged the audience to attend the various lectures to be given throughout 1895, a year of Polish national mourning. His speech was received with enthusiastic applause.

Miss Helen Przybylska recited "Do Sokolow" (To the Sokols). Her ability was recognized by the audience. Another recitation was given by little Miss Euphrosyne Wleklinska, much to the enjoyment of the public. The choirs Halka and Moniuszko sang "Wisla" (Vistula). A poem, "Znasz Te Kraine" (Do You Know This Region), was recited by Alexander Jasinski, who was dressed in full

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 g

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1895.

III B 2

III A uniform as a Pulaski Volunteer.

III H

IV The second speaker of the evening was Leon J. Schulc, a young man.

He said that Poland was a country that had defended Christianity against pagan invaders. "A country of such ideals cannot be lost," he pointed out.

"Although a century has passed since the third partition of Poland, and despite the relentless oppression of our people, the Polish nation still exists because it has not permitted the enemy to subdue its national tongue and its faith in the future. We are not as yet endowed with the patriotism that ought to be a part of us. Before this may become possible, the flower of brotherly love must first come into bloom; then we must look upon the youth for the future of our people. Upon the parents rests the heavy duty of rearing their children as Poles." The speaker concluded with the words, "God, return to us our freedom!"

A series of declamations followed--seven-year-old Joseph Malkiewicz recited a national poem, "John Sobieski"; Miss Kleczewska recited "Gdzie Moja Ojczyzna?"

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III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 2 g

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1895.

III B 2

III A (Where Is My Fatherland?); six-year-old Ann Malkiewicz, who delighted
III H the audience with her recitation of "Piesn O Oswobodzonem Polaku"
IV (Song about a Liberated Pole), received a bouquet of roses for her
performance; little Miss Gertrude Rewolinska and Miss Louise Malkiewicz
also received bouquets for their renditions.

Reverend Radziejewski, [pastor of St. Adalbert's Parish], followed with a
spirited talk about the liberation of Poland. He said that Poland would never
be lost because of the continuous support she received, as shown by the large
attendance at this and similar affairs. Reverend J. Radziejewski stated that
whenever and wherever a group of Polish people gather, they form a new Poland.
(Applause). "It is our duty to remain Poles," he said; "God created us as such,
and, therefore, we ought to remain as such forever.

"There are pessimists who say that we will be denationalized in fifty years,
but I say that we will not be assimilated in five hundred years, but will
continue to worship God in our native tongue. (Applause).

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1895.

"Our entire future lies in our youth. Our youth, especially our womenhood, upon whom our future depends, ought to preserve the Polish language. I urge everyone to work for the good of our nation, for unity, harmony, co-operation, and support of the National Fund."

Enthusiastic applause greeted the pastor as he left the rostrum. A recitation was given by the six-year-old Martha Kluczewska. The president of the program thanked the people for their support and participation and invited all to attend the lectures to be given in the near future at Pulaski Hall. The affair was concluded by group singing of "God Save Poland," a Polish national air. A collection for the upkeep of Pulaski Hall netted \$18.17.

Francis P. Danisch,
Secretary

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1895.

JANUARY INSURRECTION EXERCISES
HELD IN BRIDGEPORT

The thirty-second anniversary of the January Insurrection [Rising of the Poles against Russia in 1863] was commemorated by a special exercise at the beautiful and spacious Kaiser Hall, Sunday, January 20, at 4 P.M. Over 1500 patriots jammed the hall to participate in the exercises.

Credit for such a large turnout must be given to the Polish societies of Bridgeport, because harmony reigns throughout all of them. Besides the two Polish national societies, all the church and military groups were represented. The sight of the various societies, Ulans, Cracovites, etc., along the sides of the entire hall, brought memories of Poland, a Poland that once was free, to all those present. The national decorations, flags, native costumes, and military uniforms completed the picture of a Poland of long ago.

Dr. [?] Weintraub opened the occasion with a few choice words, and pointed out that the aim of the celebration was not only the commemoration of great

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1895.

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III H events in Polish history but the revival of the Polish spirit in all
IV Polish hearts. He called upon Max Wojtalewicz to act as chairman;
Theodore J. Wikaryasz was appointed recording secretary.

After the introduction of these personages, who were greeted with applause, Mr. Wojtalewicz gave a short address appropriate to the occasion.

The program of the exercises follows:

1. "March" by Chopin.....Henzl's Orchestra.
2. Speech by N. T. Piotrowski.
3. Declamation by Miss Emily Kleczewska.
4. Songs by St. Cecilia Choir.
5. Declamation by Eufrozyna Wleklinska.
6. Speech by Mrs. [?] Lobarzewska.
7. Recitation by Joseph Malkiewicz.
8. Medley of Polish Songs.....Henzl's Orchestra.
9. Recitation by Louis Malkiewicz.

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10. Speech by Stanislaus Mezydlo.
11. Recitation by Miss [?] Przybylska.
12. Declamation by M. Rewolinski.
13. Songs by St. Cecilia Choir.
14. Declamation by Marion Bauer.
15. Speech by Dr. [?] Statkiewicz.
16. Declamation by Martha Kleczynska.
17. National Airs.....Henzl's Orchestra.
18. Declamation by Miss Anne Malkiewicz.
19. "With the Smoke of the Fires" by St. Cecelia Choir.

In closing the program, the entire assemblage sang the [Polish] national anthem, "God Save Poland."

A collection for the Polish National Fund brought nineteen dollars.

Theodore J. Wikaryasz
2850-52 Archer Avenue

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 21, 1895.

COMMEMORATION OF JANUARY INSURRECTION
HELD AT HOLY TRINITY PARISH

In commemoration of the thirty-second anniversary of the January Insurrection [rising of Poles against Russia in 1863] and the one hundredth anniversary of the Third Partition of Poland exercises were held at the Holy Trinity Parish Hall yesterday. The hall was filled to capacity.

The exercises were opened by Mr. [?] Terczewski. Michael Majewski was called upon to preside, while major M. Michalski was his assistant; Mr. Zloczewski was made recording secretary (sic).

The first patriotic address was given by F. H. Jablonski. Addresses by Reverend Casimir Sztucko and A. Majewski followed. All speakers were well received by the audience.

Declamations were rendered by Mesdames Zolkowska and Topor and Misses B. Ciesielska and C. Matelska. Solos were sung by Mr. [?] Gatkowski, G. Wojnicki, A. Mallek,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 21, 1895.

and the Chopin and Wanda Choirs entertained with a number of songs. Solos with piano accompaniment were given by Misses J. Mikitynska and [?] Majewska. The students of the Holy Trinity School recited the poem "Resurrection of Poland," which was especially prepared for the occasion by I. Machnikowski.

A living picture, the "Martyrdom of Poland," concluded the exercises.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1895.

ST. ADALBERT PARISH TO COMMEMORATE 1895 AS
YEAR OF NATIONAL MOURNING

The representatives of all the Polish societies of St. Adalbert Parish held a general meeting on December 25, 1894, at Pulaski Hall for the purpose of making plans for commemorating 1895 as a year of national mourning /1895 marks the 100th anniversary of the third partition of Poland/. The following resolution was adopted:

"Because April 24, 1895, marks the one hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland by her enemies, namely, Russia, Austria and Prussia;

"Because the Polish nation, which has always and everywhere protected the rights of freedom and religion of other peoples, did not offer any cause for such ignominious and bloody dismemberment of our country and people;

"Because, for over a hundred years we have innocently borne the servitude

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1895.

and the horrid and bloody persecution dealt us by the three powers, Russia, Prussia and Austria, which have taken away our country and now wish to take away our language and faith;

"Therefore we resolve:

"From January 1, 1895, to May 3, 1895, to renounce voluntarily all social activity and pleasures as an indication of our mourning for partitioned Poland.

"We appeal to every righteous Pole to deny himself all worldly pleasures during the above prescribed time, to supplement this with deep reflection upon our country's past, and to take active part in work for the good of our nation, thereby showing to others that we not only know how to love our country but that we also want to cherish it.

"We protest against the tyrannies and persecutions of our brothers who

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live on torn Polish land, and against the violated rights which were guaranteed them in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna."

This resolution has been distributed to the Polish and English press.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1895.

REVEREND VINCENT BARZYNSKI DELIVERS
ADDRESS AT POLISH MASS MEETING

At the mass meeting held Sunday at the Polish Hall, Reverend Vincent Barzynski gave the following address relative to the method of commemorating 1895 as a year of mourning throughout St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, of which he is pastor:

"Our national year of mourning is either to be something great, holy and important as the very meaning of the words imply, or it must be turned into some kind of a farce, as a French imposition or an American humbug.

"If the latter were to occur then it is of no use for me to continue to speak; however, I believe otherwise, dear friends, about your patriotism and feeling toward the motherland. For which of you does not feel the stigma of the heavy wrongs and sorrows which our people rose against a hundred years ago.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1895.

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"We Poles in America, especially those in the large cities and towns, feel the brunt of these past burdens the more, and that is why we should strongly commemorate 1895 as a year of national mourning. We are the sons of the Polish fathers who have already died or are dying for their country, for our beloved Poland, this mother of heroes and saints, this bulwark of Christianity, and this sun of Slavic civilization.

"Just as in torn Poland, so here the hand of the enemy is reaching out and tearing apart that which could unite, awaken, elevate, and envelop our scattered nation with respect.

"The enemies of our people have sent and are sending daily so-called emissaries to organize various pseudo-patriotic factions, only to prevent the Poles, especially the Polish youth, from uniting into one group, a group that would embody patriotic and nationalistic virtues for the unification of our youth and the elevation of its moral, national, patriotic, and educational feelings. The work of these agents has been directed toward leading our Polish youth astray. And

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1895.

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during the coming year, this epochal moment of sorrow, their activities are even more concentrated.

"The poor Polish-American youth, as a result, is being drawn into numerous factions. Here in Chicago are found camps of debauchery and idleness, camps of prodigality and family disorganization, camps of false patriotism where all the pompous speakers come to the conclusion that our enemies have long ago adopted; that Polish schools are unnecessary (because they are Polish and Catholic), that our youth should not think about its fatherland, that work for the Polish national cause is foolish, that contributions for the Polish National Fund are not necessary.....For what reason, they say, should the Polish-Americans create such a fund? They would not know what to do with it!

"This is indeed sad in many respects. It is sad the more because these camps and one-sided factions, which follow their own particular program of weakening the Polish national spirit, have a common aim....All of them, although they carry on all kinds of misunderstandings among themselves, join together and attack the central Polish order--the Polish Catholic.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1895.

"Is this not desperate? Is it not painful to look upon these conditions?

"This is the reason for our national mourning, a mourning for every Pole who knows what the fatherland is, and who has respect and love for it as a son cherishes his mother. It is this son who clearly sees the dangers threatening our mother, our Poland.

"In the presence of such dangers, in view of the possible loss of our youth for the national cause, it is not right for us to observe this year, as was done for a century, in silent mourning. It is not right to stay by the wayside. The festive shroud of silent mourning should be cast away and exchanged for one of diligent work.

"We are in need of action--action which will bring about a cure. We will make an especial effort during 1895 for such action.

"Amid the thought of the above desires, I open debate for the realization of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1895.

such resolutions, devoted toward better patriotic work during 1895, a year of Polish national mourning."

After the conclusion of this address by Reverend Barzynski, the mass meeting was started on its way. Details were given in yesterday's issue.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1895.

A YEAR OF NATIONAL MOURNING

What should the national mourning in 1895 signify?

Strictly speaking, this mourning cannot mean anything else than the gathering of strength for the national cause; recollection of previous hardships for the sake of Polish posterity, which is to live in a liberated Poland; revival of the spirit and a brighter awakening of the people upon the aspect of the century of fruitless efforts and struggles, which sadly terminated one after the other in greater sorrows and downfalls.

Let us bespread our brows with ashes, do penance, be compassionate, in order to be resurrected.

We have fallen through our own fault and the malediction of this fault, which, despite the numerous tests, is continuously with us. And today the candid patriotism of the Polish people is being replaced by a certain number of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1895.

compatriots who shield themselves under the guise of patriotism. This particular type of loyalty only arouses the enemies of our people to scoff at and to despise our Polish patriotism. The enemies assert that this patriotic shield tries to cover up the abominable discords, intrigues and treacheries among the Poles, which cannot be hidden by any front or disguise.

Love for the fatherland became aroused--not in all, but in many--by an external formula, without quintessence and significance. And this formula was used to hide, from the most vile, the plans of those dealing with the downfall of the country [Poland]. Spies and enemies held no regard for the revered meaning of the words and began to use and abuse them, for they realized how frivolously and hypocritically the term of patriotism was expressed by the so-called "professional" pseudo-patriots.

Alas, this is the sorrow of sorrows in Polish hearts where true patriotism beats. These are the hearts that hide themselves from this horrible infection by the strictest form of mourning.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1895.

Today--the year of mourning--in the presence of this contagious disease of falsehood, which comes from the miserly shams of stuffed patriotism, we should rise above it all through sorrow and penitence and awaken ourselves to the actual truth--a truth that is as clear as a drop of dew--and love for the fatherland.....By awakening ourselves and others to the realization of the danger of losing our national faith, we will avoid falling into an ambush and avoid developing into undesirable souls.

Today the primary essential and absolute obligation of every true lover of Polish nationalism and the fatherland is the concentration of loyalty and unity, the consideration of the best method of co-operation in kindling the fire in the true-spirited Poles, and the stamping out of the loathsome disease which contaminates the life and health of the Polish nation.

This year of mourning ought to be a year of our rebirth.

It is of less importance how we are going to commemorate the century of our

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1895.

subjection (no matter how evident and how impressive our outward demonstrations may be) than how we are going to remember this sad past in our hearts; what action we will take in reawakening the true feeling of patriotism is what is going to count.

Let us cleanse ourselves of our faults, misery, selfishness! Let us stand as sentinels beside the banner of faith and ideal! Let us ennoble ourselves! Let us all be of good will!

Where does this good will lie and who are its followers? Those are the ones who truly desire good for all, who are convinced by sound reasoning and basic facts, who recognize the truth and voluntarily adjust their opinions, judgments and outlooks according to the present incongruities; those are the ones who spread not hatred but love, those who have a desire for truth, and those who are compatriots.

Our resurrection should guard against those who venture to bargain for the unity

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of our fellow countrymen through sophism, misinterpretation or hypocritical stretching of facts, lies or calumnies, personal attacks or intrigues.

Then, during this year of mourning, our watchword ought to be: true patriotism and good will.

Upon this watchword, upon this alarm, every Polish heart in which there is still a glowing spark of faith in God, love of the people and the hopes of resurrection [of Poland] ought to awaken.

Reverend Vincent Barzynski,
pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish

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FINAL STEPS TAKEN AT MASS MEETING RELATIVE

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TO 1895, A YEAR OF POLISH NATIONAL MOURNING

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Yesterday, the first day of 1895, the last steps were taken relative

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to the method of commemorating 1895 as a year of national mourning

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throughout St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish at a mass meeting held in the Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets. Several hundred Polish people of the community attended.

The assembly was opened by Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, who acted as chairman; Mr. Steltman acted as recording secretary.

Reverend Barzynski, who was the initial speaker, pointed out the aims of the meeting. "A hundred years ago we were torn asunder by our enemies," said the pastor, "and here in America, the land of freedom, we are separating ourselves by harboring discord and hatred, dividing into various factions, fighting among ourselves, and wasting the national feeling. Therefore we should carry out a twofold program of mourning! And this is not to be a mourning of groans

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and outward demonstrations, but one of action. Work toward the national cause, unity, sorrow for the faults, strong desire for education--these are to be its aims," Reverend Barzynski concluded.

"It is not necessary for us to wear any mark of mourning", stated Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, the second speaker of the evening, "but all that is necessary is a sincere sorrow in our hearts. There is need for work among our Polish youth in America; for it requires moral instructions as well as knowledge about Poland. This can be the greatest monument offered to our country a century after her fall, during this year of sorrow. We need to establish evening and Sunday schools, organize our youth, and give it the ten commandments of love for the fatherland," he avered.

The Polish youth was called upon by Mr. Skaryszewski to safeguard its native tongue and spirit.

The rearing of our youth was discussed by Ignacy Kowalski. He pointed out the influence that can be exerted by the parents--and called upon the parents to keep a careful watch over their children. He urged the parents to see that

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their children fulfill the duties of the school, watch their after-school activity and set up organizations for them.

Henry Nagiel in his talk urged the people to be generous in support of the Polish League, which fosters Polish culture, especially the development of reading rooms, libraries and national publications.

A short speech was also given by W. Pyterek, who urged the people to commemorate this coming year, and educate our children. "Our youth is the key which some day will open the locks of our shackles, they are the tools which will cast aside the heavy stones of bondage. The white eagle will then fly and Poland will awaken," said Mr. Pyterek.

Peter Kiolbassa was the final speaker to take the stand. He summarized the important points of the previous speakers, and gave a plan as to how to observe 1895 as a year of mourning. He especially hoped that the Polish people would strive to eradicate undesirable activities and drunkenness among the Polish people at large, and support education.

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The following resolution was adopted:

"We, the Polish people, who are gathered at a mass meeting held on January 1, 1895, resolve to:

"1. Observe 1895 as a year of national mourning through the accumulation of strength and the elevation of the spirit, unity, harmony, and national work; further, by avoiding undesirable and demoralizing activity and striving to avoid scandals; finally, by thriftiness and by supporting general public causes-- and to convene once a month relative to our work for the national cause.

"2. Work during the course of this year of national mourning by striving for the awakening of our faith and the moral and cultural development of our youth through the organization of evening and Sunday schools, and the creation of youth organizations with the support of parents and guardians.

"3. Especially contribute toward the support of education, and, above all,

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help to establish Polish libraries and reading rooms, arrange lectures and support Polish publications printed in America.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1894.

POLES OF TOWN OF LAKE HOLD CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION OF KOSCIUSKO INSURRECTION

Last Sunday the Poles of St. Joseph's Parish held separate exercises to commemorate the Kosciusko Insurrection.

The exercises began at 8 A.M. with a solemn church service, at which the following church and national societies participated: St. Joseph's Society, St. Lawrence Society, King Miecislaus Society, Sacred Heart of Jesus Society, St. Stanislaus Kostka Youth Society, Kordecki Society, St. John Cantius Society No. 1, and White Eagle Music Society.

At 3 P.M., the members of these societies, accompanied by numerous other parishioners, proceeded to Columbia Hall at 48th and Paulina Streets. The streets along which they marched were beautifully decorated with wreaths, banners, flags, and the Polish coat of arms.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1894.

The exercises were opened by Reverend I. C. Pyplatz, pastor of St. Joseph's Parish, with an inspiring talk for which he was enthusiastically applauded. Then he called upon N. Brzezinski to act as chairman, and Ignace Chalkowski was appointed secretary.

The program was as follows: 1) a song, "Observe us, Kosciusko, from Heaven," under the direction of M. Kucharczyk; 2) a recitation, "The Battle of Raclanice," by Miss K. Osinski; 3) address by Reverend A. D.; 4) "With Smoke and Fire" (Z Dymem Pozarow), choir number; 5) A recitation, "To Kosciusko," by Miss P. Kowalski; 6) a song, "We are Thy Children, Father," by the children's choir; 7) a recitation, "On the Anniversary of Kosciusko's Oath," by Josephine Gapinski; 8) address by H. Ziolkowski; 9) a song, "Mortally Wounded"; 10) a recitation, "God Save Poland," by W. Pietras; 11) "People are Tormented by the Cruel Muscovite," by the children's choir; 12) a recitation, "A Prayer in Behalf of Polish Young Ladies," by Joseph Paluszak; 13) "We Enter Thy Threshold," a song by the choir; 14) "Where is Consolation," a recitation by

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1894.

Elizabeth Ksiazkowski; 15) "The Church Fire," a recitation by Johanna Chatkowski; 16) "A Hundred Years Have Passed," a song by the children's choir; 17) a recitation, "March to Rallawice," by Edward Brzezinski; 18) address by Cornelius Kielminski; 19) a song, "Beyond the Niemen River"; 20) a recitation, "Hymn of the Polish People"; 21) a song, "Poland is Arising"; 22) a recitation, "In Honor of Kosciusko," by Rose Marciniak; 23) "Polish Women," a recitation by Mary Pietras; 24) a song, "Let us Arise, Countrymen"; 25) a recitation, "Sorrow after Kosciusko's Death," by Helen Frackowiak; 26) a recitation, "Yearning for Poland," by Ben Golembiecki; 27) A recitation, "Polish Carnival," by Mary Baranowski; 28) address by Pyplatz, the pastor; 29) address, by Reverend Baball. The last number on the program was the song "God Save Poland".

After the program was over the chairman thanked the speakers and the members of the choirs. Those who participated in the program were also generously rewarded with applause by the audience.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1894.

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KOSCIUSKO MANIFESTATION

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III H Yesterday the Poles of Chicago held a Kosciusko manifestation consist-
I G ing of a parade downtown, a meeting to protest against the partition
I K of Poland, commemorative exercises at the hall of Battery D, singing,
IV recitations, and speeches in English, Polish and Lithuanian. M. P.
Brady, Daniel Donahue, T. M. Helinski, censor of the Polish National
Alliance, and K. J. Bielinski spoke in English. Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek
spoke in Polish and Mr. Stefanowicz in Lithuanian. Lieutenant Governor Gill
presided.

As the program of the parade appeared in Dziennik Chicagoski day before
yesterday, we are not including it in this article. All we want to say in
regard to it now is that it was carried out according to plan.

At about 11:30 A.M. two large divisions, one from the North Side and another
from the South Side, began to march and met at Jackson and Ashland. The

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division from the North Side had started from Noble and West Division Streets, and the one from the South Side from the vicinity of Pulaski Hall [South 17th Street and Ashland]. From Jackson and Ashland the gigantic parade proceeded through Jackson to Michigan Avenue. The parade, which consisted of at least eight thousand people, was led by a group of Polish policemen in charge of Lieutenant Kandzia. Behind this group rode the chief marshal Peter Kiolbassa, who in turn was followed by carriages of the parade bearing Lieutenant Governor Gill, Mayor Hopkins, and a number of aldermen. The carriages were escorted by mounted Uhlans from Town of Lake. The division from the North Side was led by Lisztownik, and the division from the South Side by Sigmund Schmidt. Both divisions looked their best. The uniforms worn by the members of military societies, the beautiful banners, the decorations of the marshals, the endless rows of beautifully decorated carriages--all combined to present a very picturesque sight.

The division from the North Side included the societies from the parishes of St. Stanislaus Kostka, Holy Trinity, St. John Cantius, and St. Hedwig, our

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gallant Cadets, the Krakusy [Crakovian Lancers], the Uhlans, the Guard of the Queen of Poland [Virgin Mary], the Knights of St. Martin, and detachments of Polish cavalry. The division from the South Side included the Krakusy from St. Adalbert Parish, the Hussars of St. Martin, the Knights of St. Martin, the Poniatowski's Sharpshooters, the Scythe Men from Town of Lake, the Knights from Lemont, Illinois, the Polish Falcons (groups from several Polish communities), a group of Polish girls dressed in white and wearing Polish national caps, and decorated carriages bearing the members of two Polish women's societies--Victory Star and Polish Women's Central Society. The Victory Star had a beautiful banner.

This division was very colorful. The parade, as a whole, was magnificent--so much so that even the American newspapers had a word of praise for it, and a big crowd gathered downtown in order to see it.

The exercises at the hall of Battery D. began at 2 P.M. with a medley of Polish songs, played by Henzl's orchestra. The meeting was opened in Polish by

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Sigmund Schmidt, who made a good appearance in a Uhlan's uniform. He greeted the audience in a brief and cordial address, in which he emphasized the great significance of the manifestation. "The Kosciusko tradition," he said, "will always be dear to us. Our mother country, groaning in chains, appeals to Kosciusko and is inspired by him."

Then Peter Kiolbassa introduced the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois, Mr. Gill, who delivered a short address in English.

"We are gathered here," said the Lieutenant Governor, "for the purpose of commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of Poland's heroic battle for independence. Throughout the whole world, with the exception of the tyrannical domain of the Czar, such manifestations are being held. During the years in which she has been compelled to bear the political yoke, Poland has not forgotten her former splendor--a splendor which placed her in the ranks of the leading nations of the world. No nation has ever been more patriotic than Poland, and very few of them could compare with her as a defender of freedom.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1894.

and liberty.

"Today, the Poles are scattered throughout the world, but the love of freedom lives in their midst, and the hope for restoration of their mother country has not been abandoned by them during these years. On the contrary, this love is continually renewed and its flame is getting brighter, as is demonstrated by this gathering.

"History teaches us that the Polish nation has produced many great and eminent men, such as Copernicus, the celebrated astronomer, and Sobieski, the savior of Vienna and Christianity. Yet the most famous Pole, the one who gained praises and honors not only in his own country but also in distant lands, is Thaddeus Kosciusko, the valiant warrior, the brilliant statesman, the noble patriot. He was a warrior who rose to great eminence through his own efforts and was inspired by purest and loftiest motives. He was a hero of many wars, a hero who fought against tyranny and oppression in his own country, and also rendered a great service to this country during the Revolutionary War. Honored

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by Washington for being a good soldier, admired by Jefferson for his ability as a statesman, and loved by all Americans for his generosity and patriotism, he devoted the rest of his life to his own country.

"As commander in chief of the Polish army, he fought against superior forces and won. But in the end the Polish Washington could not accomplish his purpose, and he died as he lived--with the problem of freedom in his mind and heart. Kosciusko was one of the greatest champions of freedom the world has ever known."

The Lieutenant Governor's speech was followed by the choir of the Polish Singers' Alliance, which sang "Cantata of the Third of May," by Tytus Ernst.

Attorney Matthew P. Brady, who spoke in English, praised the Polish people in the United States for their love of Constitutional rights.

"The Polish people," he said, "are ready to fight for freedom, as was Kosciusko

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when he fought for the rights of man. To pay homage to the memory of this great man meets with the approval of the American people, for Kosciusko was one of the founders of the great American Republic. He who respects freedom will also respect the name of Thaddeus Kosciusko.

"In Ireland, where the purity of Kosciusko's heart and soul is greatly admired and where he is considered a typical defender of human rights, his name is also respected."

After Mr. Brady's speech, the Young Ladies' Choir from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, directed by A. Kwasigroch, sang "Hail, Columbia." The singing was splendid, and the singers were rewarded with thunderous applause.

The next speech in English was delivered by Attorney Daniel Donahue, well-known Chicago lawyer.

"There are people in this world," said Attorney Donahue, "who maintain that

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Poland should not be allowed autonomy, that, she should be governed by the Russian tyrant. Such people are wrong. Russia may shackle Poland and fetter her hands with chains, but she can never subdue her; she can never convince the Poles that they are governed justly and wisely. Russia may draw the blood from the wounds which she has inflicted; she may attempt to cover the marks of her cruelty with the ink of slander, but she will never be able to erase Poland from the rank of the nations of the world, nor will she be able to make slaves of the Poles.

"In spite of oppression and unfavorable conditions, the sons and daughters of Poland have always preserved in their hearts the spirit of patriotism. This patriotism told the Poles to take part in our last exposition, in spite of all obstacles, and in a manner showing that they are conscious of their nationality and that they are proud of themselves. They exhibited works of art which prove by their beauty, grace, and expression that the Polish people are a nation.

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"When we look at the great energetic, and enlivening patriotism that characterizes the Poles, we cannot help feeling that Poland will be rebuilt within her previous boundaries. When that comes to pass, expectations of Kosciusko--this great, noble, and pure patriot, this champion of Poland's freedom, this brother of Washington who fought also for this country's independence--will be realized."

Donahue's speech was followed by the recitation of a beautiful poem, "A Dog I Will Be," written by a Polish woman, S. Duchinski, and translated into English by Henrietta Skidmore. The poem was recited with great ardor and understanding by Miss W. Wilkoszewski, who was rewarded with great applause.

Next on the program was Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek's speech in Polish. This speech, which was the longest, and had been well prepared, brought thunderous applause and moved all listeners very profoundly. We regret that lack of space does not permit us to publish the whole speech, but we will quote a few of its most important passages.

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"A century has passed since the great historical day--a day that can never be obliterated from the memory of a Pole--when Cracow heard one son of Poland take the grave and solemn oath that he would secure the freedom of his country or make the supreme sacrifice in its defense.

"Would you like to hear the name of this Pole and learn something about his life? What is his name? Well, there is no name for this man, for all names are too small for him. Where was he born? The bosom of our mother country brought him forth; the suffering of our nation was his cradle. He lived in our mother country, the mother country for which our hearts beat and for whose freedom we long so much. Do not ask who he was, because you know whom I mean. He was the soul and thought, and he died. No! He did not die, for had he died our patriotism would be dead too. He did not die, and as long as there is one heart beating for our mother country, as long as that heart continues to beat and as long as there is a Polish mother who remembers our mother country, so long will the lips of our children praise the greatness of this man and repeat his name--Thaddeus Kosciusko.

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"Yes, this great man, this pole-star that shines over the vast horizon of our mother country, was Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

"Alas, the Constitution of the Third of May, which the last king had confirmed under oath and amid salvos of cannon and tolling of bells, became a dead letter after a few months!.....This constitution was intended to be a remedy to combat all political evils; it was intended to be a lever that would move the people to action, and a link that would unite all people, regardless of social standing, into one nation based on equal rights and freedom for all. The enemies of freedom, however, foresaw this and resolved to destroy Poland, so that they might sing a hymn of victory over the tomb of a brutally suffocated nation.

"But Poland was not asleep, and deciding to defend herself she called upon her great son, her faithful Kosciuszko, to champion her cause.

"Kosciuszko knew that the freedom of Poland depended on the united efforts of

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all her sons, and so he appealed to them. His call was answered by hordes of freedom-loving people who had grown tired of the yoke of the Russian tyrant.

"And here the first words of Kosciusko to his countrymen: 'The first step toward abolishing slavery is to dare to be free, and the first step toward victory is to acknowledge our own strength.'

"'To dare to be free.' Does this mean that we should thoughtlessly unsheathe the sword and attack an enemy who is stronger than we are? Indeed, no! To rush headlong in such a manner is not bravery but madness, for it would be unwise to waste our strength. Kosciusko had the right conception of these words. To dare to be free means to acknowledge our social and national position; it means that we believe that the Polish nation is mature enough to defend its rights.

"Yes! We should defend our rights, for, even though we do not exist as a nation we still have our national spirit, of which no tyrant can deprive us.

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After all, nations have been created by God, and no man can do more than change their form of government temporarily. Every nation is just like a note in the devine harmony that vibrates through the history of the world; it is like a star in the great constellation of God's ideas about humanity. Woe unto us if we fold our arms and do nothing for our unfortunate mother country! Woe unto us if we do not show Poland our love, for, as Bossuet puts it, 'He who does not love his native land, to which he belongs, is his own enemy and the enemy of all humanity.' And, since this feeling is stronger in the Polish race than in any other, I will add that a Pole who does not love his native land, or who does not try to regain his national rights, does not love anything or anyone but himself. I fear such a man.

"In Kosciusko we see an example of love for the mother country. In him we see the ardent patriot, the hero who unsheathes his sword not to attack the enemy but to defend his country.

"This is no time for armed resistance, it is true, but let us not forget that

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there are natural laws in obedience to which even a trampled worm defends itself instinctively. If this instinct is natural, then why are we not justified in defending ourselves? Let us have courage, countrymen!

"Kosciusko has left us the axiom that the first step to victory is to know our strength, but never has the truth of this axiom been so much disregarded as it is today. Today some of us are indifferent and depressed. There are many among us who have given up hope and think that we must submit to the enemy just because he has taken our rights away from us. For God's sake, banish these thoughts from your minds. Away with doubts! We should be more confident of our strength.

"Over there, in our own country, our compatriots, who have been deprived of their religious rights and language, must renounce their most sacred right--the right to govern themselves. Crushed and persecuted, our countrymen across the sea wait from day to day for the hour of their freedom, yearn, and suffer--without rights, without citizenship: Little Poland [Galicja],

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Lithuania, Zmudz, Ukraine, Wolyn, and Podole can hardly breathe under the heavy shackles of tyranny. The double eagle of the Czars has her talons deeply sunk into the flesh of Poland. The sons of Poland are living under the threat of the gallows and Siberia.

"And yet, the Polish nation has not perished and is far from being lost. Poland suffers, no doubt, but she is still a country, an entity. Gagged, shackled, and oppressed, she is still alive.

"How can we remain indifferent before such suffering, perseverance, will power? Why shouldn't we here in a foreign land recognize our strength, banish our doubts, and co-operate? Let us create a barrier against which the hatred of our enemies will be shattered.

"Countrymen, our cause is a sacred cause, for Poland lives! She is being murdered, blood is being shed, but she lives, and this blood, these massacres, confirm this fact.

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"A nation with a past such as ours, one which has endured a hundred years of oppression without giving up hope of being free again, has a right to political existence--and it is for this reason that Poland will be resurrected.

"For a hundred years we have trodden the thorny path of penance. Thousands of the sons of Poland have suffered agonies in the dungeons of the Czars and in the cold mines of Siberia--those tombs for the living. Our mother country has been washed in an ocean of tears and blood. The penance is coming to an end--there shall be resurrection!

"What are we to do in order to hasten this resurrection? First of all we must get rid of dissension, we must co-operate with one another, and we must respect the opinion of other people. There are many things which require unanimous agreement if we expect to accomplish them. Solidarity is the acme of devotion and love because it requires one person to forego his own opinion in order to follow the will of the majority. People who don't believe in solidarity when the good of all is concerned do not love humanity but only themselves, and

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their personal ambitions always come first.

"Over there beyond the silvery Vistula, from the tombs of the Polish kings at Wawel, from the stronghold of Krakus [legendary founder of Cracow], the voice of Kosciusko, the commander, is calling us. Make a vow that this work will begin today, that from this day on every Pole--young and old, fathers and sons, mothers and daughters--will avoid everything that may tend to disrupt national unity. To disrupt national unity is against the Constitution of the Third of May.

"Vow solemnly that from today on you will try to remove the obstacles that frustrated the work and endeavors of our forefathers.

"Vow that you will not be indifferent to the national cause and that you will work earnestly and sincerely for the freedom of our mother country.

"Vow that, for the sake of the cause of the mother country, you will forget

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all personal differences and get rid, above all, of the accursed envy which caused the traitors of our country to involve us in wars.

"Finally, vow that you will be unselfish to the extent of sacrificing something every day on the altar of our mother country's welfare and for the sake of the Lord of Hosts, who blessed our forefathers and inspired them to elevate the Polish nation above other nations of this earth for centuries."

This speech was followed by the song "Poland the Beautiful," sung by the Moniuszko Choir, directed by Mr. Henzl.

The next speaker was T. M. Helinski, censor of the Polish National Alliance. "In the lives of nations and individuals, " said Mr. Helinski, "there are moments which decide their fate and future for many years. For Poland her great moment came in the year of 1794, one hundred years ago, when, under Kosciusko, she revolted against Russia. The name of Kosciusko, the unequalled hero, is dear to all lovers of freedom throughout the world because it stands

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for all that is held noble. We honor him today, not only because he fought for unfortunate Poland, but also because his sword defended our adopted country and because he, together with other champions of freedom, helped secure for us the right to gather here without being molested by the tyrants."

Then Mr. Helinski described some of the events that took place during Kosciusko's year (1794) and pointed out that one of the most important characteristics of the Poles is their love for freedom and their willingness to make any sacrifice for it. "Such was," said Mr. Helinski, "the character of Kosciusko, our leading star, without whose memory our people would be like a man groping in the dark."

Comparing the fate of Poland with that of Ireland, he said: "Poland fell because she was too noble, because her conception of freedom was too broad, because she was not suspicious of her neighbors' evil designs. But after one hundred years of bondage, Poland has proved that she has vitality, that she has a future, that she will be free."

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"We feel that we should explain to the American people the reason why we honor the name of Kosciusko. We do it as American citizens. By honoring his memory we wish to prove that we understand and appreciate the meaning of American freedom. We worship the freedom of America, and it is only natural that we should desire it for our countrymen abroad."

After Mr. Helinski's speech, Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch recited Cornelius Ujejski's "Kosciusko's Funeral." The poem, which was recited in Polish in a masterful way, aroused great enthusiasm in the audience.

The church choir from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, under the direction of A. Kwasigroch and consisting of a male choir and the St. Cecilia's Young Ladies' Choir, sang a medley of songs about Kosciusko. Our beautiful singers from the St. Cecilia Young Ladies' Choir, as well as the singers from the male choir, surpassed themselves this time. Their singing was enrapturing and the medley was excellent. Mr. Kondziorski and Miss R. Zukowski sang the vocal solos.

The music over, Mr. Clemens Bielinski delivered a speech in English. "We are

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gathered here today," said Mr. Bielinski, "for the purpose of paying homage to a man dear to us, a man whose memory will never be obliterated from the minds of the Poles and Americans, a man whose deeds live and will live long after his and our death, and a man who will receive in the future still greater honors from our descendants.

"Washington is regarded with the greatest reverence in this country. Ireland is proud of the deeds of her prominent sons. England, Germany and France honor their heroes and have special days set aside for this purpose. And so Poland today glorifies one of the greatest patriots, one of her dearest sons, Thaddeus Kosciusko.

"If he could only be among us today, so that he could encourage us and fill our hearts with patriotism, just as he did at the square of Cracow one hundred years ago, when in the presence of his people he swore that he would serve Poland.

"He fulfilled his promise, and we may say about him with Longfellow:

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Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Mr. Bielinski concluded his address by calling our attention to the very favorable circumstances in which we find ourselves as free American citizens, not oppressed or persecuted by anyone. For this freedom we are indebted to Washington and Kosciusko, for they fought for it.

The next number on the program was a song, "W Maju" (In May), by two choirs--the Szopen and the Wanda--under the direction of A. Mallek. The singing was splendid and the choirs received a great deal of applause.

Judge Dunne's speech was received with great enthusiasm.

"I have heard it said, " said Judge Dunne, "that the Poles and the Irish, as

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well as other naturalized citizens of this country, are much too prone to keep alive the traditions and memories of the heroes of their native lands. It has been said that the naturalized citizen, when he takes the oath of allegiance to this republic, swears undivided allegiance to the land of his adoption. This is true. None of us can gainsay it. But the naturalized citizen, as he lifts his hands to Heaven and pledges his fealty to the land of his adoption, does not and should not forget the glorious traditions of his country and the important heroes who suffered in bygone days for humanity and human rights. The Pole who would be unmindful of the glorious record of Kosciusko, the Irish who would cease to think of the heroism of Robert Emmet, or the Hungarian who would forget the services of Kossuth in the course of humanity, has neither the sentiment nor the patriotism to remember the glorious services of Washington, Jefferson, or Lincoln. There was never yet a good husband who was forgetful of the mother that gave him birth.

"The adopted citizen may well and truly love his adopted country, and still have a love and reverence for the dear old land of his origin. And if a time comes,

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which I hope may be far distant, when this country of your adoption shall sound the bugle blast to arms for the defense of her laws or her liberties, I prophesy that that gallant and ardent race which today throughout the world is celebrating the memory of Kosciusko will as cheerfully and readily respond to the call of duty as did Kosciusko when he gladly risked his life for the cause of liberty at Saratoga, as did Pulaski when he gave up his life at Savannah.

"Some say that the Polish cause is lost, that Poland has ceased to exist, that she cannot be resurrected, that her body has been not only laid on a dissecting table but already dissected by her three neighbors--three robbers. I do not believe it. The spring grass may be trampled, but as soon as we remove the foot it rises again. A mountain spring may be stopped, but in time it breaks through the artificial obstruction and flows on again. The Polish nation may be persecuted and murdered, but the Polish spirit will always live. God rules the world and there is still justice, and the day will come--if not in a few decades then in a hundred years--when the smoldering embers of the

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Polish nation will burst into flame, and another Kosciusko will lead a united Polish people to victory and restore his beloved country to the place it deserves among the happy and satisfied nations of the world. That this day is not very remote I am positive. This hope is shared by millions of people who sympathize with the Polish cause."

Mr. Anthony Stefanowicz addressed the audience in Lithuanian and explained the significance of the celebration. He was applauded heartily by those who understood Lithuanian.

The several Polish choirs that took part in the celebration were assembled together under the direction of Mr. Constantine Mallek, himself a distinguished vocal soloist, and sang a Polish patriotic song. When the music had subsided, Attorney Max A. Drzymala read a resolution, which was thereupon adopted with great enthusiasm at the suggestion of Lieutenant Governor Gill.

Copies of the resolution, which was printed in English and contained a special

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introduction about the historical mission of Poland, were distributed among the audience. The resolution reads as follows:

"We, United States citizens of Polish extraction, gathered in the hall of Battery D, in Chicago, Illinois, on May 3, 1894, for the purpose of commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the Kosciusko Insurrection and the one-hundred-and-third anniversary of the Constitution of the Third of May, 1791, do solemnly protest against the partition of Poland and denounce this partition as the most fragrant violation of the laws of God and man in the annals of mankind.

"We further declare that it is our belief that every nation is entitled to the natural and inherent right of self-government, and that the subjugation of one nation by another for the purpose of territorial aggrandizement is contrary to all principles of justice and humanity and a violation of all rules of international law, as well as a perpetual menace to modern civilization.

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"We solemnly protest against Russia's inhuman persecution of Poles during the last century, and we particularly express our condemnation and abhorrence of the atrocious massacres and destruction of religious edifices committed in 1893 by Russian officials in Kroze and in other places in Poland for the purpose of compelling the Poles to change their ancient faith.

"We declare and promise that we will always be faithful to, and ready to fight in defense of, those great principles of human liberty for which Thaddeus Kosciusko fought one hundred years ago, and upon which the Government of the United States is founded.

"Therefore, we appeal to all lovers of justice and liberty for sympathy and aid for the cause of unhappy Poland, until the unparalleled crime of 1795 is redressed and Poland is restored to her former place among the nations of the world."

The program was concluded with "God Save Poland," which was sung by everybody

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in the hall. It was a splendid manifestation worthy of Kosciusko.

Many articles and photographs in connection with the manifestation have appeared in the American newspapers, and in tomorrow's issue we will reprint some of them.

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KOSCIUSKO MANIFESTATION IN CHICAGO
North Side Marshals Meet

The problem of grouping societies into divisions and subdivisions during the Kosciusko manifestation was discussed at last Saturday's meeting of North Side marshals, that is, marshals from societies in the parishes of St. Stanislaus Kostka, Holy Trinity, St. John Cantius, and St. Hedwig.

Inasmuch as the bad weather didn't permit all marshals to attend the meeting, at the suggestion of Peter Kiolbassa it was decided to leave the grouping problem to the good judgment of the chief marshals, who will group the societies according to the wishes of all communities.

The marshals gathered last night at the residence of A. Liszewski and prepared the following marching program:

Grand Division I

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First Brigade: Police, chief marshal band, Governor, Mayor, members of City Council; cadets from all parishes, arranged according to the seniority of their parishes, namely, St. Stanislaus Kostka, Holy Trinity, St. John Cantius, etc.; Falcon societies from the North Side; military societies, namely, Krakusy, Uhlans, Guard of the Queen of Poland, Knights of St. Martin, etc.

Second Brigade: Band, chief marshal, Polish cavalry, societies from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish (arranged according to their seniority), band, church and national societies from Holy Trinity Parish, Catholic Order of Foresters, Kosciusko societies, societies from St. Hedwig and St. John Cantius parishes, The Star of Victory Society, and women's societies.

Grand Division II

First Brigade: Band, chief marshal, military societies, Falcon societies, church and national societies (according to seniority) from Bridgeport and Town of Lake,

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and Lithuanian church and national societies.

The Uhlans from Town of Lake will escort the Governor, the Mayor, and the members of the City Council.

This arrangement must be accepted by all societies if they wish to avoid confusion on a day so important to the Poles.

On that day the eyes of the public will be focused on us, so that not to acknowledge and respect the orders of our marshals during the parade would reveal us as people who will never learn to obey those whom they choose as their leaders. This is a national affair in which no one has the right of priority because everyone is first. Poles honor the name of Kosciusko. Poles are staging a manifestation. Poles should prove that their slogan is "Faith and Freedom." All Poles, regardless of their social standing and convictions, followed Kosciusko, so why not then follow the orders of the marshals we have chosen as our leaders and whose orders we should obey?

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Participants in the parade are warned by the marshal not to march with children, not to sit on the sidewalks during rest periods, not to shout at people watching the parade from their windows, and not to refresh themselves with intoxicating drinks. All should try to gain the sympathy and respect of all Poles and people of other nationalities by their exemplary conduct.

Members of military societies will march in platoons, twelve abreast; members of other societies, six abreast.

Societies from the North Side will gather as follows: the societies from Holy Trinity Parish will gather on Noble Street, between Milwaukee and Division; the societies from St. John Cantius Parish will gather on Noble Street, between Chicago Avenue and Emma Street; the societies from St. Hedwig Parish will gather on Dickson Street, from Blackhawk to Division Streets; the societies from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish will gather on Noble Street, from Blackhawk to Division Street; and the societies from St. Josephat Parish (if they come) will gather on

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Blackhawk Street, from Dickson to Noble Street.

The societies should form themselves in lines at the appointed locations according to their seniority and be ready to start marching at the command of the marshals. The lines will be arranged by the chief marshals of each community.

The first and second divisions will meet on Jackson Boulevard and wait there for the Governor, the Mayor, and the members of the City Council. Thence the parade will march to the hall of Battery D by the shortest route. At the front of the hall the standard-bearers will leave the ranks and enter the hall, where they will form the guard of honor.

Participants entering the hall must obey the orders of the ushers. The ushers will wear badges and will show the people to their seats.

The Badge Committee should not forget to sell the badges at the entrance of the hall.

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Societies which are willing to participate in the manifestation but have not sent so far their share of the money needed for expenses are asked to send it as soon as possible to the cashier, Mr. John Napieralski, 684 West 17th Street, so that they may get their badges.

Societies from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish are especially requested to make haste.

The program to be given in the hall will be published tomorrow, Tuesday, in Dziennik Chicagoski and other Polish and American newspapers.

Park Commissioner Z. Brodowski, who is always willing to help a good cause, donated flowers for decorating the hall, for which we thank him sincerely.

The manifestation, which promises to be a success, will surely elevate us in the eyes of the American people, providing, of course, that the spirit of harmony, unity, and obedience that has been with us up to now does not abandon us on the

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day of the manifestation.

We hope that the memory of Kosciusko will prevent us from dividing ourselves, and that the work started with such pains will bring us honor.

All societies from the North Side must be at the appointed locations before 10:30 A. M.

Peter Kiolbassa, field marshal
A. Lisztewnik, chief marshal
Ignace Kowalski, secretary

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III A

III C

III H

IV

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ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA COLLEGE
HOLDS EXERCISES IN HONOR OF KOSCIUSKO

The St. Stanislaus Kostka College, which is directed by the Resurrection Fathers, held exercises in honor of Kosciusko last night at the school hall.

The large hall was filled to capacity by school children from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Many adults, mostly parents who desired to see the talents of the students of St. Stansilaus Kostka College, were also present.

The program was interesting and diversified. The exercises were opened by "O Sanctissima," which was sung by the College's choir. A. Piasecki, one of the students, delivered the welcoming speech. He greeted the guests and exalted the significance of the exercises. This was followed by an orchestra number. Four boys--Edward Jarecki, J. Kopczynski, W. Zenger, and J. Mucha--

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II B 1 a

I A 2 a

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III A

III C recited a beautiful poem, "Tys' Niesmiertelna" (Thou Art Immortal).

III H The recitation was so impressive that many persons were moved to

IV tears. A little boy, J. Mucha, recited splendidly and with confidence

a patriotic poem, "Syn Do Matki" (A Son to His Mother), following

which the students sang "Na Wawel" (On to Wawel).

S. Zahajkiewicz spoke to the young people. In very simple language, he explained to them who Kosciusko was and what his merits were. He pointed to our hero as an example of virtue and patriotism worthy of emulation. He explained in detail the warning given to the young Zelner by the immortal Kosciusko, and advised our youth to profit by it.

The choir then sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which J. Sobieszczyk, one of the students, recited "A Grave on the Border of Siberia," a poem written by Garczynski. Then the choir sang "Mazurka of the Third of May."

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POLISH

II B 1 a

I A 2 a

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III A

III C Young T. Rekosiak spoke about Kosciusko's life. His voice was audible,
III H clear, and full of enthusiasm and understanding. He prepared his speech
IV on Kosciusko very well and created a very good impression.

After the choir had sung "Gdzie Dusza Ojczyzny?" (Where is the Soul of the Motherland?), Mr. McEvoy, one of the professors at the College, delivered a speech in English. He spoke beautifully and with feeling, and praised the deeds of our heroes--Sobieski, Kosciusko, and Pulaski. He introduced himself as a sincere friend of oppressed Poland.

The rendition of the choir numbers "Marsz Sokolow" (The March of the Falcons) and "O Columbia!" was a great success, and so was the English recitation given by two students, A. Bocian and A. Jeszke. Students M. Czajkowski and E. Gordon played an excellent piano and violin duet.

After the song "Pozegnane" (The Farewell), rendered by the choir, Reverend V.

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II B 1 a

I A 2 a

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III A

III C Barzynski, pastor of the parish delivered a lengthy speech. After

III H greeting the students cordially and expressing joy at their progress,

IV he gave a short history of the St. Stanislaus Kostka College and praised the conscientious and tireless work and devotion of Reverend J. Piechowski, rector of the College, and Professor McEvoy. Then he spoke about the misfortunes of our motherland and elucidated the meaning of real patriotism. He advised the young people to work and expressed the hope that young America-Polonia would have some day the spiritual leaders and men of deeds we need so much.

The last number was very beautiful. After a short address by little W. Kwiatkowski, who spoke with enthusiasm about love for one's motherland, there followed a very touching and thrilling scene. All students appeared on the stage and Kwiatkowski said:

"Stand up, dear fellow students, and repeat after me, and let the echoes of

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POLISH

II B 1 a

I A 2 a

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III A

III C of our words be heard in our dear motherland."

III H

IV The students then repeated the following oath after him:

"We, Polish children gathered here, promise today that we will love you, dear Poland, with heart and soul. We promise to help, and pray for you. We promise solemnly that we will guard the treasures entrusted to us--the Polish language and the faith of our forefathers. We promise that we will live in harmony, unity, and love. May God help us to fulfill these promises. Amen."

This touching oath moved the audience to tears. The singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) concluded the exercises, the success of which proved that the students of St. Stanislaus College are making good progress and are being brought up in a patriotic spirit. It should be added that the stage was suitably decorated with a portrait of Kosciusko and a painting, "The Battle

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1894.

III A

III C at Racławice." All numbers were applauded with great enthusiasm.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1894.

DONATIONS FOR KOSCIUSKO MANIFESTATION

Joseph Napieralski, treasurer of the committee in charge of the Kosciusko manifestation in Chicago, has sent us the following list of societies and private individuals that have contributed so far to the fund for the Kosciusko manifestation:

Reverend Eugene Siedlaczek.....	\$83.05
Ignace Kowalski.....	2.80
King Mieczyslaw Society.....	7.95
Kosciusko Council No. 285.....	6.60
Polish Cavalry Society.....	10.00
Unity Society.....	6.00
Fourth Regiment of Polish Uhlans Society.....	2.70
Pulaski Guard Society, Group 56 of the Polish National Alliance.....	5.40
Victory Guard, Polish Women's Society.....	7.50
St. Michael's Council No. 208.....	10.65

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King Sobieski Society.....	\$ 9.00
Thomas Zana Society.....	8.70
King Batory Society.....	15.00
King Casimir the Great Society.....	6.60
St. Michael Hussars Society.....	3.45
Kosynierzy (scythemmen) Society.....	1.50
St. Adalbert's Society No. 1.....	9.00
Kraszewski Society, Group 108 of the Polish National Alliance.....	5.25
St. Florian Krakusy Society.....	3.60
King Sigmund Society No. 1.....	3.00
Total.....	<u>\$207.75</u>

In order to make the Kosciusko manifestation an important affair, all Poles should contribute to the fund. Many prominent individuals will participate in this affair, and it would be a disgrace to us if it were a failure.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1894.

KOSCIUSKO MANIFESTATION IN CHICAGO

Delegates of Kosciusko Manifestation Meet at
St. Stanislaus Banking Hall

After opening the meeting and reading the reports of the last meeting, the subcommittees reported their unfinished work. [K.] Bielinski, who represented the Reception Committee, stated that the work of this Committee was almost finished. Peter Kiolbassa and A. J. Kowalski went personally to the Governor of the State of Illinois and invited him to participate in the manifestation. We are informed by the latest dispatches that the Lieutenant Governor has accepted the invitation. The rest of the speakers and guests promised their participation. One of the speeches in English will be delivered by the censor of the Polish National Alliance, who will speak about Kosciusko's activities.

Reporters of American and Polish newspapers will receive invitations in a few days, and Mr. Bielinski has promised to furnish a stenographer for the manifestation.

The committee in charge of renting a hall and hiring a band reported that it

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had accomplished its work.

Inasmuch as a tableau could not be presented because the hall of Battery D has no stage, this performance was cancelled. It was decided, however, that the hall would be suitably decorated for the occasion.

The work of decorating the hall was entrusted to the Tableau Committee, which is composed of [S.] Zahajkiewicz, Kowalski, Sawicki, Wojanski, and Rys. Fifty dollars was appropriated for this purpose.

The Badge Committee reported that it had also accomplished its task. The badges for the societies that paid their share of the expenses of the manifestation are at the office of Mr. [S.] Napieralski, the head cashier. The rest of the badges will be distributed among the Polish communities, where they will be sold at ten cents each to those who do not belong to any organization but desire to participate in the manifestation.

Those who do not belong to any society may buy a badge at the following

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1894.

drugstores: Sz wajkart's, Bardonski's, Xelowski's and Kaczmarek's. In other Polish communities the badges will be sold at places designated by the cashier.

The Badge Committee was instructed to take charge of the sale of badges at the entrance of the hall of Battery D.

According to the announcement made by Lisztewnik in the name of all marshals, the march to the hall of Battery D will start at 11:30 A. M.

The Resolutions Committee will meet today for the purpose of preparing resolutions.

The Program Committee will meet once more on Saturday, April 28, at the office of Zgoda, to translate the program into English in order to publish it in the American newspapers. The task of translating the program and submitting it to the American newspapers was entrusted to Bielinski.

At the suggestion of the secretary, the members of the [various] committees

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decided that the Central Committee should direct an appeal through the American newspapers to all manufacturers employing Poles, asking them to excuse their Polish employees from work on that day. This task was entrusted to Bielinski.

Finally, a Reception Committee to take care of the guests and keep order in the hall was chosen. The members of this committee will wear special badges.

All marshals of the societies are requested to call for their badges and to deposit the collected money at the cashier's office not later than Friday, April 27.

One hundred and fifteen societies will participate in the Kosciusko manifestation.

No more general meetings of all delegates will be held.

The committee in charge of the Kosciusko manifestation will meet at Pulaski Hall on Monday, April 30, at 4 P. M., and not on Sunday, as was announced.

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Ignace Kowalski
secretary of the committee

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1894.

MARSHALS OF KOSCIUSKO MANIFESTATION
FROM ST. ADALBERT'S PARISH MEET

On April 22, at 4 P. M. the marshals of the societies that will participate in the Kosciusko manifestation met at Pulaski Hall, on the Southwest Side.

Sigmund Schmidt from Town of Lake, who is president of the Committee in charge of the manifestation, acted as president and W. J. Laskowski as secretary.

After short debates, the names of the marshals and the societies they represented were registered by the secretary.

The following societies and the marshals representing them were registered:
Gmina Polska Society (Michael Budzinski), Polish Craftsmen's Society (A. Siudzinski),
Kraszewski Society (Vincent Kowalewski), Jedndsc (Unity) Society (T. Rogozinski),
Polak na Obczyznie (Pole in a Foreign Land) Society (John Stanislawski),
Kosciusko Guard Society (John Nuszowski), St. Stanislaus Kostka Society

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(S. Pijanowski), Holy Name of Jesus Society (W. J. Laskowski), St. Florian Krakusy Society (Stanislaus Behmke), Sacred Heart of the Sorrowful Mother of God Society (Francis Gawrysh), Sacred Heart of Jesus Society (Andrew Dulski), Holy Rosary Society (Albert Schultz), St. Adalbert Society No. 1 (Albert Piatkowski), Holy Family Society (J. Hodyniak), Polish Sharpshooters Society (John Nuszowski), August Kordecki Society (Theodore Budzynski), St. Dominic Society (J. Piewa), St. Casimir's Knights Society (Francis Kaminski), St. Gregory's Krakusy Society (Anthony Gorecki), St. Adalbert's Council of the Catholic Order of Foresters No. 62 (Joseph Macholc), Fourteenth regiment of the St. Michael's Uhlans Society (Sigmund Schmidt), and St. Marion's Hussars Society (Carol Milewski). Societies desiring to participate in the Kosciusko manifestation should notify, as soon as possible the secretary of the manifestation, Mr. W. J. Laskowski, 786 South Ashland Avenue, or send their marshals to see him. We trust in God that all Polish societies will participate in the manifestation, that they will not stay behind, thus allowing us to show the strength and glory of our nation.

WPA (ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED)

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1894.

It should be mentioned that the following three members of St. Adalbert's Parish have been promoted: W. J. Laskowski will be chief marshal of the south division; Anthony Gorecki will be first adjutant, and Michael Budzynski second adjutant.

All communications should be sent to W. J. Laskowski, secretary, 786 South Ashland Avenue.

WPA (ALL) 6403.30775

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1894.

KOSCIUSKO MANIFESTATION

Appeal of the Committee

We have been asked to publish the following appeal in Dziennik Chicagoski:

"All our Polish neighborhoods are getting ready for the Kosciusko manifestation, which promises to be a great event. Only a small number of our societies, for unknown reasons, will not participate in the manifestation. Hard times do not excuse anyone from participating in the manifestation, since a member's participation expense, which is only fifteen cents, is small enough not to make his condition any worse.

"Let us pay no attention to those who have patriotism on their lips but not in their heart or to those who, like evil spirits, whisper that we have had enough manifestations, that marches are tiresome, that these things are not necessary, and that our people has had enough of it, for the words of such

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1894.

people, like venom, destroy unity, harmony, and love.

"We do not stage manifestations for the purpose of displaying our badges and uniforms, but for the purpose of proving to our cocitizens and our enemies that we are united, that we live in harmony, that we love one another, and that formerly we were a great and brave nation ready to defend ourselves and our country.

"Those who refuse to participate in our national manifestations do not promote other peoples' respect for us; on the contrary, their action indicates that we are not of one thought, one sentiment, not even when the eyes of the public are focused on us.

"Let us not keep away from other people, lest they forget that we exist.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1894.

Everyone with a spark of life followed Kosciusko, and we should also do likewise for the sake of his memory.

"The Lithuanians gave us a splendid example of their solidarity, an example worthy of imitation.

"Let our indifference in national matters transform itself this coming spring into ardent and real brotherly love, love of motherland, harmony, and unity.

"Let us contribute toward this manifestation and it will bring us honor.

"Those societies which have not been invited to participate in the manifestation because their addresses are unknown to the committee, are asked to apply, without ill feeling toward anyone, to the secretary. Our invitation has been repeatedly addressed to all Poles, not to certain societies alone.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1894.

"Therefore, countrymen, let us not remain aloof from one another; let us not listen to the whispers of those who lie in wait for our humiliation, but let us stage a public demonstration, as only such a demonstration can bring us honor. A little sincere desire, good will, and sacrifice on our part--and the manifestation will be comparable to Polish Day.

"Sigmund Schmidt, president;
Ighace Kowalski, secretary

"P. S. Polish newspapers are requested to reprint this appeal."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 19, 1894.

KOSCIUSKO MANIFESTATION

St. Adalbert's Parish Societies Hold Meeting

We have received the following report:

"As announced in church by Reverend Radziejewski, the St. Adalbert's Parish Societies that will take part in the Kosciusko manifestation held a meeting on Sunday, April 18.

"The following societies, which are willing to support the national cause by paying homage to the hero of Racławice, sent their delegates: Gmina Polska Society, St. Adalbert's Society, Blessed Mary's Heart Society, Holy Name Society, St. Dominic's Brotherhood, St. Gregory's Krakusy Society, Sorrowful Mother of God Society, Sacred Name of Jesus Society, St. Dominic's Arch-brotherhood, August Kordecki Society, Holy Family Society, St. Adalbert's

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 19, 1894.

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Society No. 1, St. Florian's Krakusy Society, St. John the Baptist Society, St. Martin's Hussars, St. Adalbert's Council No. 62 (Catholic Order of Foresters), St. Michael Archangel Council No. 208 (Catholic Order of Foresters), St. Onuphrius Society No. 308, Jan Sobieski III Society, Polish Tradesmen's Society, Kraszewski Society, Pole on Foreign Soil Society, Polish Youth Patriotic Society, and St. Stanislaus Kostka Society.

"The purpose of the meeting was to arrange for one orchestra which would represent all societies from St. Adalbert's Parish and thus save money.

"This task was entrusted to a special committee consisting of Stanislaus Benke, Francis Krzeminski, Michael Budzynski, Silvester Pijanowski, and Alexander Piatkowski.

"This committee will meet today, April 19, at 8 P. M., in Pulaski Hall,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 19, 1894.

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for consultation as to the cost of the orchestra. Leaders of Polish orchestras are invited to attend so that the committee may hear their offers.

"All societies desiring to participate in the manifestation are requested to send their delegates to this meeting.

"Joseph Napieralski, president;
Vincent Jaworski, secretary"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30225

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II B 1 c (1) Zgoda, Vol. XIII, No. 15, April 11, 1894



PROJECTING A PROGRAM OF JOINT KOSCIUSZKO CELEBRATION

The program of the joint Kosciuszko celebration in Chicago is already arranged. March the 30th the committee met in the editorial office of the Zgoda in an endeavor to discuss the particulars of this celebration. In charge of this discussion was the Rev. Father Sedlacek and the secretary was Mr. K. Sawicki.

After a heated discussion in which Rev. Father Sedlacek had finally won his point, the following form of program was passed.

To advertise the third of May as the day of our memorial anniversary of our constitution, and of our hero Tadeusz Kosciuszko; combine these two this year as one and to keep it as such forever; to have all the Polish people celebrate this day with the utmost sincerity.

This day is to be begun with a mass at all Polish Catholic churches in Chicago, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

At 10 o'clock the societies will march to meet all the Polish people of prominence arriving in this city. At 12 to 2 o'clock parade of the United States Militia and the Polish army on the Lake front before all the people.

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Then speeches will be given by our country's prominent political and business leaders, after which the people will be invited to go to the Hall of Battery "D."

At 2 o'clock the celebration will take place at this hall. Music will be furnished by an orchestra consisting of twenty-five men from Thomas's band.

The Polish welcome speech will be given by Mr. Schmidt, after which Mr. Bielinski, vice-president of the Polish-American citizens club, will speak in English. The committee was instructed to invite our state governor Mr. Altgeld; Senator Palmer; Mayor Hopkins and Messrs. Jeyzmanowski, Finnerty, Kennan, Enander, and Stevens. The following are also to be invited as guests: Censor of Z.N. P., Mr. Helinski, Honorary president of the Polish Catholic Union; Mr. P. Kolbassa; Rev. Father Sedlaczek will speak in Polish about the good derived from this great celebration. Miss Helen Modvzejewska will recite a declamation.

Besides this the most important facts in the life of Theodore Kosciuszko will be given as a drama in three acts: - (1) National oath on the earthen urn of Crakow, (2) Fight at Raclawice, (3) Fight at Saratoga in America.

To this program will be added three musical orchestral numbers and three numbers by the choirs of Z. N.P. and St. Stanislaus. The raising of the Polish

Zgoda, April 11, 1894



flag and singing the oath of Kosciuszko, Boze Coś' Polske (God who defends Poland).

The committee is instructed to have 10,000 buttons made for this celebration at the cost of three cents each, these are to be ready a week before the celebration; have 5,000 distributed among the people to sell at 10 cents each, the remaining 5,000 to be put away for the officials and guests; send some to the different Polish societies and groups to be sold at 15 cents each, this money to be used to pay the expense of this celebration. We are informed that this program was unanimously accepted by the committee. It is a very good program, so we Poles should be proud of this work.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1894.

PROGRAM FOR KOSCIUSKO MANIFESTATION
IN CHICAGO

As announced by us yesterday, the program for the Kosciusko manifestation is already complete.

As late as March 30, 1894, the program committee in charge of the Kosciusko manifestation met at the office of Zgoda for the purpose of working out the details of the program. Reverend Eugene Sedlacek presided and K. Sawicki acted as secretary.

The program was proposed by Reverend E. Sedlacek, and after an exhaustive discussion it was accepted in the following form:

May 3, 1894, should be proclaimed a Polish national holiday.

On that memorable anniversary of the Polish Constitution of the Third of May, we should commemorate two events and honor them by a national holiday and a great

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1894.

III C

III F public manifestation.

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IV The day will begin with solemn church services at all Polish churches in Chicago, at eight o'clock in the morning.

At 10 A. M., the church societies in the various Polish parishes will march downtown.

From 12 noon to 2 P. M., the State Militia and the Polish military societies will parade along the lake front, in view of all Polonia. There a short address will be made in English, in which the purpose of the manifestation will be explained and the participants will be invited to the hall of Battery D.

At 2 P. M. the exercises will begin at the hall.

Music will be supplied by Thomas' Orchestra, consisting of twenty-five musicians.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1894.

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III F The opening address will be delivered in Polish by Sigmund Schmidt,

III H chairman of the program committee, and in English by [K.] Bielinski,

IV vice-president of the committee.

The next function will be the appointment of the chairman of the demonstration and the presentation of the guests.

The following persons will be presented as guests: Governor Altgeld, Senator Palmer, Mayor Hopkins, Messrs. Jerzmanowski, Finerty, Kennan, Enander, and Stevens.

The following persons will be asked to deliver speeches in English: Helinski, the censor of the Polish National Alliance, and Peter Kiolbassa, honorary president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union in America. Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek will deliver the main Polish speech, suitable to the occasion.

Mrs. Helen Modrzejewski will be asked to give a speech or a recitation. Besides these, there will be presented the most important incidents in Kosciusko's life, namely, (1) Kosciusko's Oath at Crakow Square, (2) Battle of Racławice, (3) Battle of Saratoga, in America.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1894.

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III F The program will be diversified by three orchestra numbers and three

III H choir numbers. The choir numbers will be rendered by the Polish

IV Singers Alliance and the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Choir, which
will be invited by their representatives.

At the end, a general protest against the partition of Poland, and a separate protest against the outrages committed by the Russians against the Poles at Kroze, Poland, will be made. Finally, Kosciusko's oath will be repeated and "God Save Poland" will be sung by all participants.

The committee has decided to order ten thousand badges at three cents each. Five thousand of these badges will be sold to the public at ten cents each a week before the manifestation, and the other five thousand will be given free to those participants of the manifestation who contribute collectively, in groups or societies, the fifteen-cent special assessment for defraying the expenses of the manifestation.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1894.

III C

III F This program was accepted unanimously by the committee last night. We
III H must admit that it is a very practical program. It will make our mani-
IV festation very imposing.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1894.

THE BATTLE OF RACLAWICE

Today, April 4, 1894, is the one-hundredth anniversary of the historical Battle of Raclawice, fought on April 4, 1794, by a Polish army under the command of Thaddeus Kosciusko.

This victory will always be of great significance to us, inasmuch as in this bloody combat both the common people and the noblemen united for the first time and shed their blood for their country. Therefore, Raclawice will never be forgotten by real patriots.

In this battle Kosciusko defeated a very strong Russian force with only four companies of regular soldiers and a few hundred peasants armed with scythes.

We are reprinting some of the details of this battle, as written by J. I. Kraszewski.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1894.

[Before] starting the attack, Kosciusko appealed to all the people of Poland, the highest authority, asking them to join the insurrection and defend the motherland. People came to him from everywhere--some to join his army and others to bring him money and whatever they had in the way of war supplies.

Three "Flisaks", or watermen, who transport goods on wooden rafts along the Vistula River, came once to the commander and offered twenty river rafts for the service of the country. Their names were John Gryzywa, Thomas Brandys, and Albert Sroka. When Kosciusko thanked them, Thomas Brandys stepped out and said: "Dear Commander, please accept also the funds which we laid aside for the upkeep of the crew," and he filled a sheepskin cap with ducats and gave it to him.

The commander, moved by their patriotism and generosity, embraced every one of them in brotherly fashion. Those who witnessed this incident exclaimed, "Long live such citizens!"

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1894.

Many peasants armed with scythes and spears volunteered, and Kosciusko prepared them for the new fight. Peasant mothers sent their sons, sisters sent their brothers, girls their fiances, all armed with scythes, to Kosciusko; each one blessed her young man and hung a scapular, or a medalion depicting the Holy Virgin, on his neck, recommending him to her protection.

Kosciusko left Crakow on April 1, 1794, and encamped his army at Luborzyca. Later on his army marched to Koniusza, and from there it proceeded to Skalmierz.

The first three hundred scythe men arrived at Kosciusko's camp on April 3, 1794. Kosciusko commanded Manzet's and Malewski's brigades, which were stationed eight miles from Crakow, and Malinski's brigade, which arrived for the purpose of helping him with approximately three thousand infantrymen and twelve hundred cavalrymen.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1894.

On the morning of April 4, just when the army was occupying the hill near the road leading to Dzialoszyce, the enemy appeared on the right wing. The Russians stationed at Raclawice occupied a very strong position on an inaccessible hill known as Gora Kosciejowska. Kosciusko approached the Russians from the left and overtook them at Raclawice. The armies remained at their positions without action for two hours. Finally, Tormasoff, the commander of the Russian forces, arranged his army in three columns. and advanced. The Russian columns moved in such manner that it appeared to be a retreat. The Polish artillery hidden in the woods mowed down their men. The well-aimed fire of this battery compelled the enemy to fall back. The Russian middle column advanced and was reached by the guns from the Polish right wing, as well as by the rifle fire from the second regiment stationed in the woods.

The Russian right column appeared against the Polish left wing and its riflemen and artillery took positions. Zajaczek and Madalinski attacked this column three times but could not defeat it.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1894.

Then Kosciusko, leading the peasants who had arrived at the camp the day before, and with two companies of the second and two companies of the sixth regiment, attacked boldly the middle column of the enemy.

"Hey, boys, take those guns!" cried Kosciusko to the scythe men. The Russian guns had hardly a chance to fire twice when the peasants headed by Glowacki and Swistalski broke up the infantry, overpowering and defeating the whole Russian column.

First, the battalion of grenadiers commanded by Count Tomatys took to flight, throwing down their weapons. Tormasoff then advanced a file of Uhlick's regiment, but even they threw down their weapons and ran. The third battalion resisted the longest, but was defeated and disappeared into the woods. Colonel Muromceff attacked the Polish cavalry with four squadrons, but he was killed and his guns captured.

Two staff officers, ten high-rank officers, and four hundred and twenty-five

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1894.

soldiers fell, according to the Russian report. Among the fallen ones was Lieutenant-Colonel Pustowaloff, famous for his bravery.

The battle raged from three o'clock in the afternoon until eight o'clock at night.

Fate had favored the Polish people in their first military engagement with Kosciusko at their head.

The victory was complete. The Russians themselves admitted great losses. Besides winning the battle, the Poles captured eleven guns with ammunition and equipment and the flag of a cavalry unit. One colonel, one captain, one lieutenant, one standard-bearer, and eighteen soldiers were captured. The Polish losses were small--one hundred and fifty dead and two hundred wounded. It was night when the guns were silenced, and on the battlefield there was an outcry of "Long live the nation! Long live freedom!"

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1894.

At Raclawice, as in all other battles, Kosciusko displayed his great knowledge of engineering and artillery. He distinguished himself not only for his bravery but also for his good judgment in choosing positions and his knowledge of intrenchment and mounting of batteries.

To his ever-present enthusiasm he added the cool head of a leader who feels responsible for the lives of his men. He was good at encouraging his soldiers and peasants during a battle, never failing to reward them afterwards.

He advanced Bartholomew Glowacki and Stanislaus Swistacki who contributed to the victory by their bravery, to the rank of officer, and he entrusted the army flag to Glowacki. From then on he shared his army troubles with the scythe men. He ate with them and was in their company for days. The scythe men were his favored troops. Finally, he put on a peasant's smock and a four-cornered cap, which pleased the people very much, and they worshiped him as if he were their father and a deity.

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POLISH

III H

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1894.

The battle of Raclawice had especially a moral significance, for it brought encouragement, cheered the hearts, and inspired enthusiasm.

The commander himself appraised its great significance when in his report, after the battle, he wrote: "People! Raise the spirit of your courage and your citizenship. God supports your great cause. The people throughout the world are praying to Him and shedding tears for you, and only your tyrants and their ignoble instruments are against your undertaking." And he concluded:

"People! This is written at Raclawice on April 4, 1794. You must realize at last your power, make use of this power, desire to be free and independent; you can attain this noble aim by unity and bravery."

Indeed, from that time on our nation has desired to be free--and despite the hundred years of suffering it has not lost hope of gaining freedom.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1894.

POLES TO HOLD KOSCIUSKO MANIFESTATION
IN CHICAGO

Appeal to All Poles and Polish
Societies in Chicago

Countrymen! Only a few weeks separates us from the day on which all the Poles who are impressed with one thought and patriotic spirit will honor in common the hero of Racławice.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko! This name is not only deeply engraved in the heart of every Pole, but is also distinguished in the history of the United States. Here in this country our hero fought for freedom and gained fame; over there in our native land, he raised an army and boldly attacked the enemy and tyrant. For this reason we have decided to honor the memory of this hero with a public manifestation. We are aware of the fact that we should not

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1894.

be disunited, that we should not place our ego above a patriotic duty, the duty of honoring one of our great heroes.

Polish Day proved that our nation lives. [It was] an open protest against our oppressors. Let the Kosciusko manifestation be another. Let it prove that we do live, that we desire to be free, that we have solidarity, and that we desire to follow the example of Kosciusko.

We should not pay attention to hard times. There is nothing without hardships and sacrifice. Besides, the honoring of our hero will require only a small expense. Let us not shun this small offering, bearing in mind that our ancestors sacrificed not only their wealth but also their lives for our motherland a hundred years ago.

The members of the Kosciusko manifestation [committee] levied a special

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1894.

assessment of fifteen cents on every member of society or group in order to defray the expenses of the manifestation.

With good will and sincere desire every Pole can contribute this small sum. We appeal also to those who do not belong to any Polish organization. Let them collect funds in their circles. The funds should be sent to J. Napieralski, 687 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, or to the office of the Polish newspapers. We also appeal to our youth, that they may, of their own free will, collect even a very small sum and deliver it into the proper hands.

Countrymen! Time is short! Therefore, let us act. Let us prove that we can serve and devote ourselves to a good cause without government collectors. We are certain that our businessmen, who are well known for their generosity in such cases, will contribute toward this cause.

We appeal to you again, dear countrymen. Contribute all you can, but do it

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Dzeinnik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1894.

promptly, so that the funds may be deposited in the treasury as soon as possible.

We must have and will have a manifestation, for there is no Pole who would not desire it, there is no Pole who does not love his country, who would not honor the memory of his ancestors and so much more our Kosciusko.

By our deeds people will know us; by our deeds they will learn to respect, fear, or despise us.

With fraternal greetings,

Sigmund Schmidt, president
Ignace Kowalski, secretary
committee in charge of the Kosciusko .

manifestation:

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1894.

All Polish papers are asked to reprint this appeal.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1894.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO

On a day when we observe the one-hundredth anniversary of an important national event, it is not amiss to publish a short biography of Kosciusko, the hero of two worlds. We are, therefore, presenting herewith the dry details of Kosciusko's life.

Thaddeus Kosciusko was born in 1746. In 1769 he left Poland on an educational trip through France, Germany, and Italy, returning to his native land in 1774. The episode with Miss Sosnowski took place in Sosnowice, where he taught the two Sosnowski sisters drawing, history, and mathematics. He sojourned again in France, and in 1778 he came to America. He returned to Poland in 1784 as brigadier general.

As a general under the command of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, he distinguished himself in a battle with the Russians at Dubienko, on July 18, 1792. The Russian army was brought in by the Polish conspirators of Targowice for the purpose of abolishing the Polish constitution of the Third of May. After the victory at

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1894.

Targowice, Poland, he left the military service and retired to private life at Gniezno, Poland. In 1794 he took an oath as commander of the insurrection at Cracow. He was imprisoned in St. Petersburg, where he remained till his release by Emperor Paul in 1796. After his release he went to London and America. He returned to France with a diplomatic mission from America in 1798. After the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, he settled permanently in Solothurn, Switzerland, where he stayed with his friend Zeltner until his death on October 15, 1817, at the age of 71.

In his late years, he occupied himself with music, painting, wood carving, and sculpture. He loved to be in the company of children. His remains were reburied in Cracow, Poland, on July 3, 1818. The erection of the Kosciusko Monument in Cracow began on October 16, 1818, and was completed in October 1823.

In order to delineate the life of our leader a little better, we are reprinting a long chapter from the work of J. I. Kraszewski, entitled Poland at the Time of the Three Partitions, Volume III, beginning on page 185.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1894.

"In one of the least-known localities of the former Brzesc Litovsk [Brest Litovsk] Province, near the old highway connecting Brzesc [Brest] with Kobryn, there is a small village, just like other villages, located in the lowlands and surrounded with fields and sandy flats. Here and there in that flat country, a yellow hillock rises, covered with pine trees, junipers, or birch trees. Near the road there stands an old wooden church with a weather-worn turret, and farther on you can see poor huts, and among the trees a manor. This is Siechnowicze, the old abode of the Kosciusko family of Siechnowicze, distinguished by a coat of arms [with the words], 'Roch the Third'.

"This family was once very wealthy, for as early as the fourteenth century it used the red seal, a privilege enjoyed only by princes of that time. Later on this family lost wealth and importance. The father of our hero, Louis Thaddeus Kosciusko, was a government official at Brest. His mother's maiden name was Thecla Ratomski. The Kosciusko family was related to the most wealthy families of the country.

"Besides the manor at Siechnowicze, which was given to the Kosciusko family by

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1894.

King Jagello, and besides the manors at Liniewicze and Stopiszew, Kosciusko's father had also in his possession the manor at Mereczow, which was given to his family as security by Prince Sapiecha.

"Andrew Thaddeus Bonaventura [Kosciusko] was born in Mereczow on February 12, 1746. He had one brother and two sisters. Kosciusko's father was greatly respected by the Polish nobility, and it is said that he supported the cause of Prince Czatoryski at the Diet, for which the Prince owed him protection.....

"Prince Czatoryski sent young Thaddeus to the Military Academy in Warsaw, of which he was the guiding spirit. This institution furnished the country with many useful and meritorious men, such as Niemcewicz, Kniaziewicz, Jasinski, Sokolnicki, and others.

"Here came the 18-year-old Kosciusko eager to learn with the zeal of youth. He used to get up at three o'clock in the morning. He made a request that they should wake him up with cold water, that he might not lose any time allotted

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1894.

for studying.

"On account of his excellent progress in school, he was given a traveling scholarship. He left the country with Joseph Orlowski at the time when the Confederacy of Bar was being organized. This educational travel lasted from 1769 to 1774. He visited Germany, Switzerland, and France. However, he sojourned the longest at Versailles, France, where he attended the military academy, visited fortresses, etc. Here he became acquainted with many military experts. He was so profoundly influenced with the French spirit of that time that it remained with him forever.

"He returned to his native land in 1774. There was nothing for a military expert to do at that time in Poland, and the country still quivered after the first partition. The 28-year-old, idle, dreaming youth found himself temporarily at the home of Joseph Sosnowski, the marshal of the field forces of Lithuania. Here he taught Sosnowski's daughters languages and drawing. Kosciusko fell in love with Miss Louise Sosnowski, daughter of Marshal Sosnowski, who was as proud as all parvenus. However, his love was not returned. As a result of this episode,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1894.

Kosciusko left the country for America. Prince Czatoryski furnished him with the necessary funds. Miss Louise Sosnowski, whom Kosciusko loved, was immediately given in marriage to Prince Lubomirski. It is said that Princess Lubomirski [former Miss Louise Sosnowski] cherished his memory till the end of her life.

"Contracting a debt in order to obtain the necessary funds for the journey, Kosciusko went to France, it seems, in 1776 and from there to America. Here, unknown to anyone, he gained the friendship and confidence of Washington and Jefferson during the Revolutionary War. He also gained the gratitude of the whole country. Distinguished by the Order of the Cincinnati, he returned to Poland in 1785. At first he was received rather coolly, for when the Polish king noticed the inscription 'Omnia reliquit servare rem publicam' on the Order, he was supposed to have said, shaking his head, 'I think that besides the public duties there are other obligations. It seems to me that this inscription savors of republican fanaticism.'

"Kosciusko spent a few years at Siechanowicze, on a small estate in a small village

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1894.

between the Biala and the Wlodawa rivers. He hung his Order of the Cincinnati on the altar of the village church. This state of affairs lasted till 1788. In that year, when the republic of Poland needed the services of the young men, Princess Lubomirski, in a letter to the king, recommended Kosciusko, asking the monarch to place him in the army.

"Conditions had changed and military experts were needed. At a session of the Diet held on June 3, 1789, Ozarowski, castellan of Wojnicz, recommended Prince Joseph Poniatowski; later on, others asked for Orlowski, Zabiella, Wielhorski, and Kosciusko. On October 3, 1789, Kosciusko was made brigadier general. In 1790 Kosciusko took command, almost at the same time at which Prince Poniatowski and Wielhorski took theirs."

In 1791, Kosciusko's division was stationed at Miedzyborze in Podole. His important activities began in 1792. As our space is limited, we cannot describe in full the unfortunate campaign of 1792, which was directed by Prince Joseph Poniatowski and in which Kosciusko was only a general, second in command. Our

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 24, 1894.

readers still remember the details of this campaign, for they were published here and in Europe on the one-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Dubienko. Even this campaign brought fame to our hero. In the battle of Zielence, Kosciusko distinguished himself gloriously, and in his report Prince Poniatowski states: "General Kosciusko always gave proof of his great ability and bravery in times of danger." After the battle of Zielence, Prince Poniatowski decorated some officers for bravery, and Kosciusko was one of them. When the Virtuti Militari Cross was established, he was the first one to receive it. Kosciusko was partly defeated in the battle of Dubienko, but he came out a hero.

Further events in the history of our hero took place in the year of 1794, the one-hundredth anniversary of which we commemorate today, in Kosciusko Year. In the adjoining column we are publishing the account of a historical event which took place on March 24, 1794.

In other issues of Dziennik Chicagoski we will describe other events in the life of Kosciusko.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 22, 1894.

PRESIDENTS OF POLISH ORGANIZATIONS AND DELEGATES
TO THE POLISH MASS MEETING GATHER

At the invitation of the committee in charge of the proposed Polish mass meeting and the Kosciusko celebration program, about two hundred presidents of Polish organizations and Chicago delegates to the mass meeting gathered last night at Pulaski Hall. The Polish National Alliance, consisting of forty-eight groups, was represented by fifteen delegates.

The meeting was opened by Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz, secretary of the committee, who explained its purpose. Sigmund Schmidt, captain of the Uhlans, was chosen as chairman and S. Zahajkiewicz as secretary.

After the chairman's address, there were discussions and speeches in connection with the Kosciusko celebration. At times these discussions were so heated that they became stormy. Finally, however, all differences were adjusted, the disputes ceased, and harmony was established.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 22, 1894.

Short speeches were delivered by Sawicki, Janczewski, F. A. Satalecki, S. Zahajkiewicz, Terczewski, J. Napieralski, H. Nagiel, Lisztewnik, P. Ligman, B. Klarkowski, Herman, F. Kaminski, Dorszewski, Czerwinski, Reverend E. Siedlaczek, J. Smulski, and [Dr.] C. Midowicz.

All speeches were unusually vehement, as the ultimate object of the speakers was to unite all Poles, regardless of political affiliation, for the Kosciusko celebration.

In spite of disputes, the spirit of Kosciusko seemed to inspire the speakers, all of whom favored honoring the great leader and stood for unity and brotherhood.

For this reason, when Nagiel suggested that all Poles living in Chicago should hold a general celebration in honor of Kosciusko, his suggestion was accepted unanimously.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 22, 1894.

Furthermore, at a suggestion made by the same citizen, it was decided to establish a permanent committee, which will be in charge of the celebration. This committee will consist of fifteen delegates (present at the meeting) from the Polish National Alliance, fifteen delegates from the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the guardianship of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, ten delegates from the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the guardianship of the Holy Virgin of Czestochowa, and three citizens from each parish.

It was announced that the next meeting would be held on March 28 at Pulaski Hall.

The meeting was closed with the old Polish slogan "Kochajmy Sie" (Let Us Love Each Other).

S. Zahajkiewicz,
Secretary of the Meeting.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1894.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE POLISH MASS MEETING AND THE POLISH LEAGUE
Appeal to the Committees in Charge of the Celebration,
the Polish Societies, Organizations, and
the Clergy in Chicago and Vicinity

The moment is approaching when the Poles should honor publicly one of the greatest Polish heroes, a chieftain in peasant smock frock--Thaddeus Kosciusko.

The hero of two worlds, Thaddeus Kosciusko, has shown us by deeds how we should work for our motherland, how we should sacrifice ourselves for her, how we should love her. Therefore, his memory should unite all sons of Poland, and we can honor him best by celebrating Kosciusko Day in one of the large halls in Chicago on the third day of the Polish mass meeting which will fall on May 3, 1894. It should be a magnificent celebration worthy of the memory of a great chieftain, and it should be observed as a second Polish Day.

Consequently, we Poles should unite and, by combined efforts, honor the great

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1894.

Polish hero unanimously and harmoniously, thus showing Americans that we have our Washington and know how to honor him.

But if we desire to make such a celebration successful, we must work and make proper preparations.

Consequently, we are inviting representatives of the committees in charge of the celebration, representatives of societies, organizations, and the clergy from Chicago and vicinity to our meeting, which will be held at Pulaski hall on Wednesday, March 21, at 7:30 P. M.

The order of business will be as follows: (1) All societies and organizations participating in the celebration will be registered; (2) The hall will be chosen; (3) Suggestions will be discussed; and (4) The celebration committee which will be in charge of the Kosciusko celebration will be chosen.

We are of the opinion that our people need no persuasion when patriotic celebrations or the honoring of the great Kosciusko are concerned, and that every

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1894.

Polish organization and every Polish patriot will do their duty.

The committee in charge of the program for the Polish mass meeting and the Kosciusko celebration is composed of M. A. La Buy, J. Napieralski, Andrew Schultz, F. Bieszka, and S. Zahajkiewicz.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1894.

POLISH ACTIVITIES



Poles of St. Adalbert's Parish Celebrate Polish Insurrection of 1863.

Two days ago, the societies of St. Adalbert's parish celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of the Polish Insurrection of 1863 at Pulaski Hall.

The celebration was opened by Mr. J. Napieralski, who called upon Mr. K. Zychlinski and Mr. A. Szydlowski to act as master of ceremonies and recording secretary respectively.

The master of ceremonies introduced Mr. Bobowski, who delivered a long speech, in which he explained certain historical facts in connection with the Polish Insurrection of January 1863. The next speaker, Mr. A. Klimecki, a veteran of the Insurrection, related his experiences in the fight for the motherland, urging his listeners to unite and work for the nationalistic cause. Next on the program was a choral piece by the young women of the singing society Jutrzenka (Morning Star), who were greatly applauded. Miss Bobowski was

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1894.

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IV rewarded with great applause for her recitation of "Do Orla Bialego" (O, White Eagle), which was followed with a piano solo by Mr. Kujawski, who played excellently in spite of being so young.

Mr. Julian Smietanka, the son of Francis Smietanka, delivered a speech in English, describing the Insurrection of 1863, explaining the reasons why Europe is indebted to Poland, and suggesting how this debt should be paid. The next speaker, Mr. K. Bielinski, who spoke in Polish, urged the Poles to work for the motherland with deeds, not with words. His speech over, Miss Rykiert gave a beautiful recitation. The program concluded with a short speech by Mr. K. Zychlinski, who spoke of the proposed Polish mass meeting and the Polish League in America, urging his listeners to work for their realization.

Mr. Heusla's orchestra played beautifully for the occasion. This service was free. At the end there was a collection for the benefit of the hall, which brought \$11.75.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1894.

POLES CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF INSURRECTION OF 1863



Day before yesterday, the societies belonging to the Polish National Alliance celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of the Polish Insurrection of January 1863 at the Polish Hall, located on Emma Street.

The celebration was opened by Mr. S. Terczewski, who called upon Mr. M. Osucha and Mr. J. Olbinski to act as master of ceremonies and secretary respectively.

The program started with two musical selections--"Soldier Song of 1863," by the Szopen Singing Society, and a piano solo, by Mrs. Lande.

The first speech was delivered by Dr. Midowicz, who pointed out that in spite of the thirty-one years that had elapsed since the Insurrection, the memory of this event, written in blood in our history, still lingers vividly with us. "Our zeal did not cool off; neither was the hand of our oppressor any lighter," said the speaker. "In spite of these oppressions, we have been getting stronger and stronger. May the next year, the year of the anniversary of Kosciusko,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1894.

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change the present cry of 'Poland is not yet lost!' to 'Long live Poland, free and independent!'"

Dr. Janczewski's two violin solos, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Lange, as well as the recitations by Miss Sniegocki and Mr. W. T. Tobinski, were received with hearty applause.

The second speech, delivered by Mr. Broel, was in the nature of a historical sketch, in which the speaker gave a detailed description of the main events in the Insurrection.

The program was concluded with "March Over The River Bug," sung by the Szopen Singing Society. This was followed with a collection for charitable purposes.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1894.

POLES DEDICATE 1894 TO KOSCIUSKO

(Editorial)

Kosciusko's centennial has begun. That it should be honored properly by American Poles is the opinion expressed by the Polish-American press. This matter was taken up by our journal and our colleagues Kuryer Polski, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Wiara i Ojczyzna, and Zgoda. Later on other Polish newspapers published long and short articles on the subject.

That the one-hundredth anniversary of the memorable year in our history will be observed is certain. Our public realizes that this year is very dear to the Poles living in America because it is the one-hundredth anniversary of the insurrection of the Polish people--a year with which the name of the Polish-American hero, Thaddeus ~~K~~osciusko, is very closely connected. Our duty, therefore, not only as Poles but also as American citizens, is to elevate and honor

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II B 2 d (1)

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1894.

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III H the name of this undaunted hero and unblemished patriot.

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At present, the Polish element in America is favorably disposed toward this matter, and this is proved in the special New Year issue of our journal. In this issue we have presented not only our own opinion but also the opinions of many outstanding Poles belonging to many camps. These opinions express patriotic feelings; all of them stand for unity and co-operation. Some of our leaders declared openly that Kosciusko's centennial should be honored specially. In other words, the opinion of the public is prepared. We should, therefore, take it for granted that the American Poles will observe Kosciusko's centennial in some special manner. The question is, How?

This question should be settled as soon as possible, since March 24th (one-hundredth anniversary of Kosciusko's oath of allegiance) and April 4th (one-hundredth anniversary of the battle at Raclawice)--the commemorative days on which celebrations will be held--are very close. We should also be aware that

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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1894.

III A

III H special preparations must be made. Attention should be paid to the
II C present economic conditions, that is, the depression which affects
us so painfully, and to the resulting need for humanitarian work. The
celebration of Polish Day should also be taken into consideration. Finally,
we should have in mind other projects, which have been started but which are
not yet completed--such as participation in the Lwow Fair in 1894, which must
be financed [by us]. These are important matters and should be attended to.

From these considerations, we can draw the following conclusions:

(1.) Since we held a magnificent Polish Day celebration only a few months ago--about which the echoes are still reverberating throughout Europe--it would be superfluous to stage another ostentatious parade, a demonstration of the same nature; the more so because it is very doubtful whether we could stage another demonstration as magnificent and ostentatious as the last one.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1894.

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III H (2.) That hard times and other causes will justify us if we desire
II C to honor this memorable year less ostentatiously, providing that our
object is not imposing demonstration, but practical usefulness.

Yes, such should be the character of honoring this memorable year in America.
This is our opinion. It should be honored by action rather than by demonstra-
tions. The question arises again, What kind of action?

Before answering this question, we will first present suggestions submitted by
other Polish newspapers for honoring Kosciusko's centennial. Wiara i Ojczyzna--
as suggested in articles written by Mr. J. Kromka [of Detroit], president of
the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and B. Klarkowski, the Union's secretary--rec-
ommends harmony, co-operation, brotherly love. It also reminds us to make do-
nations for Kosciusko's Monument, finally proposing a patriotic celebration in
which all Poles should participate. Besides this, Wiara i Ojczyzna, in a series of
articles, recommends a general Polish mass meeting in the year of 1894--an event

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III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1894.

III A

III H about which there was so much publicity last year. Zgoda appeals

II C to its readers in the same manner (with the exception of the "mass meeting," which is not mentioned). It proposes a magnificent demonstration and even suggests that the January celebration should be suspended in order to make this celebration more magnificent (and this is a practical suggestion). Kuryer Polski has no program.

Finally, it appears that the most practical program is the one presented by Dr. K. Midowicz in his article in our New Year issue. He proposes a commemoration on March 24, 1894 of the oath of Kosciusko, which we should celebrate, and that simultaneously we should hold a Polish mass meeting at which we could discuss our problems. He also proposes the creation of a nucleus which would bind us together.

In view of these propositions, what is the program of Dziennik Chicagoski?

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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1894.

III A

III H Our program is similar to that of Dr. K. Midowicz, that is, less
II C public demonstrations and more action--this is our policy. If it
is possible to erect Kosciusko's Monument in Chicago this year, it
would link action with public demonstration most properly. If this is im-
possible on account of financial or technical difficulties, if the erection
of the monument must be delayed a few years, then let us honor Kosciusko's
centennial by some other means--a Polish mass meeting preferably.

Such a mass meeting, properly arranged and conducted, will in reality be an
undertaking of real and great benefit to us Poles.

We have so many important problems which should be taken under consideration!
We have problems which concern not only the Poles in America but also our
countrymen in Europe. We are greatly in need of some kind of representation.
Acknowledgment by the public that certain good causes deserve general support
and public control would be very beneficial. We could write continually

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II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1894.

III A

III H about the great benefits of a Polish mass meeting, at which our representatives could discuss our common needs. The benefits are obvious, and therefore such a gathering not only would be most proper but would also serve as the best and most beneficial means for honoring Kosciusko's centennial.

Such a mass meeting would not constitute a public celebration, yet it would provide a splendid opportunity for the commemoration of such a solemn event as Kosciusko's Oath, as suggested by Dr. K. Midowicz.

The result of the proposed Polish mass meeting may be a great Polish organization of political character, embracing and controlling all Polish factions. We have heard and read about the plan for forming a Polish League. It is possible that the proposed League may become the nucleus so ardently desired by the public.

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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1894.

III A

III H However, we may be confronted with the objection that there is no
II C time for all these projects. Indeed, three and a half months is not
sufficient. If it is so, then let us have the mass meeting later on.

Finally--and this is improbable--if we could not, from lack of moral strength, perseverance and charity, get together for mutual consultation and creation of something great, let us do something smaller. But let us have action.

Let us organize a Kosciusko's Educational Society on March 24 which would-- like "Macierz" in Galicia and Silesia, and the Association of Peoples' Reading Rooms in the province of Posen--encourage reading of Polish literature throughout America, publish popular books and help Polish parochial schools. Such activity would be a part of the work of the Polish League; it would probably belong to one of its departments. If the League cannot be organized, let us have at least one of its most essential departments.

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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1894.

III A

III H One way or another, our public should honor Kosciusko's centennial
II C with some kind of accomplishment. Demonstrations, speeches, and
parades will be forgotten, but an accomplishment will remain as
testimony of benefits rendered by us and our descendants.

To action! Let us honor Kosciusko's centennial. This is our appeal to every
honest leader of our society.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 7, 1893.

III C

III H

NOVEMBER CELEBRATION

IV

(Correspondence)

On Wednesday morning, the memorable November 29, church services were held for the dead, and at seven in the evening vespers in memory of our dead brothers killed during the insurrection were recited.

On Sunday, December 3, at seven-thirty in the evening, a celebration took place at Mr. Nowotny's Hall on 21st Street, under the auspices of the Stephen Buszczynski Society, the St. Casimir Society, and the St. Casimir Court of Foresters.

The program was as follows:

1. The president of the committee, Mr. W. Steichert, after greeting the guests, called on our pastor, Reverend W. Fuhrman, to act as chairman, and Mr. Rosinski, as secretary.

WPA 411.30275

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IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 7, 1893.

2. The parish choir sang "Z Dymen Pozarow" (The Smoke of Burning Fires).
3. Speech by Mr. [N. J.] Szameit. The speaker touched on the glorious and sad events of Poland's history. He spoke for over an hour, and his words reached the hearts of the audience. He was interrupted frequently by applause.
4. The members of the Stephen Buszczyński Patriotic Society sang "Do Pracy" (To Work).
5. The parish choir sang "Młody Wojennik" (The Young Warrior).
6. Mr. John Rosinski recited a poem.
7. The male quartet sang "Na Groby" (On the Graves).
8. Speech by the pastor, Reverend Fuhrman. He spoke of the valiant

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8. Speech by the pastor, Reverend Fuhrman. He spoke of the valiant

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 7, 1893.

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deeds of our forefathers, what they achieved, and what we should do today. The reverend speaker exhorted all to unity and peace and added that we should be happy to have found sympathy among the other American citizens. The audience was well satisfied with these words by the pastor and applauded him time and again. It was evident then that our pastor, although here only a short time, has already earned the love and respect of all; may Almighty God preserve him for us a long time!

9. The members of the St. Buszczyński Society sang "Nasza Piesn" (Our Song).
10. Mr. Alfonse Tokarski spoke of national solidarity. He pointed out in practical and brief sentences how we should live, love each other, and unite.
11. The reverend pastor then announced that a collection for the Lwow Exposition would be taken up, and eight dollars and thirty cents was donated.

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 7, 1893.

III C

III H In conclusion the audience sang "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

IV

It is worthy of note that the hall was beautifully decorated with transparencies and draperies, for which the committee deserves due credit and thanks.

John Rosinski, Secretary of Celebration.

WPA 111) P201.312.75

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POLISH

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II D 10

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

III B 2

III C

CELEBRATION IN HALL ON EMMA STREET

III H

IV The national societies on the Northwest Side of the city celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of the November Insurrection on Wednesday, November twenty-ninth, in the Bohemian Hall on Emma Street.

The audience filled the entire hall and gallery. Mr. F. H. Jablonski opened the meeting, after which Mr. Victor Bardonski was elected chairman and Mr. C. Machek secretary.

The program was made up of speeches, singing and recitations. Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, pastor of the Holy Trinity Parish, was the first speaker, and he advised us to have faith in God's goodness, and pointed out the destiny of the Poles on this earth. This destiny is the defense of Christianity. The speaker concluded by predicting the freedom of Poland provided we ourselves live according to God's dictates and in God's name.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II D 10

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

III B 2

III C Then Mr. Max Kaczmarek spoke in English. The speaker argued elo-
III H quently, stating that the restoration and rehabilitation of Poland
IV is a political necessity for the European nations, that the present
situation in Europe must change soon as it is too great a burden
to bear. Mr. Kaczmarek urged the audience to be patient, to work and to love
our country. The third patriotic speech was delivered by Mr. C. Sawicki.

Miss A. Sniegocka, Miss A. Lisztewnik and Miss Jaroslawska recited some poems
in a gracious and pleasing manner, and with true understanding of the texts;
Mr. Kamprowski also recited and was warmly applauded for his good efforts.
Miss H. Jankowska played the piano, and the Chopin and Wanda choirs sang
again in their usual excellent manner.

A collection for the poor Poles was then taken up. Singing of the Polish national
anthem concluded the program.

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III H

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

CELEBRATION IN ST. HEDWIG PARISH

The November celebration, commemorating the 1830 Polish insurrection, was held on Wednesday, November 29, in the St. Hedwig Parish School hall.

The celebration was a grand and successful affair. The hall was beautifully decorated in the national colors, with wreaths and laurel leaves. Our young people dressed in native costumes performed various military exercises during the intervals between the numbers on the program.

Reverend John Barzynski the local pastor, opened the ceremonies with a strongly-worded speech that was instructive and entertaining. He then called on Mr. J. Jablonski to act as chairman.

The local choir sang "Bracia Rocznic" (Brothers, The Anniversary) to the accompaniment of the orchestra. Then the Reverend B. Pawlowski spoke about the

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POLISH

I B 3 b

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

III H

IV historical events of the 1830 Polish insurrection and explained why it was a failure. He next emphasized the duties of parents, and how they should educate their children to become good and loyal Poles. Reverend Pawlowski argued that the chief cause of the fall of Poland was lack of unity and brotherly love, and he said that if we seek for this brotherly love on a religious and national basis we will undoubtedly have our country restored to us in the near future. The audience greeted the speech with tumultuous applause.

Then Miss A. Kielichowska recited the poem "Smierc Sowinskiego" (The Death of Sowinski), after which Mr. B. Klarkowski read a sketch about Mickiewicz. Mr. Klarkowski spoke vigorously and with feeling about our beloved bard, who, although he is dead, left us a heritage of thoughts and words which warm our hearts and intellects. The sketch was very instructive and was frequently interrupted by waves of applause.

The local choir sang "Polska Powstajaca" (Poland Arising); Miss M. Kielichowska and Mr. J. Wachowski recited a poem; and then Mr. Mirski recited "Smierc

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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III C

III H

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

Wiezienia Stanu" (Death of a Prisoner of State) with great feeling.
This poem illustrates the sufferings and oppression of our poor nation.

Then Reverend J. Barzynski invited the audience to the evening church services for those killed in the years 1830-1831. He closed the ceremonies by leading the audience, accompanied by the orchestra, in singing the national anthem "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

The St. Hedwig celebration, the first ever arranged in this community, was very interesting. It was instructive, and many of those present were deeply moved; it renewed and strengthened the feeling of patriotism in their Polish hearts. Those who helped to arrange this affair deserve great credit.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

NOVEMBER CELEBRATIONS

A celebration, in commemoration of the sixty-third anniversary of the Insurrection of November the Twenty-ninth, was held last Thursday, night, November 30, in St. Stanislaus Kostka School.

The audience filled the enormous hall to capacity and listened intently to the beautiful program. Mr. J. Tomaszewski was called upon to act as chairman and Mr. I. Kowalski acted as secretary. The St. Cecilia Choir, Number 2, sang the opening number of the program. Mr. Rudnicki then gave an historical oration. In simple words he related clearly and briefly the history of that memorable November the Twenty-ninth and the battles that followed it, and then considered deeply the causes of our national calamities and the present depression. He found the cause in the insolence of the magnates and their refusal to grant the necessities of life to the people, who constitute the real bulwark of civilization. Commenting on the Polish-American situation, Mr. Rudnicki stated that we, here in the land of freedom, possess everything that is necessary to improve our condition, to be enlightened and to profit

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

III C

III H from the laws of citizenship. He urged the Poles to educate them-

IV selves and to take active part in public life. Mr. Rudnicki's speech, understood by everybody and containing many practical thoughts, was loudly applauded.

After this speech by Mr. Rudnicki the St. Cecilia Young Ladies Choir, Number 1, sang two numbers. Then Miss W. Chlebowska recited a poem, "Do Matki Polki" (To a Polish Mother), beautifully, with much vigor and feeling. Then came the senior St. Stanislaus Kostka turners in a well-drilled gymnastic exhibition, which was much praised by the audience. Then the St. Stanislaus Kostka Male Choir sang two numbers.

Mr. John Kondriorski was unable to appear to make his speech, because of unexpected business. In his place Mr. Boleslaus Klarkowski appeared on the stage with a beautifully prepared sketch about Mickiewicz. ^{Translator's note:} Adam Mickiewicz was one of the greatest of Polish poets. Mr. Klarkowski did not give dry facts about the life of our beloved poet, but endeavored to bring before us the high position he occupies in the life of our nation. In

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

III C

III H his opinion Mickiewicz was the mouthpiece of the feelings and suffer-
IV ings of the entire nation; he captivated millions with his poems,
and will enthrall millions more in the future.

After this came the drill of the Cadets. As usual they put on a superb performance. The singing of the St. Stanislaus Kostka and St. Cecilia choirs enthralled the audience and evoked tremendous applause. Mr. Andrew J. Kwasigroch sang a solo beautifully. As director of the choirs he deserves great praise for his wonderful teaching.

The last to speak was the pastor, Reverend Vincent Barzynski. The reverend speaker made a truly inspired oration on the question: Why is there so much suffering around and among us? As the answer he said that we are so used to depending on and imitating others that we lack the individual foundation of moral and national strength. We tried to imitate France, we followed Germany-- and we see what is happening in one country and in the other. Our foundation must be faith, faith that is alive, faith that knows martyrdom and heroism, faith that is apostolic, the faith of Sobieski and Kordecki, from which is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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PCLISH

II B 1 a

II B 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

III C

III H derived the love for God and one another. Such faith does not doubt,
IV but lives on and keeps on building. Whatever evils are besetting us
is because we lack such faith and love. Poland fell because it
sinned, because the rich oppressed the people; instead of loving God and one
another they gossiped, displayed their licentiousness and selfishly thought
only of themselves.

And here, too, among the Poles in America, a lot of evil is being nurtured.
The sins of the rich are becoming more and more prevalent among us. We
lack faith, sincerity and self-denial for our church and our national unity.
Selfish interests, schemes, dishonesty and unrest are torturing our hearts.

In this picture of our life, here and there you will find a little sunshine,
but the largest part of it is dark. We must free ourselves from the bondage
of moral oppression, go forward, and above all build a firm foundation of faith.
Through God, love and truth will our nation be resurrected. Pride and envy
should be eradicated from our hearts; we should love our brethren and strive
for enlightenment; then conditions will improve. Let us go forward and spread

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

III C

III H the teachings of morality, and good will. Let us organize libraries,

IV educate our young people, bring relief to the poor, and peace will
settle among us.

Such was the gist of the pastor's speech. It made an indelible impression on the audience; it spoke to the hearts of many--and many will be inclined to look within themselves and seek improvement.

The celebration, which was most remarkable, due to the oratory of the last speaker, was concluded with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) by the entire audience.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1893.

NOVEMBER INSURRECTION CELEBRATION HELD IN SOUTH CHICAGO

(Correspondence)

Yesterday, November 24, the November Insurrection was commemorated in South Chicago. The celebration began at 5 P.M., because of the number of very small children who took part in the program.

The pastor, Reverend A. Nowicki, opened the celebration with a prayer, and then called on Mr. Charles Wilkowicz to act as chairman and Mr. L. Machnikowski as secretary.

It will be impossible to mention each number on the program separately on account of the limited space at our disposal in the columns of the Dziennik Chicagoski, so we will make note only of the more important events on the program.

The speeches by Reverend Krawczunas and Mr. Ignacy Machnikowski were of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1893.

II D 3

III H historical importance. Reverend Krawczunas portrayed the entire
III E November Insurrection in a beautiful poetic style. When he said that
IV the graves and bones of the departed heroes even today call unto us to
love our country, and prophesied a brighter future, the audience was
thrilled, as if indeed a hero of the November Insurrection was speaking from
beyond the grave.

Mr. Machnikowski spoke of the centennial observance of the second partition
of Poland and in eloquent terms outlined the causes of the fall of our country,
then pointed out the way to the restoration of Poland. The audience applauded
vociferously.

The singing of the male choirs and of the school children was excellent and
the audience applauded in approval.

A girls' trio and school children who recited (sorry we did not get their names)
were very good, while the exercises of junior "Kosvniars" and the rhythmic

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213

III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1893.

II D 3

III H exercises of the Cadets under the leadership of Mr. L. Machnikowski

III E evoked thunderous applause.

IV

The crowning effort of the evening's entertainment was the "Kindergarten" (so named by the Rev. Nowicki).

These children, four and five years old, boys and girls, dressed neatly, were instructed by the venerable Sisters of Nazareth. There were about forty of them, all as beautiful as angels. The girls were empty-handed, but the boys carried small swords. After marching by twos, fours, and in groups, they came to a stop, with the boys in front and girls in the rear; then, to the utter astonishment of all assembled, these children, barely able to talk, began to sing to the tune of "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland Is Not Dead Yet).

It is difficult for me to describe the joy and enthusiasm of the audience when the boys began stamping their tiny feet in time and raising their swords aloft, and the girls, with appropriate gestures, concluded each stanza with words

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50675

III B 3 a
II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a

II D 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1893.

III H composed by the venerable Sisters of Nazareth as follows:

III E

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"March, march all together!
When time for freedom comes
We will leave America
And return to Poland."

But this was not all. A five-year-old lieutenant, the commander of this armed and unarmed column, placed his sword in its scabbard, ordered the others to do likewise, then stepped forward and, with the demeanor of an old timer, rendered a poem entitled "The Holy Love of Fatherland".

If we are not mistaken the name of this five-year-old boy is John Gorzynski. Thanking the audience for their generous applause he took out his sword once again and commanded the others to do the same. Then all sang together:

"You, big boys, and small boys,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

III B 3 a

- 5 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1893.

II D 3

III H

March, march all together!

III E

When the time for freedom comes,

IV

We will leave America

And return to Poland."

It would be impossible to describe the happiness and rapture of those present, or to estimate the applause given to these children, small in body but great of heart, patriots, for their wonderful performance.

After the applause ceased, Reverend Nowicki announced that guests were present not only from South Chicago, but from other localities also, and then introduced Reverend Eugene Siedlaczek, Reverend John Kasprzycki, and Reverend J. Piechowski from St. Stanislaus Parish, and Reverend Byrger from Bridgeport. He then asked Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz to say a few words. Speaking in a humorous and dignified manner, he told the pastor and the parishioners the truth, and showered praise on them for the wonderful training the children had received.

Reverend Nowicki concluded the celebration with a beautiful oration. He rejoiced

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III B 3 a

- 6 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1893.

II D 3

III H in the fact that the two parishes, St. Michael Archangel and the
III E Immaculate Nativity, jointly prepared this celebration. He further
IV stressed the duties of Polish women, the proper care of children, correct behavior for the young people, the necessity of studying their country's language, etc.

It is worthy of note that the hall was completely filled. To conserve space all of the seats were removed, and even though everybody had to stand, there was no commotion of any kind. We have seldom seen an audience that behaved so well. The entire celebration, from the beginning to the end, was sincere, heartfelt, and truly patriotic toward Poland.

Hail to the reverend fathers, sisters, and teachers for this flower of youth whom you taught so well! Hail also to you, Poles, who spare no expense or trouble to educate your children in a godly manner and in true Polish tradition.

After the singing of the national anthem, "God Save Poland," by all those

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a

II D 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1893.

III H assembled, Reverend Nowicki collected \$27.85 in voluntary contributions,
III E one half of which is to be given to the hospital, the other half to the
IV Lwow Exposition.

"March, march altogether!
We will leave America,
And return to Poland!"

Not A Parishioner

III B 3 a
II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 22, 1893.

FOURTH OF JULY IN CHICAGO

The City Council of Chicago desires that the Fourth of July, Independence Day, be celebrated more impressively this year than at any time before. Naturally--this being Exposition year--the holiday should be observed with special solemnity. The originators of the idea want the Fourth to be called Liberty Bell Day, and to celebrate it with appropriate ceremony at the World's Fair. The Fourth of July program, as yet incomplete, includes a parade of civil and military organizations and school children, music, the dedication of the new Columbian Liberty Bell, etc.

Even if only a part of this program is carried out, it will be as important a day as October 21 [sic] of last year [400th anniversary of the discovery of America]. One of the features of the program will be a parade of organizations. In our opinion, Polish organizations should participate, especially uniformed organizations, on condition that such participation would not produce the breaches and dissensions that occurred during the last parade.



III B 3 a
II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

POLISH

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 22, 1893.

The participation of all organizations, including Polish, is invited by Alderman M. B. Madden in the following letter:

"To all civil, military, mutual benefit, and other organizations in the city of Chicago:

"The Chicago City Council has decided that the celebration of Independence Day will be conducted at the World's Fair under the sponsorship of the City of Chicago. A committee, appointed by the mayor, has already determined the general character of the celebration. It is the earnest desire of the committee that all civil, military, mutual benefit, and other organizations participate in this celebration and by their presence help to observe the anniversary of our national independence. As president, I hereby invite all those interested to take part. Shortage of time prevents me from sending individual invitations to each organization. For further information, please communicate with me at room 320, Chamber of Commerce, and I shall be glad to give further details.

Martin B. Madden"



III B 3 a
II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 22, 1893.

Such is Mr. Madden's invitation. It has attracted not only our attention. Stephen Terczewski, captain of the second "Polish Krakus" company, called upon us today and asked that we urge Polish uniformed societies to take part in the parade. Since, in our opinion, Mr. Terczewski's suggestions are entirely in order, we are complying with his request.

Because of the short time left for preparation, Mr. Terczewski suggests that the officers of all such societies meet together to make necessary arrangements. The officers of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish societies could meet at the School Hall, while those of St. Adalbert's could meet at F. Zwierzynski's home. Representatives of Bridgeport and Town of Lake societies could come to the St. Adalbert's conference.

Mr. Terczewski's idea has our fullest approbation. We believe that the officers of military societies, not only from the above-mentioned sections



III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 22, 1893.

of Chicago but from South Chicago as well, will accept the plan willingly and will achieve the desired results.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1893.

COPERNICUS ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATED



The 350th anniversary of the death of Copernicus was observed yesterday by the Polish National Alliance at the Falcon's Hall on Emma Street. Although the hall is not a large one, the attendance was not great enough to fill it.

The exercises were opened by Mr. L. Szopinski who, in a few words, described the work which brought Copernicus world-wide fame. He emphasized the necessity of a protest against the German tendency to claim for themselves everything that is rightfully Polish. The first speaker was Mr. S. Slupski. He gave a short biography of Copernicus and outlined his discoveries. Mr. John F. Smulski followed with a lecture, delivered in English. He went to considerable length to demonstrate conclusively Copernicus' Polish origin. Mr. Smulski's lecture was very carefully prepared and ought to find a place in the columns of at least one of the American papers.

Other speeches followed. A wreath was placed upon the bust of Copernicus, and another wreath was placed upon the table in honor of the poet Lenartowicz, who

III B 3 a

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III B 2

III H

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- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1893.



was also mentioned.

There were numerous songs and recitations. It must be admitted that one of these recitations, a poem (?) by a "half-baked" ("Niedowarzony") carpenter-poet, written in honor of Copernicus.....was entirely unnecessary.

One of the numbers on the program was a speech by Doctor Pindor, an evangelical pastor from Cieszyn (Austrian Silesia), or, as he was pompously introduced, "the delegate from Silesia." Dr. Pindor who, it develops, came to this country on personal business, is not at all a bad speaker. He said nothing out of the way; indeed, certain parts of his speech, dealing with Polish National affairs, were even interesting. We cannot understand by what authority Dr. Pindor was called the "delegate from Silesia"! A "delegate" has to be delegated somewhere by somebody; from Dr. Pindor's words, it appears that if he greeted the audience in the name of the citizens of Silesia, it was simply because a few of his friends had shaken his hand upon his departure from Poland and said, "Greet them in our name!" Everyone who comes here from Europe can be such a "delegate." The public appearance of such an individual can have no significance whatever.

III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 2 g

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1893.

III H

I C

We protest against the misuse of the term "delegate," since it may

IV

harm the mission of a real delegate from Poland who is in our midst--

Doctor Dunikowski. He is here by proper authority and with a definite purpose which, when accomplished, will serve ourselves and our homeland alike.



III B 3 a

III C

II C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1893.

ECHOES OF MAY EXERCISES

The Third of May exercises held in Town of Lake in commemoration of the Polish Third of May Constitution were more successful than any hitherto held in that section of the city. The exercises, held on Sunday, May 7, were opened in the morning with celebration of solemn High Mass. They were continued in the afternoon with a parade to Columbia Hall, where the program was held. The principal speaker at the exercises was the Reverend W. Zaleski, pastor of the parish. The program was a varied one, including music and recitations. A collection for a Mass for the intention of those who had died for Poland brought in fifteen dollars. A like amount was collected for the Kosciusko Memorial Fund, while fifty-two dollars was collected for the new church that is to be constructed in Town of Lake.



III B 3 a

II B 1 a

III B 2

III A

III C

III H

I C The Third of May exercises, commemorating the one hundred and second anni-
IV versary of the Constitution of the Third of May, were held yesterday in
the St. Stanislaus Kostka parish hall. Although the hall was not filled to
capacity, the audience was a very appreciative one.

The exercises were preceded by a parade of Knights [uniformed members of Polish church societies]. The opening number of the program was a prayer sung by the Girls' Choir, following which B. Klarkowski assumed the duties of presiding officer. After another choral number and a medley of Polish national hymns under the able direction of A. Kwasigroch, H. Nagiel arose to speak. He gave a general sketch of Polish history since the partitions, dwelling upon the reasons for the Constitution of May Third. He spoke in detail of the provisions of this constitution and of its value. In conclusion, he asked for a continued observance of national anniversaries and for continued efforts to educate the Polish masses. Toward this end, he urged the organization here in America of an insti-

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1893.

THIRD OF MAY EXERCISES IN ST. STANISLAUS PARISH



III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1893.

III A

III C

tution similar to Macierz Polska [Polish Alma Mater] in Poland.

III H

I C

A speech by Mr. A. Czajor followed a very excellent drill by the

IV

Cadets [members of church societies]. The speaker considered the

status of the Poles in America and declared that even though Poland does not exist on the map of Europe, yet she is assured of existence in the hearts of millions of her children scattered throughout the world. He urged adherence to the Catholic faith and to Polish nationalism, ending his address with the cry, "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela." [Poland's Soul Has Not Departed].

The second portion of the program was begun with a song by the male chorus. Its singing was applauded tremendously. Special recognition is due the director, A. Kwasigroch, and the two soloists, Kedzioriski and Barwig. Then followed a recitation by Mr. Jozwiakowski, a song by the mixed chorus, and an orchestral number.

An address by Reverend Vincent Barzynski concluded the program. The honorable



III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1893.

III A

III C speaker discussed patriotism and, in rather sharp but justified terms,
III H condemned that pseudo-patriotism which confines itself to words. He
I C' declared that he sees signs of this in the action of those people who
IV hamper solidarity in our community by creating discord. He said that
patriotism without religion and morality is worthless, lashing the materialistic tendencies of the present day. He urged admission of faults, repentance, and a return to the faith. Finally, he appealed to the women to influence their sons and husbands and brothers not to repudiate their faith and nationalism. He told them that it was their solemn duty to guard this treasure. The priest suggested the organization of a Polish women's patriotic club, concluding his address with the following words: "If, at national exercises, we can have a hall filled with Polish women, then we can be certain that their sons and grandsons will rebuild Poland".

A general singing of "Boze Cos Polske" [O Lord for Poland] ended the exercises, which in spite of the small attendance were a notable success. We say again that



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1893.

the audience, though small, was full of enthusiasm and applauded the speeches and musical numbers generously.

[Translator's note: The words "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" are at once the title and the opening words of the Polish national anthem].



III B 3 a

POLISH

III B 2

II D 6

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1893.

III A

III H

THIRD OF MAY EXERCISES AT PULASKI HALL

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The Third of May exercises, under the auspices of the Polish societies on the southwest side of Chicago, were held at Pulaski Hall to a capacity audience. The presiding officer was Mr. J. Napieralski. The first speaker was Dr. Charles Midowicz. He sketched the history of Poland, stressing the partitions. In his opinion, the outlook for the future is good because of an awakening of spirit among the people. He urged harmony and co-operation among the Polish newspapers.

The next address was by Mr. Stephen Napieralski. The young speaker appealed to the youth to use the Polish language and to resist all foreign influences. There were two or three other speakers on the program, among them two from our part of the city, who failed to arrive in time to speak.

Outstanding among the four recitations that were delivered during the course of the program, was a declamation by Miss Emily Napieralski. Miss Haremski



III B 3 a

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POLISH

III B 2

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1893.

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declaimed in English. At the close of the program, a collection was taken for the Fulaski Hall Fund.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1893.

THIRD OF MAY EXERCISES AT THE FALCONS' HALL



National exercises in commemoration of the one hundred and second anniversary of the [Polish] Constitution of the Third of May were held yesterday in the Northwest Side under the auspices of the societies of the Polish National Alliance. Although the hall where the celebration took place is not a large one, there were many empty seats.

The exercises were opened by Mr. Kostka's orchestra, which played a number of marches. The first speech, delivered by Mr. Szopinski, chairman of the committee in charge, dealt with the significance of the Constitution. Mr. J. Slowikowski followed him with a speech in Polish on the Constitution and on the partition of Poland. The next speakers were Mr. [Sigmund] Slupski, who spoke about the exercises to honor Copernicus, and Mr. John F. Smulski, who spoke in English. Patriotic recitations were delivered by Mr. Slupski and Mr. Pulkowski, as well as by Miss Wienarski, Miss Listewnik,

III B 3 a

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II B 1 a

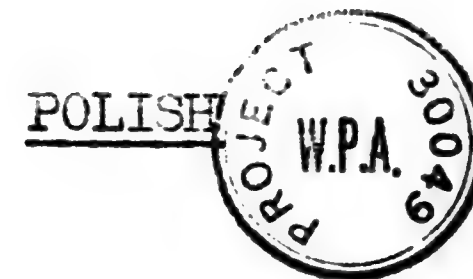
III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1893.

III H

II C and Miss Sniegocki. The program was completed by piano solos played
IV by little Miss Majewski and Miss Goleniewicz; a few orchestral numbers, and songs by the Chopin Chorus.

At the close of the program, a collection was taken for the Kosciusko Memorial Fund.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1893.

THIRD OF MAY EXERCISES FOR THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF
ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH



National exercises were held yesterday afternoon at the school hall near Bradley Street in commemoration of the one hundred and second anniversary of the [Polish] Constitution of the Third of May. It is the first time such exercises have been held especially for the school children of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish. More than three thousand children attended, accompanied by priests, teachers, and nuns. The platform was occupied by the school committee, composed of Reverend Vincent Barzynski, W. Jedrzejek, P. Ratkowski, F. Wleklinski, A. W. Rudnicki, T. Kroluk, and others.

In opening the exercises, Father Barzynski explained their purpose in a short speech. Following a choral number by the Girls' Choir, Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, principal of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parochial School, delivered a lengthy but easily understandable address. He explained the significance of the Constitution of the Third of May and urged the children to be worthy of Poland, their mother country. His address was followed by choral numbers, among them several Polish

III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

I A 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1893.

III C

III H national hymns.

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Mr. Czajor, one of the teachers, declared in the next speech that Poland can never be destroyed, and that Polish children should always remember this.

After the Girls' Choir had sung a beautiful prayer, Father Barzynski arose to speak. He spoke of the Constitution and emphasized the importance of preserving faith, virtue, and love for Poland. His words were carefully chosen so that they could be understood by, and would appeal to the children. The singing of "Boze Cos Polske" [O Lord, For Poland] by the entire assembly concluded the program.

Generally speaking, the assembly was characterized by considerable enthusiasm. The children listened to the national hymns and to the patriotic speeches with close attention. It is likely that many things became clear to more than one small head, that a fire was kindled in more than one small heart.

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

I A 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1893.

III C

III H

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In conclusion, Father Barzynski promised that, in the future, exercises would be held especially for children in commemoration of all national anniversaries. The children applauded this

news vigorously.

In truth, such exercises may prove of great benefit to our children.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 2, 1893.

NATIONAL EXERCISES IN HONOR OF COPERNICUS

Mr. S. Slupski's suggestion to hold national exercises to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the death of Copernicus is slowly taking shape. As we already know, the St. Casimir Youth Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish accepted it enthusiastically.

It was decided that the officers of the St. Casimir Society--Messrs. Nering, Jozwiakowski, Szajkowski, and F. Kwasigroch--hold a confernce with Mr. Slupski on the subject. It was also decided that probably on Thursday of this week, a meeting of the representatives of various Polish clubs and societies will be held to discuss this question. This paper will publish the official announcement of this meeting.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 19, 1893.

NATIONAL EXERCISES TO HONOR COPERNICUS

We are asked to publish the following letter concerning the matter touched upon in yesterday's Dziennik /Chicagoski/.

"The St. Casimir Youth Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church discussed the possibility of national exercises in honor of Copernicus at its yesterday's meeting. It was decided, in the presence of one hundred and ninety members, that this organization give the project its wholehearted support. At the close of the discussion, a motion was brought forward suggesting that on May 24, it being a week-day, only a public gathering be arranged in the evening. At such a gathering we could get our people acquainted with the merits of the immortal Copernicus by means of lectures and speeches dealing with his life and work. This would be appropriate, for many people know of Copernicus in name only. But in order to protest against German pretensions by showing that we honor Copernicus as a Pole, we could arrange for a parade or some other kind of celebration by Polish organizations and societies in Chicago



III B 3 a

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 19, 1893.

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on the following Sunday, that is, May 28.

"These are only suggestions of ours, the suggestions of one hundred ninety young men. In any case, we will comply with the will of the majority and of those who are better able to work out a project such as this. It is our desire, however, that this celebration glorify the names of Copernicus and Poland to the greatest possible extent. It must be a really serious manifestation on our part--in the face of German pretensions."



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 15, 1893.

DECORATION DAY

May 30 is a legal holiday dedicated to the memory of American war dead and to the dead in general. It is called Decoration Day or Memorial Day. Last year, for the first time, Polish military societies took part in the Decoration Day parade. These were almost exclusively military societies of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish [Church societies the members of which wear uniforms while on parades, etc.]. This year, the directors of the Decoration Day parade would like the parade to be more than usually impressive because of the World's Columbian Exposition. The chairman of the committee in charge of the parade has written a letter to Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, expressing the hope that Polish military societies will again participate. He asks also that Mr. Kiolbassa send him a list of all such organizations. Since Mr. Kiolbassa does not know the names and addresses of all the Polish military societies in Chicago, he has asked Dziennik Chicagoski to make this request public. All societies interested are respectfully requested to apply either



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POLISH

III B 2

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 15, 1893.

directly to A. P. Conolly, chairman of the Parade Committee, or to Mr. Kiolbassa. All other Polish newspapers in Chicago please copy.

The military organizations of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish that wish to participate are requested to apply to Father Vincent Barzynski, who will communicate with the Committee.

We hope that no Polish military organization will refuse to enter the parade. There is a great number of Polish military societies in the parishes of Chicago and South Chicago. There are also many independent societies, and all such organizations should respond. We must show that we, this country's adopted sons, know how to honor her defenders when the occasion arises. This is our duty as citizens. We feel certain that all the pastors and leaders of such organizations will lend their support willingly. The more impressive the parade this year, the better for us, for Americans will judge us by what they see of us.



The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 22, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MARK POLAND'S FALL

The Poles of Chicago met last night at the hall at Bradley and Noble streets to commemorate two of the leading events in the history of their country. It is just one-hundred years since the treaty of partition was signed by which Russia and Prussia divided Poland between them, which resulted in the unsuccessful insurrection of Kosciuszko against foreign rule; and it is thirty years ago that the ill-fated kingdom ceased to exist. These two dates are landmarks that every Pole looks back to with commingled sorrow and national pride - sorrow at the fate of his country, and pride at the stubborn resistance offered the invaders. The attention paid the speakers attested the interest felt in these tragic struggles.

The program opened with a song by fifty of the children of the parish school of St. Stanislaus Kosta Church. The piece selected was one of the popular Polish airs and was received with rounds of applause. Then Prof. B. Klarkowski delivered an address on the history of the Poles, setting forth the heroic efforts of the patriots to maintain independence. The people, he said, were obliged to sanction the plundering of their country by the action of a national assembly held in 1778. To a certain degree the Poles then enjoyed tranquility for a period of ten years, when another diet was held. At this assembly many

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important changes were made, such as the amelioration of the condition of the burghers and peasants. The former, by the conditions of their agreement, were to send deputies to the diet on the same footing as the nobles. The peasants were not yet emancipated, and the selfishness of the Polish nobles upset all the arrangements to that end. In 1792 the enemies of their country formed the confederation of Targovica, and soon afterward at their instigation Russian troops invaded Poland and Lithuania.

The second treaty of partition was signed in 1793, by which Prussia acquired the remainder of Great Poland and a portion of Little Poland, and the Russian boundary was advanced to the center of Lithuania and Valhynia. Then came the insurrection which broke out under the leadership of Kosciuszko, which at first made headway against the Prussians and Russians. Kosciuszko was defeated, and the Kingdom of Poland was at an end.

In the insurrection of 1864, the Poles displayed great heroism. Bands of rebels began to appear in the Polish forests in January of that year, and, though they fought no pitched battles against the Russian troops, they did much execution in guerilla warfare. A reign of terror was inaugurated by the Russian General Kouravieff, and the devoted Poles were finally suppressed by May, 1864. Then died all Polish hopes.

This address was followed by a Turner exhibition by young men, consisting of

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club-swinging, horizontal pole practice, and other athletic exercises. E. Z. Brodowski made a short speech, detailing the various causes that led up to the revolution.

The Rev. Father Barzynski closed the exercises with a picture of life in Poland one-hundred years ago, contrasting the proud nobility of the country, who were constantly engaged in warlike feuds, and the miserable state of serfdom of the common people who were absolutely without political rights and entirely at the mercy of their feudal lords. There was no national spirit, no sympathy between classes. It was the Jews who chiefly busied themselves with commerce and prevented the two classes of the country from coming into contact with each other.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1892.

COMMEMORATION OF NOVEMBER INSURRECTION
HELD IN TOWN OF LAKE

Commemoration exercises of the November Insurrection (Rising against Russia in November of 1830) were held on December 11 by the Poles of Town of Lake at the Columbia Hall. Reverend Zalewski, the local pastor, officially opened the exercises. Besides him, the following made speeches: Messrs. Szularecki, H. Ziolkowski, and S. Schmitt. Songs and recitations were interspersed throughout the program. At the close a collection for the Kosciuszko Monument Fund was made; \$26.41 was collected. On the whole the affair was a success.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 28, 1892.

NOVEMBER INSURRECTION COMMEMORATED
AT ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

Commemoration exercises, sponsored by the Polish societies of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, were held at the Polish Hall last night. Over 5000 persons took part in the affair.

The program was opened by Reverend F. Gordon, who spoke about the significance of our participation in national celebrations. He mentioned events in Polish history and pointed out that cruelty and oppression will find the day of reckoning. He also observed that Providence turned into dust the greatest tyrants and powers.

"Our oppressors some day will come to their end," concluded Reverend Gordon. He called upon F. Zagrzebski to ascend the platform.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 28, 1892.

II B 3

III C Mr. Zagrzebski, who was appointed chairman for the evening, greeted the
III H audience, and delegated Francis Grabowski to act as recording secretary.
IV

The young ladies' choir of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, under the direction of Andrew Kwasigroch, gave a beautiful rendition of a Polish song, "Leca liście z drzewa" (The Leaves Are Falling From the Trees).

Ignacy Kowalski, a teacher at St. Stanislaus Kostka School, gave a long and interesting speech on Polish history. A clear picture of Poland prior to 1830 was given, including the events that led to the November Insurrection. The uprising and its aftermath was also covered by the Polish teacher. The speaker concluded by urging everyone to attach himself more closely to the fatherland, and also drew attention to our national obligations.

A mixed choir sang "November Song". This was followed by a patriotic declamation by Vincent J. Jozwiakowski. The audience applauded generously.

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 28, 1892.

II B 3

III C Next on the program were drills by Sokol societies of St. Stanislaus

III H Kostka Parish. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, the director, can be rightfully

IV proud, for he has developed our young boys into fit gymnasts who will
not only have a strong national spirit but a strong physical body.

H. Nagiel was the next speaker. After pointing out the causes for the failure of the November Insurrection, which should be a lesson to all of us, he urged the audience to greater unity. Mr. Nagiel terminated his speech by citing the obligations of Polish-Americans, and declared that the support of faith and nationality is of prime importance.

After the young ladies' choir sang "Wiazanki Listopadowe" (November Garlands), the military orders of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish took the stage. Their drills were well executed and inspiring.

The men's church choir song a number of Polish national songs. The well-known quartet of this group, W. Barwig, John Kondziorski, Adam Stachowicz, and F. Kwasigroch, also captured the attention of the audience with their rendition

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 28, 1892.

II B 3

III C of national songs.

III H

IV Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, spoke about the hardships undergone by the oppressed Poles in 1830. He urged the Poles to organize and unite in the work of elevating the cultural and educational horizon of the Polish people. The speaker emphasized the need for carrying on such work in America, where freedom of religion and speech abounds, where an equal opportunity is given to all in the public educational institutions, and where all have an equal right in politics.

A picturesque scene was presented which depicted a Polish historical event. Miss Rosalie Kwasigroch sang a number of solos. The Polish national song "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) ended the program for the evening.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

III B 2

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 25, 1892.

III H

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ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH TO COMMEMORATE 62ND
ANNIVERSARY OF THE NOVEMBER INSURRECTION

Tuesday, November 29, will mark the 62nd anniversary of the November Insurrection of 1830. The administrative committee of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish societies has prepared a commemoration program in honor of the occasion and invites all Poles to participate.

The program, which will be given Sunday, November 27, at the Polish Hall, will be as follows:

A review of some of the historical highlights of November, 1830, declamations, national songs rendered by the school children and the church choir, drills by the knights and sokols, and speeches. Admission is free to the public.

Monday evening commemoration services will be held at St. Stanislaus Kostka

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III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

III B 2

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 25, 1892.

III H

IV Church for the souls of those who died for the fatherland. All Polish societies of the parish, dressed in full regalia, will participate.

A Requiem Mass will be given at 8 A. M. at St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, Tuesday, November 29.

The presidents of all the societies of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish and Reverend Vincent Barzynski invite all to attend these services.

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III B 3 a
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1892.

NOVEMBER 29 TO BE COMMEMORATED

Besides the November 29 commemoration exercises to be held in the school hall of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, various other Polish communities are planning similar exercises. [This is the commemoration of the Insurrection which took place on November 29, 1830].

The Polish National Alliance societies of Chicago are staging an affair at the new Bohemian Hall, Tuesday, November 29. Among the outstanding guests will be Dr. Casimir Midowicz and Count C. Lubinski, who will make speeches; Dr. M. Janczewski will play a number of violin solos.

St. Adalbert Parish is to stage a celebration at the new Pulaski Hall, Ashland Avenue near 18th Street, also on Tuesday, November 29. Since the large stage hall has not as yet been completed, the exercise will take place in the Sokol's hall.

In Bridgeport the Polish parishes are making arrangements to commemorate the

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1892.

62nd anniversary of the November Insurrection.

The Polish parish in South Chicago has completed a program for Tuesday, November 29. Mr. A. Koinski and others will speak.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION

(Editorial)

As the readers of Dziennik Chicagoski know, the Poles of Chicago were well represented in the Columbus Day celebration Thursday, October 20. A large Polish division took part in the parade and was given recognition by both the American press and the public in general.

This affair, however, was marred by a sad incident, despite statements that unity prevailed. Two of the Polish divisions did not join the Catholic Division as one solid group, and as a result the strength and splendor of the Polish groups was somewhat diminished. It seems that it was impossible to join these two groups by the silver thread of brotherhood. At any rate, the Poles presented themselves in a grand style before the eyes of all--the public at large as well as their own kind. However, by marching separately they created a break internally.

(L.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

This has hurt deeply. But the pain guards us from irritating the wound through the penetration into particular causes, and helps us to find the faults of the guilty.....Whatever may be written about this today will not help the situation any. On the contrary, it can only cause unpleasantness.....At present certain scandalous and outrageous voices are being raised again, which tend to create polemics.....We do not wish to take part in this affair.

Unity and harmony are often mentioned and confirmed verbally, but it seems that the past is not buried. It is hoped that the "Poles in the future, although of various beliefs, will know where to go together in order to attain the common ideals of the entire group."

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III B 2

III C

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I C (German)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

COMMENTS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS
ON OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE
COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION

(Editorial)

One of the more important results of our participation in Columbus Day was the attention the Polish groups received from the American public at large.

The local American newspapers, whose interests and principles are varied, recognized the part we played in the parade and devoted many interesting articles to the activities of the Polish groups during the celebration. Some of the articles are written in a friendly vein, even if the information they intend to convey is rather inaccurate at times. This lack of accuracy, of course, may be attributed to the fact that newspapers articles are written

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III C

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- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

I C (German) in a hurry so that they may be ready before the deadline for publication. The main inaccuracies are in connection with the number of people that took part in the parade and with the route we followed. The split of the Polish societies contributed no small share toward getting the reporters confused. This explains why they failed to notice to what particular division our societies or organizations belonged. All in all, however, most of the newspapers, especially those supporting the Democratic platform, had a word of praise for the Poles, their vari-colored uniforms, and their ideals.

The following are excerpts of articles that appeared in practically all of the Chicago newspapers in connection with our participation on Thursday's Columbus Day parade:

The Evening News writes as follows about the sixth subdivision of the second

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

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POLISH

III B 2

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

IV

I C (German) main division:

"The Polish National Alliance was next in line. This was one of the largest organizations in the parade. It was formed of Polish societies and numbered five thousand persons. The dress was very simple, but the four-cornered caps of blue velvet and a strap of grey lambskin were an outstanding feature. Many were in full Polish regalia; the marshals astride horses wore beautiful colored trousers and caps. In the parade were seventeen [sic] bands, numbering three hundred men. The Polish division was headed by Marshal M. Budzinski, who was assisted by A. Lisztewnik and W. Wleklinski. Behind them followed the orchestras and later Polish soldiers in full uniform astride horses; these were followed by the officers of the societies and then the members."

This same paper mentions Peter Kiolbassa, who was at the head of the Polish Catholic division:

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

III B 2

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

IV

I C (German) "....The combined forces of the Polish Catholic adult societies, numbering eight thousand people, carried off the palm of precedence with their regalia and great effect."

The Chicago Evening Post takes note of the second and third divisions of Polish societies and makes the following comment:

"....The societies from the various Polish parishes were the most diversified groups of this great division. It is doubtful whether many persons, especially those outside the Polish parishes, know how many Polish people there are in Chicago. There were over eight thousand in the parade, according to estimates; but the proximity of the men as they marched abreast from one side of the sidewalk to the other, makes the number appear much greater. Societies from the great St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish formed along Lake and adjoining streets, and when they marched through Lake Street it seemed as if an army had arisen

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

III B 2

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

IV

I C (German) out of nowhere.....This particular group marched twenty abreast with infinite exactness. These Polish societies were escorted from their parish by cadets, boys garbed in beautiful blue costumes of full military measures. There were two companies. Behind them marched the Polish Uhlans, who were also in full military regalia and marched like the best trained soldiers. The Knights of St. Martin and St. Joseph, the latter from Lake View, followed. They presented a picturesque sight in their semimilitary uniforms decked with gold. On the whole there were about sixty societies, and those that did not wear uniforms were also striking to the eyes in their satin caps, which were similar to university commencement caps."

This paper was a bit confused as regards the societies of the Polish National Alliance and said that the number of their members in the parade was three hundred. As a matter of fact, the number was three thousand.

The Chicago Evening Journal treated the Polish National Alliance and Polish

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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POLISH

III B 2

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

IV

I C (German) Roman Catholic Union societies as a whole.

Yesterday's Herald followed along the same lines, except that it discussed the Polish National Alliance group in an editorial, as follows:

"The sixth subdivision of the second division presented an unusual contrast alongside the Scotch group. The Polish group was composed of four thousand **one** hundred members of the Polish National Alliance. But this group, compared to the tall and stately Scotch, seemed dwarfed. However, from the military angle, the Poles surpassed the Scotchmen in number and in regalia. They presented themselves as ideal soldiers, especially those who were garbed in the impressive uniforms of the Uhlans. All those that participated in the parade, soldiers as well as civilians, wore the caps so famous the world over as a Polish national dress."

The Republican mouthpiece, the Tribune, is less generous with its comment.

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

III B 2

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

IV

I C (German) It compares the Polish sokols in an unpleasant way with the German and Czech gymnastic groups (the sokols marched with the Polish National Alliance group), and it does not mention the societies of the Polish National Alliance at all. As regards the Polish Catholic division, this is what the Tribune says: "All the members of Polish societies that did not wear uniforms wore special caps which were popular in the Polish army when Poland was free, independent, and fortunate."

The Times treats the Polish groups in general.

The German paper, Illinois Staats-Zeitung, considers the Polish participation truly outstanding. "The main Polish contingent," it says, "was formed of societies in uniform and was supported by groups wearing no uniform." The paper writes further:

"All the members wore the same kind of Polish caps. These caps, made of

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III B 3 a

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POLISH

III B 2

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

IV

I C (German) satin with a strap of grey lambskin, were of a four-cornered design and presented a splendid picture in the parade. Members of Polish military groups, especially, were present in large numbers....."

In connection with the uniformed members of military societies belonging to the Polish National Alliance, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung goes on to say: "....in fact, the Poles conducted themselves nobly."

Finally, the Inter Ocean mentions the Polish Catholic societies as follows:

"....The Poles were led by a divisional marshal, Joseph Paszkiewicz. Eighteen marshals and twenty other leaders astride horses led the entire Polish division. All the marshals wore the American colors on their right arms.....They were followed by companies of Polish Cadets, Uhlans, and Guards [of the Queen of

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POLISH

III B 2

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

IV

I C (German) Poland⁷. The Poles marched to their place on Lake Street; along the sidewalks, stairs, doors, and windows were throngs of people shouting and waving handkerchiefs at the passing Polish societies..... The cadets were spread out and carried rifles strapped to their shoulders. They occupied the entire width of the street and forced many people who were crowded along the curb to move back to the sidewalk. The people did not seem to mind the pushing, for they witnessed a magnificent sight....."

Such were the comments made about the Poles who took part in the Columbus Day celebration, Thursday, October 20. Outside of some inaccurate statements, the articles as a whole bring honor to the Poles. It would have been a hundred times better, however, if the Polish societies had been represented by one solid group, as originally planned.

MPA (ILL) 1741 20275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1892.

POLISH SCHOOL CHILDREN TO STAGE PARADE DURING
COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION

Columbus day will be celebrated by the school children of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. A special demonstration has been planned for them, with the festivities scheduled to take place tomorrow.

At 1 P. M. the children will assemble at the school hall, Bradley and Noble Streets, where they will be entertained by a special program; later, all will take part in a mass children's parade, which will include music, cadets, a few thousand school children, a few hundred children from the Holy Family Orphanage, carriages with priests and private citizens, and finally any others who wish to take part in the affair.

The parade will take the following course: Bradley, Cleaver, Division, Holt, Blackhawk, and Dickson Streets, and Blanche, Ashland, North and Wabansia Avenues. The return will be made as follows: Dickson, Cleaver, Fox Place,

WPA (ILL) 9901.30275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 20, 1892.

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Mc Henry and Elston Avenues to St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, where everyone will assemble, and where special services will be held for the children.

WPA (ILL) 1901.0925

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagowski, Oct. 20, 1892.

POLISH COMMUNITY IN ST. STANISLAUS
KOSTKA PARISH GAILY DECORATED

The Polish community in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish is fully prepared for the Columbus Day festivities. Noble Street has been decorated with wreaths, ribbons, and banners. The home of Walter Smulski, editor of Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette), is among the best adorned, and so are the homes of Bieszki, Schultz, and Kortasa, and the offices of the Polish National Alliance and W. Dyniewicz.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 18, 1892.

IMPORTANT NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE PARADE TO BE STAGED THURSDAY

All Polish Catholic societies of the South Side desiring to take part in the parade Thursday [Columbus Day Celebration], are requested to assemble at the Haymarket, Randolph near Desplaines Streets, at 9 A. M. From this location all assembled Polish societies will march to Lake Street. [On Lake Street they will march] toward Dearborn and South Water Streets, where the main sector of the Polish Catholic division will be massed. All Polish societies should be there not later than 10 A. M. At this point the Polish societies will join the Catholic division.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 17, 1892.

**MANY POLISH CATHOLIC SOCIETIES WILL CELEBRATE
THE FOUR-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA**

A meeting was held yesterday at 4 P. M. at the school hall of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish relative to the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, which will take place on October 20 and in which all Polish Catholic societies will take part. The chairman of the meeting was Peter Kiolbassa, city treasurer, who recently returned from a visit to Texas; Mr. Frank Fuhl acted as secretary.

The plans presented were agreed upon and the following Polish Catholic societies promised to participate:

From St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish: St. Stanislaus Kostka Society, Holy Trinity Society, Sacred Heart of Jesus Society, Holy Cross Society, St. Joseph Society, St. Casimir Young Men's Society, St. Michael Archangel Society, St. Hedwig Society, St. Peter and Paul Society, St. Adalbert B. and M. (Bishop and Martyr) Society, St. Stanislaus B. and M. Society, John III Sobieski Society,

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 20215

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 17, 1892.

St. Francis Society, St. Valentine Society, St. Hyacinth Society, Holy Name of Mary Society, St. Barbara Society, Sacred Heart of Jesus Society No. 1, St. Stephen Society, St. Joseph Society No. 1, Casimir The Great Society, St. Anthony Society, St. Joseph Society No. 2, King Jagello Society, and Prince Joseph Poniatowski Society.

From St. Josaphat Parish: Sacred Heart of Jesus Society.

From St. Hedwig Parish: St. Hedwig Society, Blessed Virgin of the Holy Scapular Society, St. Joseph Society, Holy Cross Society, and Sacred Heart of Jesus Society.

Thirty-four societies were represented at this meeting. It is said, however, that more societies will participate.....

The marshal of the Polish division of societies will be none other than Mr. Kiolbassa, who will be assisted by Jedrzejek, Arkuszewski, and Paszkiewicz. If the necessity should arise, others will be appointed. Every society may

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 307273

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 17, 1892.

have its own mounted marshal, who will fall in line with the Chief Marshal's staff.

The order of march will be as follows: Cadets, Knights, members of military societies in full regalia. Members wearing caps [same as the ones worn by Kosciusko's soldiers], and other groups. Those having caps designed for the occasion may march together with members of societies wearing them. All those who are to participate in the celebration are requested to wear badges, which may be obtained from F. Kaczmarek, 668 Noble Street, and should be ordered as soon as possible.

Societies from the Northeast Side are to meet on October 20, at 8 A. M., at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, along Noble Street. Everyone, regardless of whether he belongs to a society or not, is invited to participate.

The Polish societies belonging to the Catholic Division will meet at Lake Street with the right wing, which will gather at Dearborn and South Water Streets. This Polish division will number at least eight thousand members.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 17, 1892.

~ Further particulars will appear in Dziennik Chicagoski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1892.

POLISH ORGANIZATIONS TO MEET AND DISCUSS PLANS FOR
PARTICIPATION IN THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

The committee composed of members from our two organizations has sent an invitation to many Poles of Chicago to attend a special meeting tomorrow evening at eight o'clock at A. Groenwald's hall. The purpose of the meeting is to determine whether or not it is possible to unite all the Poles belonging to various organizations into one unified group, and as one solid mass take part in the 400th Anniversary celebration of the discovery of America, which will be held on October 21.

It is well known that previous plans for a unified participation did not fare so well, for reasons which we do not wish to mention. Many Poles realize the advantages of such unified action and are exerting every effort to settle their differences to the satisfaction of all.

It is hoped that, despite the tactlessness of Zgoda, the aim of this meeting may be realized.

WFO (111) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1892.

COLUMBUS DAY

Today marks the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, according to the old calendar. However, in practically every part of the country the celebration activities will take place on October 21, the true day of the discovery of America, according to the revised calendar.

Today in Chicago, nevertheless, did not pass without any festal activity. The Italians made their own plans and had celebrations within their own group. In all the local churches services were held. Polish services were also held at St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, where all the school children attended mass in honor of the occasion. The clergy has also planned a banquet, which will be held this evening at the Auditorium Hotel.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1892.

FIVE THOUSAND MEMBERS OF POLISH CATHOLIC SOCIETIES
TO TAKE PART IN COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION

According to figures recently released by the Polish Columbus Day Celebration Committee, it is estimated that five thousand members of Polish Catholic Societies will take part in the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. The celebration will take place on October 20.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 24, 1892.

POLISH SOCIETIES DISCUSS PLAN TO CELEBRATE THE
400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

The officers of the Polish societies [in St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish] had a meeting yesterday at 7:30 P. M. at the St. Stanislaus Kostka's school hall to discuss plans for the [celebration of the] 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. All the societies of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish were represented. Delegates from St. Hedwig's parish were also present.

The mission of Dr. Dunikowski, who recently came to Chicago from Europe, was discussed. The representatives of the various societies agreed to hold a meeting during the last few days of Dr. Dunikowski's stay, in order that he may have an opportunity to talk to as many of our Poles as possible. Further discussion of this proposed assembly will be continued this evening in hall number one of the school building. All society officers are welcome.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 24, 1892.

A meeting to discuss participation in the parade to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America will take place again next week.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 19, 1892.

CELEBRATION OF THE 209th ANNIVERSARY
OF THE SIEGE OF VIENNA

The 209th anniversary of the siege of Vienna [by Sobieski] was celebrated yesterday at the New Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets, by the Poles of Chicago. The affair was arranged by the John III Sobieski Society Number 1. Although the audience was not as large as expected, the celebration was a success.

The program was arranged in two parts--one devoted to speeches, songs, and declamations and the other to a drama.

At the opening of the program, Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz and Mr. L. Szopinski were appointed chairman and secretary respectively.



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POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 19, 1892.

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Mr. Zahajkiewicz explained to the audience that Peter Kiolbassa, the city treasurer, could not come because he had to attend a Democratic rally in Buffalo. In his stead, Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz made the opening address, in which he related the story of John III, one of Poland's greatest heroes. His description of the siege of Vienna by the former ruler of Poland was dramatic. He continued this historical sketch by stating that the siege of Vienna by the Polish troops was successful in safeguarding Christianity in Europe and that this should be our duty today. At the end of his speech, Mr. Zahajkiewicz praised the John III Sobieski Society for keeping alive the memory of this great Polish hero by arranging annual programs in his honor.

The boys of St. Stanislaus Kostka School sang songs appropriate for the occasion after the chairman left the rostrum.

Boleslaw Klarkowski was the second speaker of the evening. He also spoke of the life of John III. After a general resume of events during the earlier



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II B 1 c (1)

- 3 -

POLISH

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III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 19, 1892.

III H years of the Polish nation, Mr. Klarkowski talked about the many bat-
IV tles this Polish king fought for his country. The verbal picture he
painted of the siege of Vienna moved the audience. He ended his talk
by urging his listeners to follow in the footsteps of this chivalrous king of
Poland, saying that by so doing they would not only pay tribute to him but
safeguard their religion and nationality.

More songs by the children's choir followed. A verse, "John III," was recited
by J. Kopczynski, one of the schoolboys.

Reverend V. Barzynski, who was scheduled to talk at the close of the first part
of the program, was unable to appear because of an unexpected trip to St. Louis.
The gap left by his absence was filled with a second speech by the chairman.

During the second part of the program the audience was entertained with an
unusual village play, "King Sobek, Match-Maker," written by Szczesny
Zahajkiewicz, the chairman. This musical comedy, which was the highlight of



III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 19, 1892.

III B 2

III H the evening, was presented by Polish amateurs from the parish. Miss
IV Zukowska and Miss Chlebowska played the leading roles, and the masculine talent was almost outmatched by these young ladies. The entire program was well received by the audience.



III B 3 a
III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 2, 1892.

[AN APPEAL TO POLISH SOCIETIES]

We have just received a letter enclosing a message to the Polish societies. In view of the importance of this message, we comply with the wishes of the correspondent by inserting it in full.

"To The Polish Societies

"Thus far the Polish organizations have been interested in no other celebrations than those connected with important events in the history of Poland. This year, however, will mark the anniversary of a very memorable day not only in the history of America, but also in the entire world. It is the anniversary of an event which constitutes an entirely new period in the world. Everyone will understand that we refer here to the quadricentennial of the discovery of America by Columbus.

"We know that October 12, 1892 is celebrated by all Americans as Columbus Day.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 2, 1892.

According to the President's proclamation, Columbus Day is a national holiday. All the national groups in the United States are making preparations for a colorful celebration of this anniversary.

"Are we Poles of Chicago to remain behind the other nationalities in this respect? We should say not, especially when such men as Kosciusko, Pulaski, Niemcewicz, and others unite us so closely with this adopted motherland of ours. Another reason why our people should lead all other nationalities is that these commemorative exercises will be held in Chicago, where we are represented so numerously.

"It is to be hoped, therefore, that all Poles will make their appearance at this occasion as Poles, regardless of their imaginary or real differences, irrespective of whether some are referred to contemptuously as ecclesiastics and others as nationalists.

"Having no assurance, however, that such solidarity will come about, the



Dziennik Chicagowski, Aug. 2, 1892.

undersigned are calling a meeting of delegates of all societies that have conducted similar programs during the past years. We have designated August 14, 1892 as the date for consultation, so that all societies can make some decision and give their delegates some information relative to this matter.

"The meeting will be held at 7 P.M. at Mr. Anthony Groenwald's hall, Holt Avenue near Blackhawk Street. The central administration of the Polish National Alliance will gladly come to our assistance, in so far as it will be in its power to do so, to make the program successful.

"Hoping that the other Polish societies which thus far have not worked hand in hand with us, as well as all other associations throughout Chicago and vicinity, will agree to send their representatives to the above-mentioned meeting, we remain,

"Yours truly,

"Adam Majewski, President

"Victor Karlowski, Delegational Secretary"



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 18, 1892.

CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE AT DUBIENKA



A service commemorating the centenary anniversary of the battle at Dubienka was held yesterday, July 17, at the Aurora Turner Hall. In the presence of a rather large audience, the meeting was opened by Mr. M. Osuch who called upon Judge M. A. La Buy to be chairman of the meeting. Mr. Osuch gave a short but beautiful speech; Judge La Buy presented the speakers. The following persons spoke: in English, Mr. Carter H. Harrison, who in an eloquent and lengthy speech gained the hearts of his listeners because he lauded the deeds of the national hero, Kosciusko, displaying an extraordinary sympathy and an amazing knowledge of the facts. In Polish, there was the editor of the Telegraf, Mr. H. Nagiel, who in a colorful and comprehensive manner presented the history of the Poles from the time of the declaration of the Constitution of May 3, until the end of the battle at Dubienka; again in English, Judge Richard S. Tuthill, who raised the Poles above

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 18, 1892.

all others as lovers of freedom; he expressed the hope that they would regain their freedom and that even in Europe better conditions would be realized, and placing Kosciusko beside Washington, he asked that he be permitted to be present at the unveiling of the tomb of this hero. Finally, Dr. Casimer Midowicz spoke, encouraging unity and more solid action in the lines in our present struggle against our numerous enemies, a struggle which although bloodless, is no less important. All the speakers in closing urged us to contribute to the fund for the erection of a tomb for Kosciusko. It was then decided to hold a voluntary collection for that purpose from among those present. What did this contribution amount to--that was not announced; as far as we have heard, it brought about fifty-six dollars. The secretaries of the meeting were Messrs. W. Karlowski and M. Drzymala.

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V B

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1892.

TO THE POLISH SOCIETIES AND ALL RIGHT THINKING
COMPATRIOTS IN CHICAGO

Compatriots!

A solemn patriotic ceremony will be conducted at the Aurora Turner Hall, located at Milwaukee Avenue and Huron Street, on Sunday, July 17, in commemoration of the centenary anniversary of the Battle of Dubienka. The service will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon.

By this exercise we wish to prove that the love of our Fatherland that inspired the hearts of those who fought in defense of Polish liberation lives even today in our hearts, despite the hundred years of enslavement. Respectful of the memory of the valiant group of defenders headed by our hero, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, strong in the belief of the justness of Divine Providence and in the victory of truth, we have withstood and will continue



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POLISH

III B 2

V B

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1892.

I C

to withstand the inhuman oppression and persecution, because their honorable deeds and a sincere love of the Fatherland will always inspire us.

Through our services we wish to honor primarily that immortal knight who on two hemispheres, in Europe and in America, "fought only for man's freedom and rights."

Compatriots! In a ceremony so memorable, let the factional disputes which tend to separate us perish, let us remember that we all are the sons of our one oppressed Fatherland. Let us indicate that despite our various outlooks on matters pertaining to the general citizenry, we know how to stand hand in hand as brethren and true sons of the Fatherland.

Famous English and Polish orators will speak at this service. Therefore, compatriots, let the greatest possible number attend so that the hall may be filled to capacity.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1892.

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We ask the societies that will participate in this ceremony to send their Polish and American flags early, at 10 o'clock, to the Aurora Turner Hall, for the purpose of decorating the hall. The military societies will please present themselves in uniforms.

M. Osush, S. F. A. Satalecki, Stanley Nicki, A. Koinski, Thomas Wozny, Leon Szopinski. (Committee).



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 23, 1892.

POLES IN CHICAGO

We have received the following report relative to holding a patriotic exercise in commemorating the centennial of the Battle of Dubienka:

Chicago, June 27, 1892.

Honorable Editor:

A meeting of the delegates of the Polish societies was held on Sunday evening, at Mr. M. Majewski's hall, 779 Milwaukee Avenue. They desire to participate in an exercise commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Dubienka. Mr. M. Osuch presided at the meeting, and the undersigned was chosen as secretary.

The following societies were represented:

1. Harmonia Society--represented by Mr. Lagodzinski.
2. Polish Community Society Number 1.--represented by Mr. M. Osuch.



III B 3 a

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POLISH

III B 2

I C

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 28, 1892.

3. Gwiazda (Star) Society A--represented by Mr. Stanley Nicki.
4. Society of John III Sobieski--represented by S. F. A. Satalecki.
5. The Eagle and Pursuit (Orla i Pogoni) Society--represented by Mr. Zloczewski.
6. Society of John Kochanowski--represented by Mr. Tuchocki.
7. Pulaski's Guard--represented by Mr. Binkowski.
8. Kosciuszko's Society--represented by Mr. Wojcieszek.
9. Society of Adam Mickiewicz-- represented by Mr. Krakowski.
10. The Polish Community Society--represented by Mr. St. Slominski.
11. Society of Thomas Zan--represented by Messrs.: Wild and Koinski.

It was unanimously decided upon to conduct most impressive exercises in one of the larger local halls.

The following members enter into the composition of the committee conducting the exercises: Messrs. Osuch, Satalecki, Nicki, Koinski and Wozny. The above mentioned committee was empowered to take as many aides as it will need.



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POLISH

III B 2

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 28, 1892.

A detailed program will be published at a later date. Americans favorable to our cause will also be invited as speakers.

The next meeting will be held this coming Sunday, July 3, at 8:00 P.M., at Mr. M. Majewski's place. In this meeting the newly selected committee on exercises will give an account of its activities. An invitation for this meeting is extended, to the representatives of all the Polish and Lithuanian societies. We presume that the exercises of this very important anniversary will be the only general ones in our city. Consequently, we should exert all our efforts to make it most successful.

Leon Szopinski, Secretary.



Zgoda, June 15, 1892

[THANKS POLES FOR PARTICIPATION ON MEMORIAL DAY]



The association for commemorating national memorable events, composed of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, which association in other years as well as this year staged a great parade on Memorial Day, has sent into the hands of Peter Kiolbassa a message of thanks to the Captains of Polish military divisions for taking part in the parade.

The message of thanks reads as follows:

Chicago, June 3, 1892

To Col. Peter Kiolbassa, in the city.

Sir Colonel: I have a recommendation to send an official letter of thanks to you, Sir, and through you, sir, to all Polish commanders from the Cook County Memorial Association, Grand Army of the Republic, for your friendly cooperation in our parade on Memorial Day and for so valiantly contributing to the celebration which took place on that day. I would gladly send a copy of this letter to each Captain, but I do not have their addresses.

Sincerely yours,

L. B. Coupland, Sec'y

III B 3 a
II C (Bohemian)
I G (Bohemian)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1892.

MEMORIAL DAY

(Local News)

By the time many of our readers receive the Dziennik, a solemn ceremony of decorating the graves will be in progress. Proper ceremonies will be conducted at all the cemeteries and we hope that tomorrow we will be able to present a general outline of these ceremonies.

A solemn unveiling of a statue took place yesterday at the Bohemian Cemetery at Irving Park, commemorating the fallen Bohemian soldiers in the American Civil War. An enormous bronze statue represents an ordinary soldier holding a banner in his left hand, grasping a rifle and bayonet with the right. The statue is an impressive pose, symbolizing the defense of the flag. A cornerstone for this statue was laid some two years ago. Approximately five thousand persons had congregated for the ceremony of unveiling the statue. Carter H. Harrison delivered the main address.



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I C (Russian)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1892.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATION OF THE POLISH CONSTITUTION



In honor of the one hundred and first anniversary of the Polish Constitution special services were held yesterday at St. Stanislaus Kostki's Parish. Rev. Fr. Felix Zwiardowski, C. R., former pastor, who has come here to celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary of priesthood, officiated at a solemn high mass. This mass was offered for our persecuted people. By the kind grace of God, let us hope that freedom will come soon to our people. Let the prefatory words of this mass, "In unde mors oriebatur inde vita resurgeret," come true. Let our oppressions earn for us the resurrection of our people.

Because yesterday was a regular workday, the church was not filled to capacity, instead school children filled the pews which would have been ordinarily occupied by the parishioners. Consequently, the younger generation had an opportunity to share in the celebration of one of the most endearing moments in the hearts of all our people. This participation enabled

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POLISH



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1892.

I C (Russian)

them to understand and appreciate the cause for which their forefathers have lost their lives on the fields of battle.

The church choir sang their best during the entire mass, especially at the offertory when national hymns were rendered. The songs of the choir enriched the solemn mass services. They brought the possibilities of a free Poland closer to view.

Patriotic rites were also held at the church during the evening. Rev. Fr. Kobrzynski officiated at the rosary services. Later, Rev. Fr. Zwiardowski gave a sermon appropriate for the occasion. With profound words, he painted a picture of the hardships our people have endured during the past century at the hands of the merciless Russians. Although Russia calls herself christian, her christianity is far below that of Turkey. He pointed out that patience coupled with endurance will someday bring to light the ray of hope for the resurrection of Poland. If we can withstand the onslaught

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POLISH

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I C (Russian)

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1892.

of Russia, if we can keep harmony and peace intact within our own ranks, and if we will fall back upon the religious beliefs of our fathers, our cause will be won.

During the services of the Blessed Sacrament, the church choir sang two Polish patriotic hymns. Rev. Fr. Kobrzynski gave an inspirational talk for the continuance of the Polish spirit of old.

We are very thankful that the priests of St. Stanislaus Kostki's church make plans and arrangements for the celebration of Polish national holidays, because we firmly believe, whoever is with God, God is with them.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1892.

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TWO THOUSAND POLES TAKE PART IN ANNUAL
CELEBRATION OF THE 1863 UPRISING

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I G Over two thousand Chicago Poles participated in the annual commemoration of the uprising of 1863, last night, in the auditorium of the Polish School of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Just before the opening of the program the parish orders of the Knights marched in and were seated in their special places.

J. Arkuszewski, who has been asked to become president of the Polish Patriotic organization for the ensuing year, called upon the secretary of the society Ignacy Machnikowski, who asked Father Barzynski to offer a prayer in honor of the anniversary.

After the prayer, one of the teachers of St. Stanislaus Kostka School Mr. Jarzebski gave an interesting and illuminating reading about the part



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1892.

he took in the uprising of the Poles in 1863. He gave a vivid description of his activity in this revolt against Russia, European politics, and their attitude toward the Polish people. The audience was greatly pleased with this. The church mixed choir sang numbers appropriate for the occasion, after which a special drill was given by the order of the Knights.

The well-known member of the Society of the Name of Mary, F. Ligman, delivered the following address:

"Dear listeners, we have heard what has been read to us about the misfortunes of the uprising of our people. You were told that our Russian enemy, which pounced upon us like a beast, has doubled its cruelty upon our people. Like a child who recalls with reeling the misfortunes and sacrifices of its mother, we are deliberating about the conditions of our people abroad, who were greatly mistreated in 1863, when we were without power. The enemy has torn from our hands the liberty of our fathers and is striving to wipe out the



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1892.

remainder of the treasures: the deeply imbedded faith and the love of our people. The latter shows a close attachment to the mother tongue throughout the annals of Polish history. Our enemy, realizing the might of these jewels, is doubling its forces in order to obliterate the last of Polish tradition. But our unwavering love for these two pearls of our people has thus far withstood the ravages of the Tsar.

"This example can be likened with that of Job, who suffered greatly. Because of his sickness and misfortunes all of his friends and even his wife left him. In this respect France has deserted us after we helped her for many years. Many of our soldiers lost their lives fighting for her cause in former years. Their blood has tainted the soil of Spain, their perspiration the sands of Egypt, their feet the frozen shores of the Volga, and in reality most of the battlefields of Europe. Today, France is renouncing her relations with us in order to win the favor of Russia.

"Austria has followed in the footsteps of France. And Austria gained her



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1892.

freedom by the sacrifice of our flesh and blood. But when we wanted to regain our freedom in 1863, Austria severed all her relations and obligations with us.

"In this respect we have been deserted by our allies, just as Job was deserted by his associates.

"Just as Job remained faithful and rose above the disrespect of his wife, who had added to the miseries placed upon her husband by God, many of our people are being unmercifully punished for their faith in God. Because of this the European press has spread propaganda against our religion and clergy. This type of attack is doing us more harm than the violence of the Russians.

"My dear friends, you all know without any hesitation that a religious Pole is more reliable than a non-religious one. The latter is more vociferous



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1892.

than active and likes to boast about his patriotism beside a schooner of beer, while at the same time he tries to intimidate the religion of our youth.

"Could we call an individual of this kind a patriot? To do this would be unsound, unwise, and dangerous.

"After a long period of suffering Job was returned to his normal self by the word of God. All his health, all his riches were returned because he withstood all ridicule through his patience and his goodwill toward God.

"We ought to follow this example for it is apparent that we are undergoing a like test. Let us not falter under this cloak of hardship that is becoming heavier at the present time; let us not waver in our faith in God and in our love for our people, and God will reward us for our patience and faithfulness."

"Remembrance of Poland," was sung as a solo by Anthony Huntowski.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1892.

Two Thousand Poles Take Part in Annual
Celebration of the 1863 Uprising
[continuation from previous issue]

The first order of the Knights that embodies the young members of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, under the name of Cadets, garbed in slate-blue uniforms adorned with epaulets and military cords, marched on the stage and in the aisles, displaying their skill in military drill. The audience was greatly pleased by this demonstration and hoped for more. This desire was fulfilled when the regular order of the Knights presented their drill maneuvers.

The Knights of the Order of St. Martin performed a brilliant demonstration on the large stage floor. Their rigorous training was evident as they executed every order. The gallant command, the response in unison, and



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1892.

the various rotations displayed the potentialities of this order in case of war.

The audience was greatly impressed by this military performance; those who kept indoors because of the severity of the weather missed an unforgettable event. Many persons in the audience showed signs of envy when they saw their friends wearing uniforms of officers. It was apparent when these people sighed that they were sorry for not having joined an organization such as this. Now they are denied the wonder of the public eye, for they are a part of the spellbound public.

In the place of our noted friend and patriot Mr. Jozwiakowski, who was suddenly taken ill, Szczesny Zahajkiewich our own poet, novelist, and active organizer of the Polish Dramatic Guild delivered an address. He was sorry to see that this spacious hall was not filled to its capacity



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1892.

on such an auspicious occasion. He hinted that business interests had detained those who had intentions of attending and that deep in their hearts they cherish the thought represented by this commemoration. "Many of our people, here in America, are afflicted with the disease of religious disbelief. They should be shunned by us. We should believe strongly enough in the hope that we shall see Poland a free country once again, but we must never forsake the thought of God, for without him our cause will be lost. Our patriotism must have in its background the recognition of the will of God; it must be supported by the word of God, which gave Christianity the endurance to rise above paganism, and which will in the end give us the banner of victory and our enemies the flag of defeat."

At the conclusion of this stirring speech, a men's chorus group came to the foreground. "Song of the Brave" was rendered in true musical style and received as much applause as did the speaker.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1892.

A second order of Cadets performed for the audience. This group's versatility showed that our Polish Church Societies bring good results and allayed all doubt of time being wasted.

J. Kondzionski, favorite singer of Chicago Poles, sang in his resonant bass voice "Utarczka" (Skirmish), to the enjoyment of the crowd. After this followed a regulation drill of the Guards of the Queen of the Polish Crown. This included a bayonet drill and a mock skirmish. In this latter maneuver one of the guards lost his cap by a sweeping pass by one of the rifles. The soldier's gesture denoted that he was fortunate that it was not his head. This drill brought a light of hope that our guardsmen would fare well in a war dance with the Muscovites. The public was greatly pleased by this army routine.

The choir of mixed voices sang "Faith" with such ardor that even the audience was prompted to raise their voices and join in the singing.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 23, 1892.

The Reverend Father V. Barzynski delivered the concluding speech of the evening in honor of this solemn patriotic anniversary. His speech, filled with the words of God and the indomitable spirit of Polish patriotism, resounded throughout the entire hall. He spoke of the hope that this uprising of 1863 brought to the people, its misfortunes, and its sad results. However, he pointed out that emigration and colonization of the Pole to other countries of the world did not spell doom for the cause of Poland. Instead it was a definite gain, a marked step in the direction of the liberation of the Poles, and the establishment of a free Poland. As a concluding gesture, Father Barzynski requested those who participated in the January uprising of 1863 to write of their experiences, and from time to time they will appear in this paper.

A prayer for the souls lost in this cause and for all of Poland was then offered by Reverend Barzynski.

Ignacy Machnikowski,
Secretary of the Affair.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 20, 1892.

**POLISH PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCES ITS PROGRAM FOR JANUARY
TWENTY-FIRST**

A program, commemorating the annual anniversary of the January uprising in Poland, in 1863 will be held on January 21, at the Polish Hall near Bradley Street. The celebration will begin at 7:30 P.M.

The following activities has been arranged:

1. The opening address will be given by F. Wleklinski in memory of the occasion.
2. Prayer to be given by the children's choir of St. Stanislaus Kostki's parish school.
3. Speech by Mr. Jarzebski.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1892.

4. Singing by mixed choir: Polish song "Nad Wisly."
5. Demonstration by the Knights.
6. Speech, P. Ligman.
7. Solo by Anthony Huntowski, "Memory of Poland."
8. Second demonstration by the Knights.
9. Discussion by W. Jozwiakowski.
10. "Song of the Brave" sung by the men's choir .



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1892.

11. Third demonstration by the Knights.
12. "Skirmish" solo, sung by J. Kondzioraki.
13. Oration.
14. Fourth demonstration by the Order of the Knights.
15. "Faith" sung by mixed chorus.
16. Speech by Father Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostki's parish.

The public is invited to attend, free of charge.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1891.

THE SPEECH OF MR. BOLESLAUS KLARKOWSKI,
AT THE POLISH HALL IN CHICAGO, ON MAY 3, 1891

Greetings to all who persevere in a holy cause, for you are the evidence and the expression of a living fatherland, in word and in action.

"I see how over Poland,
The spirit of the Constitution shines,
Causing fear in the hearts of tyrants,
In the victims, hope."

Let us respect the past if we desire to be respected in the future. There are moments in the lives of nations, the memory of which is preserved from age to age, from life to life, from generation to generation. Today's celebration represents such a moment in the life of the Polish nation. It

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1891.

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IV reminds us of our century of bondage, during which there was not a moment when we were free from persecution, not a moment during which we could breath freely, gather our thoughts, cool our indignation; yet it also unites us with the happy past. No power can silence the pulsation of the Polish heart. Suffering is a creative power, a life-giving element, and the memories of the splendid past and our historical fame are the seeds of a new life.

By today's gathering, we will convince our enemies and friends that no nation in the entire Christian world could observe so many beautiful national celebrations as ours. The Polish nation guarded Christianity for many centuries, and shed rivers of blood in its defense, and during that time it experienced many times both glory and suffering, which assured not only our immortal name, but also earned for the nation the right to be free and independent. By today's gathering, we will prove that this noble heart of the nation, which

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1891.

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IV pulsed for every honest cause, has not been silenced, has not been
 deadened, even now when it is almost crushed. We will prove that
nations with a great past do not perish, that, on the contrary, their future
is assured. We will prove that we have a great and glorious past, unblemished
by aggressions or betrayals. We have always carried high before us a standard
with a white eagle and a torch of light.

The Third of May, 1791, forever a memorable day in our history, was one of
those tremendous moments when God, the Creator of all, stirred the dormant
vitality of the Polish nation so that it might not perish forever.

We behold the Polish nation, intoxicated, helpless, lulled asleep by the
reign of kings belonging to the Sas family, arising and undertaking the work
of regeneration. By a strange phenomenon, not recorded in the history of
any other nation, the pleasure-loving nobles found in themselves enough en-
ergy to take vigorous action in defense of faith and the freedom of the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1891.

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IV country, enough conscience to limit their privileges in favor of other classes, and enough vitality to hand down these feelings to their children by a testament--that is, by proclaiming the Constitution.

That solemn moment, which made us all equal, abolished the loathsome liberum veto, ended religious wars, strengthened the king's throne, and reconciled the peasant with the noble and the townsman, all being given an equal chance to aspire for high offices, both civil and ecclesiastical. It strengthened national defenses, and the Polish people acquired rights, not by bloodshed, as in France or Germany, but by a voluntary reform, an act of the diet, the senate, and the king.

All true Poles, regardless of age, class, or religion, were filled with ineffable happiness. The aged thanked God for the privilege of seeing the end of disorders, and the young were grateful that their fatherland would be

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IV independent, orderly, and safe from now on, that it would occupy again the prominent place among European nations that it had in times past. All felt that they were children of one mother.

All who were able followed the king to St. John's Church, and here took oath that they would defend the constitution to their last drop of blood. The oath was sincere, as was proven when Kosciusko's army, which was formed of peasants armed with scythes, stood side by side with knights and nobles at Racławice.

The Polish Constitution of the Third of May was praised by brilliant and grave minds, not only at home, but also abroad. It was a great work, created by sincere desire, not blemished by personal interests, but a work of nobility and solemn import, for its aim was justice and the general welfare. It was also laying the groundwork for the general prosperity and betterment of future generations, without oppressing the present one.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 14, 1891.

III H

IV Thanksgiving services were held everywhere, and more than a hundred thousand oppressed people came to Poland from other countries, and found refuge there. Pope Pius VI was very happy that the Poles were entering a better way of life by proclaiming a Constitution, and ordered a three-day service at St. Stanislaus Polish National Church in Rome. France, England, and Holland, greeted our Constitution gladly and with great admiration. The French called the Poles "a model nation," and the pride of the eighteenth century. Mr. Burke, the famous English orator, expressed the highest praise for the Polish Constitution, in these words: "Humanity, as a whole, should be proud and glad because of this great achievement, which is one of the noblest and finest benefits ever granted to humanity."

Finally, this great work had the distinguished honor of being accomplished without bloodshed, without arrests or incarcerations. No one was exiled, no one suffered any loss, no one was disgraced. On the contrary, all were elevated. A group of the finest noblemen in the world stood at the head of the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 14, 1891.

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IV free Polish citizenry. Hollanders received the news of our Constitution with great enthusiasm, and, to prove their admiration, fashioned a gold medal and sent it to Warsaw.

But, in the meantime, Russia stood against the declared Constitution, and found help in three Polish magnates. Their names were Szczesny Potocki, Xavier Branicki, and Severus Rzewuski. They founded a federation at the city of Targowica, in the Ukraine, for the purpose of abolishing the beneficial Constitution and creating, with the help of Russia, disorders throughout the country. Immediately, Catharine, the Czarina of Russia, invaded Poland with a hundred thousand well-trained men, commanded by Kachowski and Kreczetnikov. The Poles sent only a poorly-equipped army of thirty thousand, commanded by Prince Joseph Poniatowski, beside whom stood Thaddeus Kosciusko. In spite of Prince Poniatowski's victory at Zielence, and the famous retreat of Thaddeus Kosciusko at Dubienko, the King of Poland, Stanislaus August, as commander-in-chief of the Polish forces, made a secret agreement with Catharine, and

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IV ordered his army to retreat. Now the Russians advanced on Warsaw without interruption, and, when the Prussian forces joined them, the King of Poland, Stanislaus August, delivered Poland as a prey to her enemies. He disavowed and abandoned the Constitution of the Third of May, which had been established with his co-operation, and which he had so solemnly promised to uphold. He joined the confederates of Targowica, and at the diet held at Grodno, in 1793, he signed the Second Partition of Poland thereby abolishing the Constitution of the Third of May.

After the Second Partition, the Poles, realizing the danger of a complete downfall of our fatherland, formed a secret confederacy for the purpose of expelling the enemies and restoring the Constitution. The eyes of the entire nation were centered upon Kosciusko, who had gained fame in the American Revolutionary War, and in the battle at Dubienko, where he had displayed the abilities of a great commander. He was a noble man. Moved by the great

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IV injustices which our fatherland was suffering, he unsheathed his sword, and cried out: "God, let me fight for my country once more."

The Poles would have prepared themselves for a rebellion had it not been for the order for the reducing and eventual disbanding of the Polish army. The first command for starting a rebellion was given by General Madalinski, who received orders for disbanding his division of uhlans, numbering seven hundred. The intrepid general attacked the Prussians and defeated them.

Now the action could not be postponed any longer. Kosciusko was proclaimed chief commander of all military forces, and on April 1, 1794, left Cracow, and met six thousand Russians at the village of Raclawice. Four thousand Polish insurrectionists, the majority of whom were peasants armed with scythes, lances, and axes, routed the invaders of our fatherland, the foes of the Constitution.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 14, 1891.

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IV After this victory, the insurrection spread throughout all of Poland. Warsaw was incited and freed by Kilinski, the shoemaker; Lithuania was freed by General Jasinski; Greater Poland (the western part) by Dabrowski, Zmudz, and Kurlandja. A bright gleam of hope dawned over Poland. It seemed that with a few more bloody battles the sun of freedom would shine on the silvery waves of the Vistula, the Niemen, and the Dnieper.

But God foreordained a different destiny for Poland. Just at the time when the Russians were beginning to lose hope, Prussia and Austria came to them as helpers. Kosciusko, attacked unexpectedly at Maciejowice, in spite of his stubborn resistance, bravery, and manliness, received a sword thrust in the head and fell senseless, covered with blood. The Polish army suffered irretrievable defeat.

Warsaw was plunged into dismal despair after the defeat at Maciejowice. The

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 14, 1891.

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IV hearts of all Poles were filled with sadness. It seemed that the capital city was dead. No, only hope, shaken by a crushing defeat, was dying.

But this was not the end of misfortune. On November 4, 1794, the Russian general Suvarov captured Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, plundered it of everything, and murdered twenty thousand people. In his cruelty, he did not spare women, children, the aged, or cripples. The suburb of Warsaw was bathed in blood, and the waters of the silver Vistula were colored with blood of our fatherland's children, defenders of freedom and of the Constitution.

Then the Third Partition took place, and Poland, the bulwark of Christendom, through her own fault, and because of the superior forces of her enemies, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, was deprived of her political independence.

But the Polish spirit was indestructible. It was not crushed, and it may

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 15, 1891.

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IV be said that its consciousness and its life have just begun. We were divided, but not destroyed, thanks to the Constitution of the Third of May. We appear to our enemies as an apparition of a nation which was buried a hundred years ago. The principle of the Constitution entered into the blood and life of our nation. The spirit of the Constitution rooted itself so deeply in our hearts that it is a thousand times stronger after its abolition. It became our patron, our guiding genius, our protector, a leading star shining brightly over Polish glory, and holding up before us the same banner under which we will cut down the ranks of the enemy.

We are indebted to the Constitution for the right to regard ourselves as one nation, though we are ruled by three alien powers. We are indebted to the Constitution for our ability to command the sympathy and support of more and more followers from all classes. The Constitution has passed into our times, and has been handed to us without losing anything of its value. It lives in our thoughts and endeavors, and it has become a part of our souls. We should

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 15, 1891.

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IV be grateful to the Constitution for not being dwarfed to nothingness.

To the Constitution we are indebted for all the virtues which protect us from a complete downfall. All of us were nourished with its idealism. The fundamental principle of the Constitution will remain unaltered, regardless of the change in the conditions of our lives, because it is not the property of one class, but of the entire nation. Through it, our fathers transmit to us unshakeable faith in divine justice; it speaks to us of the immortal hope which we can not renounce; it speaks to us of love for the country which should rule our hearts. Four generations were brought up with this leading thought; they lived with it, fought and died for it, handing it down to us with sacrifice of blood. In it our fathers adjure us not to yield to temptations or doubt, not to deviate from the hard road of duty. The Constitution united us into one bond of brotherly love and unity, a bond which enables us to look confidently into the future. Although our enemies succeeded in partitioning our country, and tried to devour us, yet, thanks to the Constitution, we will not let them digest us.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 15, 1891.

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IV We come to earth by the will of the Almighty--no other will can destroy us. God was with our fathers for eternities when they were with Him, and He will be with us if we will be with Him. Affairs of nations are God's eternal laws, His natural laws. We may transgress against nations, struggle with them, enclose them in boundary lines, force them into silence, and even shackle them, but they cannot be destroyed. The creative power which calls nations to life is stronger than all destructive agents. Only ignorance, blinded by power, will set before itself a task which it cannot accomplish. Let us gather our material and moral forces, let us not lose the smallest opportunity in the struggle for progress and the rights to which we are entitled as members of the family of nations--and the victory will be assured. Great thoughts and sacrifices were never crushed by bayonets. Great work may be accomplished only by a great sacrifice. Victory is assured to us as long as the spirit of the Constitution lives within us, and as long as the vacancies in the ranks of martyrs are filled by the new ones.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 15, 1891.

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IV Nations live with the love of the country, and fall and perish when that source of life dries up. The Constitution supplied the Polish nation with that life-giving principle, and showed the way for its mission. Poland's mission once was to defend faith, but today her calling is to defend Christianity against false progress.

The partitions of Poland occurred when we were not in harmony with God, but as soon as we began to arise from our fall, the Constitution of the Third of May dawned upon us, kindled the light of faith, and renewed the covenant with God. Poland rests with God, and shall find herself in God. Besides this, the Constitution represents a great thought, a thought that the kingdom of this world is a part of God's plan; that we should devote ourselves to it not because it is necessary and beneficial, but because it is commanded by God. Not only in Heaven, but here also, God manifests His power, and as He has followers in the church, so has He workers in every country, through whom He performs wonders.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 15, 1891.

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IV The love of this truth, this thought, these aims glimmering in the nation, this mission, is a kind of affection called patriotism. This love, as any other love, manifests itself in deeds. For this reason, our nobility has sacrificed its privileges on the alter of patriotism, and has given us the Constitution of the Third of May, which would unite separated members, draw them together like a center of gravity, so that they might become one nation, one indivisible body. Our nobility has proven that its patriotism is what it should be, active and sacrificial. Such patriotism is demanded from us by the Constitution.

It is necessary for everyone to elevate himself to this holy feeling, and, for the good of the country and humanity, not only admire the Constitution, but take an oath of allegiance to it. He must defeat the enemy by the power and the glory of his sacrifices. God and the fatherland--devotion to these must dwell always in our minds and in our hearts. Let us go forth in this devotion hand

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 15, 1891.

III H

IV in hand, and we shall not feel unhappy, for there is no higher happiness, and no higher love, than this. Let us begin our work, let us not desert the banner carried by our noble, brave, and pious ancestors. Above all, let us not interrupt that which they have started. To retard the march of progress is a disgrace.

We share with God the mastery of life and death over our fatherland. If the fatherland should actually perish, it will not be because we are oppressed by tyrannical governments, but because we, as Poles, allowed it to pass into oblivion. If this happens, we are not worthy of having a fatherland. Is there any one among you who is willing to be a murderer of his fatherland? I will say no, a thousand times no. You Polish mothers, especially, are guardians of national virtues in foreign lands. Please do not forget to plant into the soul of your son or daughter these few words:

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1891.

IV "For the sake of your fathers and forefathers, whose blood you bear, of whom you are a descendant and heir; for the sake of God, Whose glory you should defend, and by Whom you shall be judged; I command you to cherish your native tongue and to keep the faith of your fathers."

If you will do this, Polish mothers, no one can deprive our fatherland of its life, even if all the powers of the world try to help Russia and Prussia. Our prophetic poet is right when he says:

"Our Fatherland shall not perish,
As long as its women have feeling,
For from their breasts flows the venom
Which poisons our enemies."

Misfortunes and persecutions should not discourage us. Let us not despair. God is powerful, and He may say: "Arise, Poland, the time has come to fight

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1891.

IV for faith and freedom. You are cleansed with tears, hard labor, and hardships. Arise, Bulwark of Christendom, at the crisis, and lead the peoples to reason. Show them the true road, the road of love and brotherhood."

Let us bear our hardships patiently, and change them into penance, and our regeneration will soon be effected. If our final destruction should come, if misfortunes should crush us, let us not be the cause ourselves. We should not pave the way for the murderers who are trying to send us to our graves. We must wait patiently for God's mercy. It will come if we desire it, and if we are worthy of it.

We should not concern ourselves about the extent of our suffering; let us consider rather how we suffer, how we are benefited by suffering, what lesson we derive from it for the future, how we are ennobling ourselves through it, and how we are paying the debts of the past. We should learn that creative work, which builds up wealth and increases our stores of knowledge, is the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1891.

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IV only means of earning us the right to be a nation.

I am positive that all of you will work in this direction. Let every one do whatever he can according to his ability. The strength of a nation can be compared to the strength of a chain--it depends on the individuals as the chain depends on the single links. Poland has no boundary lines of her own; she has only three enemies, and one aim--independence. In order to attain this goal, we must unite. Let us sow good seed so that we can have a good harvest.

We did not come to America for the purpose of quarreling among ourselves or splitting into factions. Let us leave this function for our enemies. Above all, we should build Poland within us, with the conviction that whatever is desired by the people will be accomplished in the end.

It is time to forget the sad memories of the past. Poles! From now on,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1891.

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IV let there be no differences among us, let us be brothers, sons of one fatherland. The past should inspire us with faith, hope, and love. Let the spirit of the Constitution of the Third of May spread throughout the United States, and unite all our hearts, casting out from them all indifference and selfishness. Let the spirit of enlightenment and freedom which inspired the makers of the Constitution lead us on, so that we may hand down to our successors perseverance in the face of difficulties. Our patriotism must be great if it is to be effective. Otherwise, it cannot be a life-giving principle.

We should stand firmly by the faith and tongue of our ancestors. By the banner [of the white eagle] we should swear to serve and defend them. This is a duty, an honor, a future salvation, an anchor, a life principle of the Polish nation, woven a century ago by the Constitution into one indivisible unit. Let us preserve these pure, unblemished national relics. No one, under any pretext, should be permitted to wrest them from us, for without them we will perish.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1891.

IV Poles, this burden is your duty today, like a dear heritage left by your fathers. Grasp in your tired, worn, but honest hands the blood-stained national banner, and raise it high, hoping that you will win victory. To action! We should not forsake the banner carried by our noble, brave, and pious ancestors, but we should have faith in our rights and in the ultimate triumph of justice and truth. True Polish nationality should awaken in every one of you. Only those who are willing to die should fight. Let us die, if necessary, for truth, for freedom, for progress. We shall not die in vain, but in fulfilling the mission allotted to us by God. Let us stand by the testament of our fathers--the Constitution of the Third of May.

Our poet, Sigmund Krasicki, in his prophetic poem, "Before the Dawn," said:

"In one union, in one spirit,
Like the links in the chain,
The Lord tied fathers with their sons.
Before this chain breaks,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 16, 1891.

All will be well with them.
From our blood and by our fault,
Before this century has passed,
One of the best nations will arise.
You should bless the fault of our fathers."

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6-8, 1891.

POLES CELEBRATE THE PROCLAMATION OF THEIR CONSTITUTION

(Summary)



(Tuesday, May 5, 1891. The third day)

According to the program, May 5 is the most important day of the Polish National Hundredth Anniversary Celebration, and it was so in many respects.

At 8 A.M. delegates from all over the country gathered at the school hall, and their names were registered together with the names of the clergy.

At 10 A.M. a solemn Pontifical religious service was celebrated at the church.

At 9:45 A.M. the uniformed Knights of the church societies and all delegates went to meet Right Reverend Feehan, the Archbishop of Chicago, and a few minutes after 10 A.M., the procession escorted the Archbishop into the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6-8, 1891.

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church, which already was filled with people. The procession

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consisted of uniformed knights and school girls dressed in white,

after whom strode the ecclesiastical dignitary, the Archbishop,

escorted by sixteen clergymen. The delegates followed the clergy. The

Archbishop occupied the throne prepared for him, and Reverend Simon

Kobrzynski, assisted by the clergy, celebrated a Pontifical Mass. The

knights kept honorary guard.

Reverend Snicurski delivered a patriotic sermon, in which he encouraged concord and brotherly love. His sermon impressed the participants so profoundly that some of them wept at the end.

Credit is due to Mr. A. Kwasifroch, the organist, who trained and prepared church choirs for the occasion. The choirs accompanied by a good orchestra, sang at the Pontifical Mass melodies composed by Reissinger. Deserving



III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

I A 1 a

I A 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6-8, 1891.

I A 2 b

III C special attention is "Ave Maria," which was sung at Offertorium
I C Tercet by Mrs. Pauline Kiolbassa with great success. Miss Rose
Kiolbassa sang alto, also with great success.



Afternoon

At 2 P.M. the delegates and clergy gathered at the Polish hall for the purpose of holding a strictly national conference, at which the clergy did not take any part other than as observers and advisors. Mr. John Koziczynski was chosen chairman of the meeting and Reverend Barzynski was asked to be a spiritual advisor.

Three important issues were taken up at this meeting, namely: (1) Proper understanding of the Constitution of the Third of May, (2) Creating of national and political unanimity and solidarity among Poles in the United States, (3) Eradication of the discord that checks the enlightenment of the Polish people.

III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

I A 1 a

I A 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6-8, 1891.

I A 2 b

III C As we cannot describe this conference in detail, we will outline
I C only the important points.

The delegates decided that, according to the constitution of the Third of May, the Poles in the United States are and should remain Roman-Catholics. However, the word "dominating" employed in the Polish constitution was not adopted because there is no dominating religion in the United States.

As to the second issue, it was decided to hold a general convention of all American Poles, or contact all Polish societies, or seek the cooperation of other organizations, provided that the Roman Catholic Religion will not be attacked. A committee of seven men were chosen who will take charge of this issue.

As to the third issue, the delegates agreed that all slanders should be considered a crime against the country.



III B 3 a

- 5 -

POLISH

I A 1 a

I A 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6-8, 1891.

I A 2 b

III C

The delegates decided that religion should not be taken up at

I C

controversies and whoever attacks it in journals and newspapers
should be branded an apostate, and such periodical should not be

supported.



The same delegates declared that disrespectful expressions about the clergy, and especially slander, cannot be reconciled with religion and should also be considered a national crime, a treason against the fatherland.

The delegates also stated that those who send their children to non-sectarian schools, depriving them thereby of the principles taught by the Holy Roman-Catholic Church, and also those who do not try to teach their children the native tongue, violate their national honor.

Finally the delegates expressed their sorrow on account of lack of patriotism at Polish societies and asked the clergy for cooperation in their respective parishes. Every pastor should instruct his parishioners how to fulfill this important duty.

III B 3 a

- 6 -

POLISH

I A 1 a

I A 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1891.

I A 2 b

III C

IN THE EVENING

I C

Tuesday night the hall was so filled that many persons were turned away. The attendance was great because the program included two attractions. It read that Reverend E. Kozlowski, a pastor of a Polish parish at Manistee, Mich., one of the greatest orators in America, would speak. The other attraction was the famous play "Jasnogora" or "The Siege of Czestochowa."



The program must have been very interesting, for this large audience of approximately five thousand people behaved as if there had been only a few persons throughout the entire program. The subject of Reverend Kozlowski's message was "Our Holy Patriotic Duty." He moved the hearts of the listeners with his masterly dissertation, which was frequently interrupted by applause. Whoever heard this speech, will never forget it.

As to the play "The Siege of Czestochowa," it is said that a play so successful was never staged in Chicago. The leading role, that of Father August

III B 3 a

- 7 -

POLISH

I A 1 a

I A 2 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1891.

I A 2 b

III C Kordecki," was played by Mr. B. Klarkowski, who was greatly com-
I C plimented by the critics. The author of the play took the role
of the "Haughty Nobleman," and played it admirably. Other roles
were in good hands. The play was well written and well played; it was a
great success. We are not in a position to give a description of its six
acts. We regret that we cannot give all details of this great patriotic
celebration. We wish to add that we were honored by many prominent persons
among them two church dignitaries and many clergymen from all over the
country.



III B 3 a

III H

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III C

I A 2 b

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POLISH

The Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 5, 1891.



POLAND'S NATIONAL FESTIVAL

The main event of yesterday's great Polish festival, the third day of its celebration, was given in the large hall of St. Stanislaus School, corner Noble and Bradley Streets.

On May 4, 1791, the Polish constitution was proclaimed; it provided that "every man who enters Poland shall be regarded as a free man". Since this noteworthy courageous statement was made, one hundred years have elapsed and the Poles of America, and especially Chicago's Polish population, excelled in its display of patriotism by giving a great parade and numerous celebrations.

The festival which was given yesterday at St. Stanislaus Hall was highly elevating, and the words we heard there will undoubtedly leave a permanent impression in the hearts of every Pole. The hall was profusely decorated and in conformity with the mailed invitations which announced that "every friend of liberty is welcome", we noted next to the American and Polish banners, also the German, Swiss and the Irish colors.



The Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 5, 1891.

Amongst the multitude which filled the spacious hall, the young girls of St. Stanislaus School, dressed in white with red bands fluttering from their waists, made a most pleasing appearance; also two companies of Polish military clubs joined in their parade uniforms.

At the beginning of the festival, the orchestra played a march, which was followed by a short opening address by the Rev. J. T. Szukalski. After the singing of the national hymn, "Columbia", Judge Moran, who accepted the presidency for the festival, spoke to the assembly. He congratulated the Poles upon their love for their native land, and complimented America for its fortunate possession of such a diligent, energetic, law-abiding and liberty-loving people as the Poles.

The regular festival speech was given by the bishop, Rev. I. W. Spalding of Peoria, and his masterly, limitless perceptions, his effective and convincing arguments and citations, deserve recognition as a work of profound importance. The speaker gave a chronological account of the history of mankind as far back as the Aryan and Semitic tribes; from the latter we inherited religion, from the former, culture and progress in the arts were given to the human race. In a fascinating manner he mentioned the importance of the Poles upon culture and ended his en-



The Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 5, 1891.

thusiasm creating speech by referring to Copernicus, a Catholic priest and Pole, whose scientific knowledge and discoveries in astronomy proved to be epochal. Speaking of Poland in regard to its former political position, Bishop Spaulding quoted the reasons which led to Poland's dissolution. The main cause was to be found in its geographical location; it had no natural boundaries, but was wedged between two monarchies, who had to sacrifice this bulwark of liberty. Our own America should thank Providence that oceans separate it from warring kingdoms and Czarist empires. Finally, the speaker considered the school question. He spoke with enthusiasm and declared that the teaching of one's hereditary language in the public schools is a serious thought which can not be eradicated anymore.

Great applause interrupted nearly every sentence of this highly interesting part of his discourse.

W. J. Onahan, former city comptroller, gave a short talk on the accomplishments of the Poles as American citizens.

Among the musical offerings, we must first mention the duet of Mrs. and Miss Kiolbassa, which was given a tumultuous welcome in recognition of its excellence.



The Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 5, 1891.

The church choir (ladies, gentlemen), which sang Polish national songs and the patriotic composition, "The Song of our Land", also gave us a magnificent presentation. The school children intoned "The Star Spangled Banner", which was followed by a mass-chorus which sang the prayer; and so this memorable celebration came to a glorious end.

The Committee consisted of Mr. P. Kielbassa, Rev. Barzynski, and others.

The Chicago Tribune, May 3, 1891.

9/208 1086 (111) ADM
6/208 1086 (111) ADM

BIG POLISH CELEBRATION

The exercises commemorating the centennial anniversary of the adoption of Poland's constitution were begun yesterday by a parade and meeting of Polish citizens at Central Music Hall. The parade was made up of all the various Polish societies in the city.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the various societies assembled in Haymarket Square, where Chief-Marshall Budrinski, Welkinski, and Ryrewski, formed the procession. First came a band of twenty-five Polish police officers in uniform, captained by Lieut. Deaubein.

The exercises will be continued as follows:- Sunday at 4 P.M., the school children will sing and perform other exercises; in the evening a concert intermixed with speeches in the Polish language by prominent laymen and clergymen will be given.

A mass for the repose of the souls of the departed who died in defense of Poland will be celebrated Monday. In the evening the grand meeting will be presided over by the Hon. Thomas A. Moran, Judge of the Appellate Court, and speeches will be made by the Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, and William J.

The Chicago Tribune, May 3, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Hynes, and William J. Drahan.

A pontifical mass will be celebrated Tuesday morning, and in the afternoon a convention will be held by the delegates assembled from all parts of the union. In the evening at 7:30, a play will be given entitled "The Defense of Czeszow" in the Polish language.

III B 3 a

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

III B 4

I C

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1891.

"THEY ARE REVEALING THEIR WILL TO US"

(Editorial)

The vice censor of the Polish National Alliance has expressed his opinion about that organization. According to him, the lodges belonging to the P. N. A. are not allowed to make any decisions without the consent, or rather without the will, of the central board of that organization.

Is this in reality the opinion of each separate lodge? And do sensible members of the P. N. A. share that point of view? The near future will tell.

As soon as the program of the three-day celebration commemorating the Polish Constitution of the Third of May, arranged by the Polish Roman Catholic Union was announced in Dziennik Chicagoski, a very severe criticism of our article appeared [in the next] issue of Zgoda.



III B 3 a

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1891.

III B 4

I C

Every part of the program -- the three-day celebration, the memorial

IV

service for those who sacrificed their lives for the Fatherland,

the plan of holding a general Polish conference; -- is represented in

Zgoda as a farce, an act of treason, an infamy, a disgrace and a deception.

On the other hand, neither the organ of the P. R. C. U., Wiara I Ojczyzna nor Dziennik Chicagoski, supporting the three-day celebration, criticized one point of the celebration arranged by the P. N. A. for the second of May. Angered by this lack of criticism, Zgoda suspected that their celebration would be branded a "masonic rabble."

In view of the first fact mentioned, let the sensible members of the P. N. A. (if the vice censor's statement does not hold for them) decide who behaved patriotically, who showed more fairness.

Let us mention another fact. Some P. N. A. lodges sent their delegates to Rev. V. Barzynski last year to arrange a general celebration in honor of the



III B 3 a

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1891.

III B 4

I C

Polish Constitution of the Third of May. A conference was held

IV

at which Father V. Barzynski's remarks provoked those delegates and later angered the lodges to such a degree that they refused to come to an understanding with the P. R. C. U. societies or to negotiate with them. Immediately Zgoda attacked Rev. V. Barzynski. Quite naturally the attack aroused the indignation of the societies which respect Father Barzynski as a patriot and exemplary priest. This of course made a reconciliation almost impossible. At that time, that is after the return of the delegates from Father V. Barzynski with their proposal, every impartial person, including some of the delegates and Father V. Barzynski himself, thought that after the presentation of the proposition to the P. N. A. lodges, an attempt would be made either to modify the stipulation or to make a counter proposal. Nothing of the kind occurred although there were violent attacks upon the priest because he dared to give his conscientious advice.

This mutual indignation manifested itself in violent eruptions of abusive language on one side, and anger on the other. At that time these undignified



III B 3 a

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1891.

III B 4

I C attacks could be explained and justified by the "hot Polish temper".

IV

Some reflection should have taken place, at least after some time. The P. N. A. lodges should have made an attempt at reconciliation with the societies affiliated with the P. R. C. U., and these societies should have shown their willingness to reach an understanding. And they did, for they sent letters to the P. N. A. lodges in which they proposed a general conference after the second of May. Zgoda, however, prevented the P. N. A. lodges from participating in that conference; it ridiculed the program of the societies affiliated with the P. R. C. U. and insulted Father V. Barzynski as the adviser of the P. R. C. Union. It tried to provoke criticism of the celebration arranged by the P. N. A., and being unsuccessful, began to fabricate stories about that celebration. Finally, the censor of the P. N. A. announced that its lodges would comply with the decision of the central board of the P. N. A. This decision was not to participate in the conference.

Let sensible members of the P. N. A. suggest what more could have been done



III B 3 a

- 5 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1891.

III B 4

I C

by the societies affiliated with the P. R. C. U. They expressed

IV

their desire for an agreement. Could these societies, after what

took place, after the insults heaped upon a respected counsellor,

declare that they were willing, for the sake of holy peace, to give up their spiritual adviser and ask permission to participate in the P. N. A. celebration?

Every sensible person will admit that these societies did more than was expected. Not being invited, they are not criticizing the P. N. A. celebration, and having no desire to interfere with it, they have arranged for their own to take place the following day. They are extending a friendly hand in spite of the insults of Zgoda and of malicious tongues. They are charitable although they are twice as strong. And you--that is your correspondents in Zgoda--ridicule their generous actions. You sneer at every statement, at every step taken, and you increasingly anger their spiritual counsellor by your vicious attacks. Finally your vice censor makes a proclamation stating that you can take no steps until your executive committee reveals its decision.



III B 3 a

- 6 -

POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1891.

III B 4

I C

IV

How ridiculous are some of the reasons invented by Zgoda for not participating in the proposed general conference. According to Zgoda this conference is a deception. How can it be a deception when you will have an equal voice in it? You presume that your celebration of May 2 will be criticized anyhow, and so you continue to criticize viciously the program of the P. R. C. U. although there is no criticism made of your own program. You state that Father V. Barzynski, and not the societies, is arranging the celebration. While this statement has never been confirmed, not even by one of the societies, you yourselves declare very clearly that you are acting on the decision of your executive committee.

Your censor has made an ironic remark that there is no necessity of sending delegates to Chicago as though it were some kind of Mecca. Now if we are going to hold a general assembly, then there must be a suitable place for it. Is it strange that the city of Chicago which has the largest Polish population was chosen, or that the P. R. C. U., the largest Polish organization in America, is extending the invitation?



III B 3 a

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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1891.

III B 4

I C

IV

Wherever there is ill will, there is always faultfinding in everything, no matter how small; where there is good will, small mistakes are overlooked, and necessary sacrifices made for the good of the

cause.



III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

b. Religious

III B 3 b

II B 1 a

II B 3

III E

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

SOKOLS OF BRIGHTON PARK PRESENT
NEW YEAR'S DAY PROGRAM TO CHILDREN

Last Sunday, January 1, a special children's program was presented by the Gnizda Starszych Sokolic West Brighton Park (Adult Sokol Nests of Brighton Park), No. 827 of the Polish Alliance of Sokols of America, at 4 P.M., at the Polish Home, "Freedom", 46th and Mozart Streets.

Children in large numbers attended with their parents to participate in the holiday celebration. Most of the children were composed of the junior groups of the Sokols, but this did not restrict the other Polish children of the Brighton Park community.

The children and adults began to arrive as early as two o'clock in the afternoon. When four o'clock arrived, the hall was filled to capacity.

Miss Ann Piarowski opened the children's program with a beautiful speech of welcome. She called upon Lottie Marcinkiewicz, president of



III B 3 b

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

III E

IV the adult Sokols, to preside as chairman. Miss Juliana Malec, secretary of Sokol No. 827, was also presented. Various other representatives were also called upon. All were then seated on the stage.

The entertainment program was opened by the children of the junior order of the Sokols, who sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," the Polish national anthem, "Jeszcze Polska Niezginela" (Poland Is Not Yet Lost) and the Sokol hymn, "Ospaly I Gnusny" (Drowsy and Lazy).

This was followed by a series of drills by the children, under the direction of Thomas Jagielka, commander of the Adult Sokol Nests of Brighton Park, No. 827. Throughout the drills, orchestral music was played. The execution of the exercises was acclaimed by the audience with loud and prolonged applause.



III B 3 b

- 3 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

III E

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The third number of the evening was the splendid singing of the Oginski's Choir, No. 142 P.A.S.A., under the direction of T.T. Gulik. Five Polish songs, familiar to the lovers of Polish music, were rendered in professional style. This group really added to the success of this entertainment program. The children, as well as the adults, gave them a big hand.

The young ladies of the junior groups of the Sokols presented a number of drills with piano accompaniment. This was followed by a piano solo, which was given by Miss Gertrude Blachowiak, a member of the Ognisko Literary and Dramatic Circle. Another member of this club, Casimir Dziekan, sang a solo, "Na Szary Wisly Brzeg" (On the Bank of the Gray Vistula). Piano accompaniment was played by Miss Blachowiak. Another series of drills was presented by the children.

"Chlopacy Sokoli" (Sokol Boys), a poetical sketch, was recited by Miss Rosalie Wiewiorkiewicz.



III B 3 b

- 4 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

III E

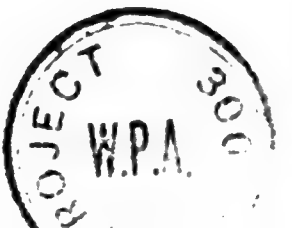
IV

At this point of the program, the senior members of the Sokols displayed their ability in drilling to musical strains.

A typical New Year's song was rendered by the Misses Wiewiorkiewicz and Juliana Olszewska. Miss H. Piatkowska played the piano accompaniment. The song was one full of wit. This was much to the liking of the audience. Applause and laughter greeted the singers.

Another series of drills were executed by the adult members. The pyramid exercises were directed by T. Jagielka. The various formations thrilled the entire crowd.

Miss Valintina Miskowska, member of the dramatic club, recited a fitting verse, "W Imieniu Starszych Sokolic" (In the Name of the Adult Sokols). Her style of presentation was a true tribute to all members. She was followed by Miss Piatkowska, who played a piano solo, "Marsz Działwej Sokolej" (Sokol children's March).



III B 3 b

- 5 -

POLISH

II B 1 a

II B 3

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

III E

IV The vice-president of Group II of the Sokols, Stanislaus Osada, one of the guests of the evening, gave a talk on the activities of the children in the Sokols. He urged the parents to take interest in the work of these groups, and influence their children to join. Mr. Paluch, a representative of Group II, talked on keeping the children active in the Sokols.

At the conclusion of the program, gifts were presented to the children. Although the entertainment brought smiles to the children, the presentation of the presents brought broader, gleaming smiles on their faces.

Miss Marcinkiewicz thanked everyone present for his support. The choir sang the Polish national anthem. However, this did not terminate the festivities. A signal from Frances Niedzwiecka started the orchestra to play dance tunes. Soon the adults were "tripping the light fantastic."

Juliana Malec, secretary.



III B 3 b

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 d

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

POLISH LITERARY CLUB RINGS OUT THE OLD
AND RINGS IN THE NEW YEAR AT HOLY
TRINITY HALL



The Polish Literary Club of the Holy Trinity parish welcomed the New Year Sunday evening at a special program of entertainment held in the school hall. The affair was made possible through the cooperation of the various societies of the parish. Although the weather was cold, the hall was filled to capacity.

The president of the Literary Club, Thaddeus Dylewski, opened the program with a speech of welcome in the name of his organization. He then presented the Holy Trinity Choir, which sang a number of Christmas carols. The church choir, under the baton of W. Baluty, won the hearts of the audience with their fine singing. Applause was not stinted.

The school children presented an enjoyable phantasy, "St. Nicholas." This was followed by a violin and piano duet, which was played by Joseph Zientarski

III B 3 b

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 d

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

and Edward Bonik. A sketch, "Man and Jew" was rendered by W. Gustek and J. Jerewicz.

The Literary Club presented the final number of the evening "Two Irate Men." This comedy sketch was the best performance of the entire program.

During the program, the representatives of the many societies of the parish gave short speeches apropos to the New Year.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

POLONIA CITIZENS' CLUB HOST TO TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS
AND GUESTS NEW YEAR'S DAY

New Year's Day was a gala occasion for two hundred members and guests at the special dinner-dance banquet sponsored by the Polonia Citizens' Club at St. Constantia's parish auditorium. During the course of the dinner, Professor M. S. Szymczak, vice-president of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank--a Polish institution--presided as toastmaster. After a short address, depicting the aims and accomplishments of the Club, he called upon the president, Felix Nowaczek, manager of the Noble Printing Company. In his short discourse, he wished every one health and happiness throughout the New Year. He also asked the pastor of St. Constantia's Church, Reverend Alexander Knitter, to organize a like organization among young men and women of the parish. Before dinner was served, Rt. Reverend F. A. Rempe, pastor of St. Clement's Church, lead the entire assemblage in prayer.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

While the guests were feasting sumptuously, the toastmaster related a humorous story. Although he was handicapped by a cold, he managed to get a hearty laugh from everybody. The dinner was prepared and served by the members of St. Constantia's parish.

After the meal, the superintendent of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Martin R. Lynn, was called upon as the first speaker of the evening. Mr. Lynn praised the work of the Polish element in the Forty-first Ward, where he is the secretary of the Republican Club. Besides his many official duties, Mr. Lynn manages to play the role of good Samaritan occasionally. At the conclusion of his talk, he wished everyone a Happy New Year.

Finke's Orchestra played an interlude of English songs, both classical and popular. After the musical pause ended, Attorney Marion G. Kudlick, president of the Jefferson Park Businessmen's Association was called to the stand. His visit to Poland was the theme of his discussion. Some of the highlights of the trip, including a visit to Warsaw, were given. In the final words of his



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

speech, Marion Kudlick spoke about the objectives of the Polonia Club.

Thomas Knapik was greatly applauded when he paid tribute to Reverend Knitter and Mr. Szymczak. Mr. Knapik is a co-partner in the building and loan firm of Knapik and Erickson.

A great hand was given to the Commissioner of Portage Park, Albert Groskopf.

A sign from the toastmaster brought forth more melodic tunes from Finke's Orchestra. At the beginning of a lively tune, a commotion was started at the entrance of the hall. All eyes were turned towards that direction. A vociferous man tried to get past the doorman, but to no avail. He explained loudly that he was invited to this affair by the Superintendent of the Forest Preserves, who also promised him a job. But the doorman would not let him pass. This only brought another tirade of gesticulations.

"My name is 'Ike Goldblatt,' and I demand an audience with superintendent of



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

the Forests," the intruder demanded. Two men took him by the arm, and he was forcibly thrown out. Immediately afterwards, the stage screen went up, and the same individual made his appearance, much to the surprise of the audience. As it turned out this "Ike Goldblatt" was none other than the popular Walter Bialczak. The entire incident was a part of his act. "Ike Goldblatt" gave a humorous monologue. The audience went wild with applause at his exit.

Judge Victor P. Arnold was then called upon by Mr. Szymczak. He spoke briefly about his work and on the behalf of his colleague, Leroy Millner, Republican Committeeman of the Forty-first Ward, who could not attend the affair because of illness.

The speakers' stand thus far seemed to have been occupied by all Republicans. However, the toastmaster broke the 'monopoly' by saying a few words about the Democratic party. He apologized for the absence of Thomas J. Bowler and Commissioner Francis Wilson, both Democrats, who were unable to attend because of unforeseen obstacles.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

Short speeches were made by the following: Fr. Oscar Strehl, assistant at St. Clement's parish, spoke about the work being carried out by the Polish people in the Jefferson Park district. The work of Reverend Knitter was extoled by Rt. Reverend Rempe.

Reverend Knitter was the last speaker of the evening. He thanked his parishioners for the splendid cooperation they have offered him during the past year. Thanks were also extended to the Polonia Club for its support. Reverend Alexander Knitter promised to work harder during the new year, even more than he has in the past eleven years as pastor at this parish. He informed the audience that he will leave for Detroit, Mich., where he will attend the funeral services of his close friend, John Zynda, immediately after the banquet. He closed the dinner with a prayer, and bid his friends adieu.

The table and chairs were cleared from the center of the floor and the orchestra, already on the stage, began playing popular dance tunes. The dance lasted until



III B 3 b
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

the early hours of the morning.

Besides those persons already mentioned, many other prominent guests were present.



III B 3 b

I A 2 c

II D 4

II D 6

III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

TAG DAY FOR WORKING GIRLS' HOME

In connection with tomorrow's celebration of Palm Sunday, our women are arranging an annual Violet Day, that is, a tag day for the benefit of the school, the nursery, and the home for working girls conducted by the Sisters of Resurrection. This tag day will be sponsored by the Society for the Care of the School and Nursery, and it has the sanction of the municipal authorities, as well as the approval of our parish rectors, who consider this society's work worthy of the support of all people of good will. It is a well-known fact the Sisters have to help support these institutions, especially the nursery and the home for working girls, both of which are located at 1849 Hermitage Avenue. Our women are appealing to all of us to make contributions, no matter how small, once a year around the Easter holidays, for a cause so dear to our hearts.

The taggers will be Polish young women, daughters of our citizenry. They will give the passers-by violets, harbingers of spring, in exchange for their

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III E 3 b

- 2 -

POLISH

I A 2 c

II D 4

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 31, 1917.

II D 6

III C contributions. May their contributions be as large as they can afford.

I K

The young women entrusted with the task of collecting are Victoria Biedka, Helen Augustynowicz, and Elizabeth Zamorski (St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish); W. Perlinski, Mary Rutkowski, and Constance Chrustowski (St. Mary of Angels Parish); Mary Kuflewski, Anna Pask, and Helen Herman (St. Casimir Parish); Josephine Dolazinski, Anastasia Wiedemann, and Helen Larkowski (St. Hedwig Parish); Elizabeth Szczepanski, Louise Sz wajkart, and Mary Kosobucki (Avondale); Czaja and Rosalie Kozlowski (Logan Square); Frances Glomski (St. John Berchman Parish, Belgian); and Frances Pawelczyk and Ann Choinski (St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr Parish, Cragin, Illinois).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 26, 1911.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS

The choir of the Philarets, which preserves not only the high quality of Polish music but many of our ancient Polish customs as well, decided yesterday to resurrect the old custom of caroling, already forgotten by Polish immigrants here.

A group of choir members who were free from family obligations, together with their director, Mr. B. Zalewski, gathered yesterday at the home of one of their colleagues, Mr. Ernest, on Division Street. After singing carols to their host, the party left acaroling toward the next stop on its route, which was a long and tiring one. [Translator's note: A list of the names of the persons visited is given.]

Everywhere they went they were sincerely welcomed, and were treated according to old Polish custom.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 26, 1911.

The choir intends to carry out a more elaborate form of caroling next year, hoping to resurrect in this way our ancient national custom.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1911.

COMMEMORATION OF ALL SOULS' DAY

This is the day of the dead, All Souls' Day, celebrated by the prayers of the living in their churches--a day reminding us of how insignificant this world is; how short, how insecure, how full of suffering and disappointments the span of human life is. A quiet day for those who have left us for another world, a day bringing sad reminiscences to us, the living. For they who have lain in their cold graves for ages also had the same wishes and desires, the same sad and happy moments that we have; they, too, had properties, honors, beauty; they were full of the strength of life; they, too, attained the heights or spent their lives in the grey humdrum of the poor and forgotten, sighing often for death to deliver them from this vale of tears, sadness, and pain.

"Life is a dream; death, the awakening," said one of the philosophers. Perhaps he is right, since life is but a painful chimera, full of illusions which either worry or excite us. Death, on the other hand, eases our pains,



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 2, 1911.

equalizes castes and is just as kind to the very little as to the very great.....

The Catholic Church celebrates All Souls' Day, not as a legal holiday, but rather as the painful recollection of the faithful dead, to show by this means the equality of all His children. Odilion Abbot Kluzyacki decreed in the year 988 A. D. that this day be celebrated in all the monasteries of his Order, which decree was later accepted by the entire Catholic world. This day is celebrated with high Requiem Masses for the peace of the souls of the dead, with processions around the churches or in the cemeteries and with hymns and prayers. In several districts of Poland, our people celebrate this day outside the rites of the Church in their own fashion, visiting the cemeteries, bringing food and placing it on the graves to feed the supposedly hungry souls of the dead. These are remnants of old superstitious customs practiced in Poland and Lithuania in pagan times. This custom has survived to this day, and in all probability will continue to be practiced for a long time to come. The All Souls' Day, as it is



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1911.

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celebrated in Lithuania, where it is called Forefather's Eve, has been beautifully described by Adam Miczkiewicz in his poem, "Forefather's Eve". Today this holiday is celebrated in a different manner there; nevertheless, some customs from times immemorial still persist.

Non-Catholic people also honor the memory of their dead in different ways. /Translator's note: Here follows a description of Memorial Day exercises in the United States/....and they /the Americans/ consecrate a few moments for thinking about those who have departed. "Memento Mori" (remember death), we, too, today, thinking of the grim reaper, consecrate a few moments to think about the insignificance of this world--we dedicate them to the memory of those dear to us.

We brothers and sisters in the Polish National Alliance remember on this day that there were before us zealous workers, true champions, who created the Alliance, upheld it during difficult times; gave of their money, strength, and health to support and develop it. Today many of these



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1911.

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national workers lie under the sod, and only their spirits rise above us, looking down from the heights upon our work and struggles for the good of the national organization and country. They have departed, but they left behind the imprint of good work; they pointed the way by which, through perseverance, we can reach our ardently desired goal--the freedom and good of our fatherland.

Thousands of these workers are under the sod, and each month unrelentless death takes several more from our ranks, but the places thus left vacant are soon filled by new champions, who follow their beaten path.

Therefore, let us honor the memory of our deceased brothers and sisters with the thought that we, too, someday will join them and new champions will fill our places and will continue to develop our beloved Polish National Alliance.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 26, 1897.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ADALBERT CELEBRATED BY RELIGIOUS AND
PATRIOTIC EXERCISES AT ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

The nine hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Adalbert awakened in the people of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish great religious and patriotic feeling. This feeling was even greater if awakened in the hearts of those who realized the lack of fervent faith and true patriotism prevalent on strange soil. As it happens, there are some on American soil who have quickly shed the dust of their country, their Polish culture and ideals, and have been quickly transformed into disbelievers and cosmopolitans.

A commemorative exercise was staged by the parishioners at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall yesterday (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30. The Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor, opened the program and, after an introductory speech, called upon John Gniot to act as chairman and Leon Szopinski as recording secretary. The program was opened with the singing of a religious song, "Mother of God," by the parish choir. This old religious song, which

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 26, 1897.

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was sung by the martyrs many centuries ago, aroused great feeling in the audience. It prepared the crowd for the three speeches which followed.

The Reverend Eugene Sedlacek, superior of the Resurrection Fathers, gave the initial address, and was followed by Peter Ligman and the Reverend Barzynski. All three speeches were acclaimed by the people. The Reverend Sedlacek presented the historical facts of the influence of Catholicism on the Polish nation. Mr. Ligman spoke about the "simpletons" who are noted for their empty vociferations, a practice which is indicative of the weakness of our "patented" patriots who preach the shortcomings of religion and favor severance from the Church [Roman Catholic] for which St. Adalbert gave his life. The Reverend Barzynski pointed out how the life and martyrdom of St. Adalbert should influence our lives. The pastor also indicated how his life influences the clergy, whose duty is to fight for the ideals of this great saint on strange soil amidst new paganism, and said that this struggle will continue until there is one "flock and shepherd".

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 26, 1897.

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The beautiful speeches were interspersed with verses and declamations. Among the outstanding monologues delivered were those of Vincent J. Jozwiakowski and Miss Rosalie Gorzynska. Three students from the Holy Family Academy, Miss Jaroslawa Weclewska, Miss Sophia Knapinska, and Miss Mary Malinska, brought glory and recognition to their school and teachers by their stirring rendition of patriotic and religious verses. The mixed choir of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish held the interest of the audience with their songs. Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, Miss Mary Barzynska, Stanislaus Sz wajkart, and Stephen Schultz joined in playing "Jubilee Overture" by Weber and the "Soldiers Chorus" from Gounod's "Faust" on the piano. The exercise was concluded with the singing of "God Save Poland" by the audience.

Although the Poles of Chicago were not able to make the pilgrimage to Gnesen, Poland, where the body of St. Adalbert lies at rest, they were able to demonstrate their feeling through an exercise at the parish hall. This program was a climax to the religious services celebrated during the morning. The entire affair was a just tribute to the first Polish martyr, who died nine hundred years ago.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 26, 1897.

EXERCISE STAGED AT ST. HYACINTH PARISH

An exercise commemorating the nine hundredth anniversary of St. Adalbert's death was staged at St. Hyacinth Parish yesterday (Sunday). The only changes in the announced program was that instead of having Stanislaus Sz wajkart as guest speaker, Ignace Kowalski gave the opening address. The parish hall was filled to capacity. Mr. Dominowski presided as chairman and Anthony Jankowski as recording secretary. The Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, pastor of St. Hyacinth Parish, delivered a stirring speech. At the conclusion of his talk the pastor was applauded with great enthusiasm.

Frank Brzezienski distinguished himself as an elocutionist when he gave an outstanding rendition of "Konfederaci Barscy" (The Barski Confederates).

A spirited solo, "If You Have Chosen Us Oh Lord," was sung by Paul Myks. This was followed by a duet, "Song to My Mother," by the Misses Szulareckh and Zmudzinska.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 26, 1897.

"The Polish masses supported the Polish nobility," asserted the immortal Krasinski, renowned Polish poet. It can readily be said that the "Polish people are with the Polish priests". This was exemplified by yesterday's celebration at the St. Hyacinth Church; one of the youngest and most rapidly growing Polish parishes in Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 16, 1897.

GOOD FRIDAY

(Editorial)

Today the entire Christian world is observing the most solemn day of Holy Week [preceding Easter Sunday]. This is the anniversary of the day the Saviour of the world--God and man--permitted himself to be crucified for the salvation of man. He died in order that the barriers of hell might be opened so that the children of God could be joined with their Father.

The bells have been silenced. The quiet of mourning fills the churches. Legions of pious people are kissing the cross, and are humbling themselves before Christ with the crown of thorns, as they realize how the drama ended at Golgotha.

Does everyone know? Do those people who have renounced the representative

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 16, 1897.

of Christ know of the servant, in the services of the Saviour, at Rome?

Do they know that the merciful God is ready to send His grace upon the millions of followers of various sects who have unknowingly strayed from the true faith, but may deny the same to those who are stubborn and oppose the principles of Christian society?

Collect yourselves today, during Good Friday, in order that you may have the right to celebrate Easter Sunday.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

Cash and foodstuffs collected by Mr. S. Piasecki and Mr. W. Barwig: Nine cash contributions, ranging from \$2.00 to 10 cents, \$6.45; Mr. Frank Wleklinski, an oven full of bread (about 500 loaves); Mr. Alex Nadolny, 8 sacks of flour and 5 mutton carcasses; Mr. John Gniot, 8 sacks of flour; and Mr. Casimir Kenkosiak, 150 pounds of mutton.

Cash and foodstuffs collected by Mr. Thomas Krolik and Mr. Jacob Mucha: St. John the Baptist Society, \$25; Mr. W. Dyniewicz, \$10; twenty-five other contributions, ranging from \$5.00 to 50 cents, \$82; Mr. Joseph Paszkiewicz, 593 Holt Avenue, 500 pounds of mutton and 200 pounds of sausage; Mr. A. X. Centala, 43 Chapin Street, 8 sacks of flour; Mr. Vincent Wiza, 607 Noble Street, 3 dozen bottles of wine; and Mr. C. Oberheider, 640 Noble Street, 5 tons of Wilmington coal.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1893.

Donations brought to the St. Stanislaus Kostka Rectory amounted to \$9. They were made by four persons, whose contributions ranged from \$5.00 to \$1.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

Christmas cheer contributions for the poor are flowing in. We are presenting herewith a list of contributions collected, and at the same time urge the public to still greater sacrifices.

A total of \$15.25, in contributions ranging from \$5.00 to 50 cents, was collected at the rectory of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church from twelve persons. Mr. Thomas Krolik and Mr. Jacob Mucha collected \$62.55 from thirty-two persons, whose contributions ranged from \$10.00 to 5 cents. Contributions in foodstuffs are as follows: Mr. John Chrapkowski, 702 Noble Street, a large quantity of meat, enough to distribute five-pound and ten-pound portions among one hundred and fifty families; Mr. Adam Kusch, 756 Noble Street, 200 pounds of pork; Mr. John Suwalski, 415 Elston Avenue, 500 pounds of pork and 100 pounds of sausage; Mr. Albert Grabarski, 692 Noble Street, eight sacks of flour; and Mr. Frank Schultz, 670 Noble Street, one barrel of flour.

Mr. Frank Okon and Mr. Theodore Buczkowski collected \$10.40 from thirteen persons, in contributions ranging from \$3.00 to 5 cents.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1893.

Correction: In yesterdays list of contributors, Dr. John Train was credited with a five-dollar donation. He gave only three dollars.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 18, 1893.

HOLIDAY IN ST. HEDWIG'S PARISH

It is evident that not only does the spirit of patriotism live within our people, but that enthusiasm for the Catholic faith has not waned. Proof of this lies in yesterday's celebration of the patron saints day in St. Hedwig's Parish. In spite of it being a weekday, the church was unexpectedly crowded both in the morning and evening; the piousness and reverence expressed in most of the faces was inspiring. It can easily be seen that the priest of that parish watch zealously over the souls entrusted to their care.

The celebration was a beautiful one. Mass was said by the Reverend S. Kobrzynski, assisted by Fathers B. Pawlowski, and Malkowski, as deacon and subdeacon respectively (both of St. Adalbert's Parish).

The Reverend A. Nowilki of South Chicago delivered a very beautiful sermon. He spoke of the virtues by which each saint distinguished himself, and of St. Hedwig's special virtues.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 18, 1893.

A procession and the consecration of the Holy Sacrament were held in the evening. The Reverend F. Matuszewski delivered the sermon. His subject was how we are to follow the examples set by our forefathers, especially our saints.

Music by the parish choir and the participation of the girls' societies and colorfully uniformed military societies helped to make the day a success.

In addition to the afore-mentioned priest, the Reverends F. Lange, of St. Josephat's; S. Radziejewski, of Poznan; Kozlowski, Nawrocki, L. Magozicki, V. Barzynski, and J. Gieburowski, were also present.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 1892.

OBSERVATION OF PALM SUNDAY AT ST. MARY'S OF PERPETUAL HELP CHURCH

(Letter)

Palm Sunday was observed yesterday amidst solemn rites as the palms were blessed and passed out to those that attended the services at St. Mary's of Perpetual Help Church.

Unusual impressive Gregorian hymns were sung by the church choir during the blessing of the palms and the procession. Reverend Father S. Nawrocki, pastor, officiated during the solemn high mass. The Passion was sung by three assisting priests, garbed in attire fitting the ceremonial. Father C. Domogalski sang the part of the Evangelist, Father F. Wojtalewicz sang the role of Jesus Christ, and Father Byrger took the part of the Jewish priests and people.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 1892.

Those who have witnessed the blessing of the palms for the first time were greatly impressed by the solemn rites and the Gregorian singing. This Palm Sunday ritual recalled to many with joy and sadness the Cathedrals of Posen, Gniezno, and Pelpliny.



III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

4. Conventions and Conferences

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 4, 1927.

GATHERING OF DELEGATES TO POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE CONVENTION

Mr. Zychlinski is presenting Mr. Mallek for president and Mr. Koscinski for censor. Last night at the personal invitation of the president of The Polish National Alliance, there gathered some 150 delegates of the advance guard to the convention. They met in the upper hall of the Sons of Freedom Club, at 1042-46 N. Robey st. Among those present were many of the most-prominent and influential men and women members of the Polish National Alliance. Presidents and various officials were present. Above all 30 elected delegates to the convention were already on hand.

This gathering was for the purpose of discussing important matters of The Polish National Alliance, and to formulate a working program for the coming convention. The meeting was opened by the prominent lawyer and banker from St. Adalberts Parish in Chicago, Mr. Zachariasz. He also requested that attorney J. M. Pindrasi be given a place of honor. He being a delegate to the convention from Cleveland, and at the present time acting as host to the presidents of committees of the Home Office Building Commission. The request was granted with great applause by the assembly.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 4, 1927.

Mr. P. Zychlinski, the president of the Polish National Alliance, requested that he be permitted to speak. Speaking eloquently, he let it be known that this was his last term as president of The Polish National Alliance, and that he would not be a candidate for re-election or for any other office, at the coming convention in Chicago. He made it clear that he was compelled to give up his public life due to ill health. He continued, Dear Brothers & Sisters, you have suggested that I find capable men qualified to hold the highest offices in The Polish National Alliance, and that I present them to you. I have endeavoured to find able men from far and near and found it very difficult. Then I turned my attention on one, who, is by the way, a Chicagoan, and who was acceptable to the delegates of this convention, but unfortunately, due to the nature of his business, this gentleman could not accept the office. Two months ago, I was visiting in the East. There I was met by a large number of Polish National Alliance members, who also questioned me about possible candidates for the presidency. They intimated that they would gladly accept a candidate of my choice.

At the present time I have a candidate that I want to present to you. But before I go on with the presentation, I am going to call to your attention a momentous situation that has permeated the Polish National Alliance. I am a member of this organization for 45 years. I was a delegate to some 16 past conventions. For 16 years I have carried the proud title of president of The Polish National Alliance.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 4; 1927.

I have held several offices in the organization, being elected 5 times by the conventions, but during the whole time of my activity in the Polish National Alliance, my last term in office proved to be the most conspicuous. In the past we have experienced a great deal of friction, dissention, misunderstanding and jealousy, but in the end we all adhered to the rule of the majority. Many bitter battles have been fought, but after the battles have been fought and won, both the victors and the defeated layed down their arms, forgot all their animosities and resolved to work side by side for the general welfare of the organization.

During my last term things were different. Two factions are necessary, and disputes will arise, but all these can be solved in an orderly manner. Recently methods resorted to were very ungentlemanly; lies, slander, jealousy. It is unthinkable that in an orderly society, men would descend to such depths of degradation. But today, dear Brothers and Sisters, as old as I am and as long as you have known me, and as long as I have carried the proud title of President, I am willing to take a solemn oath before God, that I have not violated any of the laws, or committed any crime against the Polish National Alliance. Neither have I proved traitor to those pioneers who have made this organization possible. It is only human to err, therefore I also can make mistakes. But in my every thought, deed and action, the welfare of the Polish National Alliance was uppermost in my mind.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Aug. 4, 1927.

No individual can prove, that in my 16 years as President of this Organization, an injustice has been done or that one penny has been misappropriated or stolen from the Treasury of the organization. The slanderers should be made to stand trial. The truth of the matter is that these slanderers are still spreading lies; that the Treasury is short thousands of dollars, that we are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars recklessly, and that the management is poor and inefficient.

It is not our duty to go before these slanderers and to try to prove their lies or to resort to the courts and to defend ourselves. These would not be condoned by our organization. But, my fellow brothers and sisters, it will be your duty, at the coming convention, to bring these slanderers to trial and demand from them proofs.

I did not invite you here to give you excuses or to win your praise. I am here to tell you plainly what is on my mind. I also want to present to you, candidates for the two most important offices in this organization. I will begin with the office of censor. After a prolonged oratory Mr. Zychlinski presented Mr. Leopold A. Kosinski for president and Mr. A. Mallek for censor.

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Chicago Society News, P.N.A. Vol. 1, No. 1, September 1922.

THE POLISH FALCONS' CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Fourteenth Convention of the Polish Falcons of America began on September 3, 1922.

This organization prior to and during the entire World War, through the untiring work of its members, did its share in keeping alive the Polish Question in this country, and when this country became involved in the War, it gave a great percentage of its membership to fill the ranks of the American and Polish armies. This Convention went over past work and layed new foundations for work in the future. A free Poland is now a reality. About the only specially noticeable change in the organization's delegation, according to members who have attended various previous conventions, was the large appearance of new and younger blood, mostly born in this country, and these delegates asserted themselves in the athletic tournament, and in the various actions, debates and resolutions of the convention.

On Sunday, September 3, 1922 the delegates marched to services at the Holy Trinity Church (Polish R. Catholic). In the afternoon the Athletic Tournament was held at Douglas Park and after manoeuvres, individual contests in running, high jumping, disc throwing etc., were held and the winners were awarded a silver statue, several shields and gold, silver and bronze medals.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Chicago Society News, P.N.A. Vol. 1, No. 1, September 1922.

The business part of the convention began on Monday, September 4, 1922, and brother John Rybicki, who was chairman of the committee on arrangements, and who had put his whole heart and soul into the work, greeted the delegates in behalf of the Chicago Membership of the Falcons. Speeches were also made by a representative of the City of Chicago, Miss Emily Napieralski, of the Polish Women's Alliance and Doctor A. Pietrzykowski, on behalf of the Veterans of the Polish Army. In the evening a reception was held at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall and the various prizes were distributed among the athletic victors.

At the second session of the convention on Thursday morning, our friend, Stanley Chelminiak of South Bend, Indiana, was elected President of the convention, and in the afternoon the Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance entertained the delegates with an automobile trip through the boulevards and Lincoln Park, Humboldt Park, with a stop-over at Kosciuszko monument, through Garfield Park, Douglas Park, Washington Park and Jackson Park down Michigan Avenue to the Art Institute of Chicago, where the delegates spent about an hour looking over the paintings,

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Society News, P.N.A. Vol. 1, No. 1, September 1922.

sculptural work and various other interesting subjects which represent the collection of the Institute. At 6:30 P.M. a dinner was tendered the delegation at the headquarters of the Chicago Society in the Aviation Club (up in the clouds). The food was delicious and tables were decorated with beautiful flowers donated for this occasion by the Niles Florists, who also furnished carnations for the lapels of all delegates; in fact, the delegates were still wearing the carnations on the following day of the convention. Just before the dinner, Marion G. Kudlick, President of the Society expressed the happiness of the membership of the Organization in being able to entertain the delegates and stated that it was the hope of the Chicago Society that the example set and entertainment arranged would be followed wherever the conventions of our various organizations are held. A good many of the society's membership attend these various conventions and have always found a lack of opportunity of getting together under sociable conditions. They have found at these conventions all work and no play, which never brings out the feeling of fellowship or gets the best results. The president expressed in behalf of the society, a word of thanks to the members who contributed financially to make this affair a success, and also to those who contributed their automobiles, and to the Niles Florists

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Chicago Society News, P.N.A., Vol. 1, No.1, September 1922.

for their floral decorations. The music was furnished by brothers, Sylvy Klosowski and his orchestra, and the selection of his good music was appreciated. The dance program consisted of circle dances, Ladies' Robber, Two-step dances, with bouquets of flowers for prizes; gentlemen's Robber's, Two-step and Polish dances, which got everyone acquainted and the society made a lot of new friends before the affair was over. The best expression of thanks which the Chicago society could get for arranging this affair was the fact that nearly everyone stayed and had a good time until Home Sweet Home was played.

On Wednesday the delegates started their work early and stayed late, and on Thursday after various resolutions were passed, among others, an expression of thanks to the Chicago society of the Polish National Alliance for the entertainment which they arranged for the delegates; a rejection of the proposition of changing the home office of the organization from Pittsburgh to Chicago; and the election of Mr. R.S. Abczynski of Pittsburgh, Penn. as president of the Polish Falcons; the convention ended with a feeling of good fellowship and resolutions for future good work of the organization.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 24, 1918.

NEWS FROM ST. JOHN CANTIUS PARISH AND VICINITY

A mass meeting, at which a detailed report of the delegates to the recent All-Polish convention in Detroit was given, was held on Sunday, September 22, 1918, immediately following the afternoon vesper ceremony. The delegates were: The Reverend S. Siatka, C.R., pastor of St. John Cantius parish, Mr. M. Kolasa, Alderman S. Adamkiewicz, Messrs. A.C. Bisek, M. Michalik, J. Sobota, F. Nowicki, Alderman S. Walkowiak, Dr. A. Pietrzykowski, Mmes. A. Peyor, S. Norkowski, A. Wasielewski and A. Stencel.

There was a well-prepared program for the occasion. The meeting itself was formally opened by the singing of the American national anthem. The Reverend S. Siatka, C.R., was the keynote speaker, explaining the purpose of calling the meeting, and gave his report on the All-Polish convention. Following this, he called upon Alderman S. Adamkiewicz to act as chairman, and Mr. S. Pitera as secretary.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 24, 1918.

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Mr. Adamkiewicz, immediately prior to accepting the function of chairman, made a brief, but inspiring speech about our motherland; of the sacrifices that each sincere Pole should willingly bear in her behalf, concluding that in this free country our people can and should do a great deal of good for Poland.

The first number on the program was a declamation. Following this, there was group singing by children of the local parish, which was rendered with such simplicity that it touched upon the heartstrings of the attendance.

The next speaker on the program was Mr. Stanley Swienton, Who reminded the people of Poland's oppression under her three aggressors, Austria, Germany, and Russia, and urged the people to work and sacrifice in her behalf.

A medley of Polish national songs were excellently rendered by the local parish choir, under the capable direction of the organist, Mr. F. Nowicki.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 24, 1918.

A voluntary collection to defray the expenses of the mass meeting netted the sizeable sum of \$73.62.

Mr. A.C. Bisek was called upon as the next speaker. He gave a detailed report of the convention, and urged the people to make the ten-million-dollar Polish Relief Fund a reality as soon as possible. He was then followed by the well-known Polish physician and surgeon, Dr. A. Pietrzykowski, who also urged the people to subscribe to the Polish Relief Fund without delay. Alderman S. Adamkiewicz gave a report on the convention on behalf of the women delegates of St. John Cantius parish. This report was accepted unanimously upon a motion made by Mr. J. Smieczynski. Mr. J. Zebrowski made another motion, which was also passed unanimously, whereby it was agreed that all those present at this meeting will abide by the decisions that had been made at the All-Polish convention, and will put them into action. The Reverend W. Kmiecik, D.D., was unanimously selected as treasurer of this meeting. A collection

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toward the ten-million-dollar Polish Relief Fund was taken up,
and realized a sum of \$4,750.50.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1918.

ALLIANCE HOLDS CONVENTION

(Editorial)

The twenty-second convention of the Polish National Alliance is now history. Just as immediately preceding a storm, choppy waves break along the shore and quickly spend their force, so too were the conditions in the first days of the above mentioned convention. The hopes of those individuals who had long attempted to gain direct control of the Polish National Alliance for personal purposes began to die completely. The remainder of the dissenters and self-centered individuals gave vent to their fury, but their destructive efforts were spent long before the close of the convention. All that is past now, and it is not the wish of any good-thinking member of the Alliance to bring to life such unpleasant recollections.

The first three days of the convention were marked by partisan arguments--arguments opposed to the true ideals toward which the Polish National

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I G Alliance strives. But just as, after every storm, there follow fair
IV and clear skies, full of invigorating fresh air, so was the case with
the second half of the convention period. Worthy motions passed in
rapid succession, motions which create new foundations for the future of our
organization.

In the first place, the twenty-second convention placed the Polish National Alliance upon a new system of insurance rates, according to the latest statistics of the table of American experience. As a result of this, the Polish National Alliance will gain a freedom to act in all the states of the Union. Having this freedom, the twenty-second convention agreed to introduce child insurance into the organization. This action will doubtless have a favorable result upon the welfare and development of the organization.

This convention also decided to maintain and sustain its educational institution at Cambridge, Pennsylvania, as well as its immigration house in New York City.

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It considered these two centers to be of vast importance, knowing that in the not so distant future they will be priceless in propagating our Polish national spirit. It did not permit any limitations to be placed upon these two institutions, thus opening before them new horizons of activity.

Relative to our motherland--Poland--and her political matters, the twenty-second convention of the Polish National Alliance took a decided and definite position. It not only obligated all its (Polish National Alliance) members to pay direct national assessments toward the ten million dollar Polish relief fund, but it has also prepared a questionnaire for all officials and candidates for office in the Polish National Alliance, demanding of them to state whether or not they are in accord with the present political program of the Polish National Alliance as well as that of the Polish National

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I G Committee in Paris, France. No other Polish organization has gone so
IV far in manifesting its loyalty toward the Polish cause. It can be truthfully said, therefore, that the twenty-second convention, through these enactments, created an **indestructible** and immovable protective wall out of one hundred and thirty thousand **members** of the Alliance, upon which, as on a rock-bound foundation, the armed Polish action can support itself. These decisions taken by the Polish National Alliance became, as it were, additional leaves to the present laurel crown decorating the political efforts of the Polish National Alliance.

The twenty-second convention gave full recognition to the organization and political work thus far accomplished by the officials during the past period. This the delegates proved more concretely by placing the same officials at the head of the organization. And so, for the next three years, that is until the twenty-third convention, which is to be held at Toledo, Ohio, the

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following will direct the fate of the organization: The Honorable Judge M. Blenski, of Milwaukee, will act as censor, Mr. J. Werwinski, of South Bend, Indiana, as assistant censor. The presidency fell to Mr. Casimir Zychlinski, and Mr. K. B. Czarnecki was again chosen for the vice-presidency. Mr. J. Zawilinski was selected as recording secretary, whereas Mr. J. Magdziarz will serve in the capacity of treasurer. Nearly all the incumbent directors were re-elected to serve in the same position. This is perhaps the best proof that the delegates to the twenty-second convention made short work of all the lies and calumnies cast against the officials of the Polish National Alliance. They have proven this more concretely by disregarding the unfounded accusations of small groups of dissenters, and by giving full recognition through re-electing the people to their posts who were deserving. Out of this scorching fire the Polish National Alliance emerged even stronger than it was before and by re-electing the same officials it has demonstrated its unity in intent and solidarity in action, thus showing mutual confidence in its lines. Basing the arguments upon the premises

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stated herein, we can truthfully say that the twenty-second convention

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of the Polish National Alliance was really of historical importance.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 2, 1918.

TO THE ENTIRE POLISH ELEMENT IN AMERICA

In the name of God, and with the purpose of uniting all Polish forces in America under the motto "Poland, free, united, and independent, with its own outlet to the sea," the Executive Committee of the Polish National Department in Chicago, as the leading Polish political organization in America, hereby calls a general national convention of the entire Polish element in America on the following terms:

1. The convention will be held in Detroit, Michigan, and will open on September 19, 1918.

2. All preconvention matters will be taken care of by the Executive Committee of the National Department, from which a committee of nine has been appointed, consisting of the following: Casimir Zychlinski, the Reverend W. Zapala, N. L. Piotrowski, the Reverend A. Syski, Dr. B. L. Smykowski, L. A. Koscinski, W. Siwinski, J. S. Rybicki, and Henry Setmajer.

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3. The president of the Executive Committee of the National Department will open the convention and will serve as chairman until the convention elects its own officers.

4. From the time when the convention will have duly elected its own officers, the Executive Committee of the National Department will leave the convention in the hands of the convention's own officers, but the Committee itself will not withdraw nor resign from its duties: it obligates itself to give the convention a complete report of all preconvention activities and to accept all legal decisions of that convention until the latter is completely organized.

5. As an external expression of the collective will of the entire Polish element of America, the convention is to be the highest political and nationalistic authority of all the Poles, without exception, in America, but its decisions will not obligate, nor will they concern, the Poles living outside the United States and Canada, who in turn will not be responsible for any decisions made.

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6. The task, the spirit, and the existence of the convention will depend chiefly upon the fact that it will be, to the greatest possible extent, an adequate representation of every part of the Polish element in America.

7. The term "Polish element in America" is understood to signify all of the Poles living in the United States and Canada at a given time, without regard to whether or not they are American citizens.

8. That the Polish Convention shall truly be a most adequate representation and expression of the entire Polish element in America will depend, first, upon the representation of certain of the most important Poles and Polish organizations and institutions in America, as listed below; second, upon the election of delegates to the convention by all Polish organizations now in existence; and third, upon the election of delegates representing Polish communities in the United States.

9. Important personages represented at the convention will be Ignace Paderewski and Bishop Paul Rhode, because of their distinguished position in Polish affairs.

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10. Members of organizations entitled to represent their respective organizations, professions, or institutions are as follows:

- a) The president and members of the Executive Committee of the Polish National Department.
- b) The president of the Polish Central Relief Committee.
- c) The president of the National Council.
- d) Presidents of all groups of the Polish Priests Association of America.
- e) Presidents of lay organizations, individual groups, or divisions scattered through the many Polish communities in America.
- f) Members of the Polish Military Commission.
- g) Representatives in good standing of the National Department Centers.
- h) Representatives of the central citizens committees, especially elected for this purpose.
- i) Presidents of Polish chambers of commerce and of Polish businessmen's associations.
- j) Representatives of Polish higher institutions of learning, namely, the Polish seminaries in Cambridge Springs, Chicago, Erie, Ramsay, and Pulaski.

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k) Representatives of the Polish press, medical associations, lawyers associations, engineers and building contractors associations, and associations of teachers and organists.

l) Representatives of Polish labor union locals, both from the East and the West.

m) Representatives of Polish farmers associations both from the East and the West.

n) Representatives of Polish loan companies and co-operatives.

o) Representatives of Polish art and science in America, to be invited individually by the preconvention commission.

11. If in addition to the above-named representatives, it should be found necessary to admit others to the Polish convention, the preconvention commission has a right to do so in a supplement to this statute not later than August 15, 1918.

12. The possession of the right to represent a given organization, profession, or institution at the convention does not deprive any person from being elected as

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a duly authorized delegate from that organization, institution, or profession, but he cannot have two votes. No accumulation of votes will be permissible at the convention. Each participant will have only one vote for one candidate at the elections. (Thomas Hare rules).

13. Since the Polish organizations of America are of two distinct types, that is, the purely local type, consisting of one society, and the general type, with groups or divisions scattered throughout the Polish communities all over America and united under a central administration, the representation of the general organizations at the convention will be twofold.

14. All local organizations have the right to send one convention delegate for every thousand or fewer members, not from individual societies but from all the societies in that particular community.

15. The term "Polish community" is used here to signify every locality in which Poles are settled in any number. Community boundaries will coincide more

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 2, 1918.

or less with the boundaries of the Polish parishes, on the strength of which there may, in the case of large cities, be more than one community entitled to representation at the convention.

16. Elections of delegates to the convention by local organizations will be held on the first or second Sunday of July at a mass meeting of the organizations, both men's and women's, of each particular community, and the election will be governed by the simple majority rule.

17. Election mass meetings of local organizations will be called and presided over by the local pastor, or, if the pastor should not avail himself of this privilege, by the president of the oldest organization in the community, the pastor being notified beforehand.

18. Societies or divisions of general organizations are not deprived of their local character and can participate in the election of delegates on an equal basis with local organizations, but since their influence and

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organizational significance is far greater than that of the others, they have the additional privilege of electing special delegates, in the proportion of one for every five thousand members or less in the entire organization, including all its groups or divisions.

19. The election of delegates to the Polish convention by organizations with societies scattered throughout the Polish communities in the United States will be held at regular or special meetings during the first half of July, in accordance with instructions to be received from the various central administrations.

20. Polish parishes and churches, without regard to denomination, are not included among Polish organizations with a right as such to be represented at the convention. Their members will be represented only on the territorial basis.

21. The basis of territorial representation at the convention of the Polish people in America will be one delegate for every twenty-five thousand people or less, not in every community, but in individual States [or provinces]

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in the United States and Canada.

22. The election of territorial delegates will be conducted in two stages, and should be held in the second half of July.

23. The election of territorial delegates will be in charge of a College of Delegates from the [Polish] National Department in each State, consisting of organizational delegates already elected in each particular State in the first half of July.

24. The credentials of organizational delegates to the convention elected in the first half of July should be sent by mail to the preconvention committee of the National Department not later than the fifteenth of July. Signatures of the delegates should be notarized.

25. The names of all organizational delegates to the convention will be published in the Polish newspapers on the fifteenth of July. If, however, it

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is found that a State is not represented by an organizational delegate, the National Department will authorize a special commissioner from among the delegates of the nearest neighboring State to take charge of the election of territorial delegates from that particular State.

26. The first on the list of organizational representatives in each State, the list to be published by the National Department, will automatically head the College of Delegates from that particular State, and he will have the privilege and duty of naming the time and place of meeting of electors in his particular State for the election of territorial delegates, after reaching an understanding with the other members of his College of Delegates.

27. Territorial electors in each State will be elected from every community at a public mass meeting of Polish adults, without regard to party, organizational, or religious affiliation, on the basis of one elector for every five hundred voters in each particular community, male or female, each of whom, however, shall have only one vote to be given for only one candidate.

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28. Public mass meetings to be held in Polish communities for the purpose of electing electors to the State conventions are to be held on the third Sunday of July and are to be called by the local pastor.

29. If a pastor does not avail himself of this privilege, or if a community does not have a Polish parish, the right to call such a mass meeting falls to the president of the oldest society of that community--oldest in respect to the number of years it has existed in the community--after due notification of the local pastor.

30. In Polish communities where the presidents of societies also neglect to avail themselves of this privilege, or where there are no societies, the right to call a mass meeting of such a community falls to the oldest Polish resident of that community in respect to the number of years he has resided there.

31. If misunderstandings should occur when such a mass meeting is called, complaints and requests for advice should be addressed to the College of

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Delegates of the State in which such misunderstandings occur.

32. The credentials of electors from each community should be signed by the chairman and secretary of the mass meeting at which they are elected, and an accurate estimate of the number of persons attending the meeting signified thereon.

33. Each territorial elector should send his credentials to the chairman of the College of Delegates of his State not later than August 1.

34. The College of Delegates (organizational) will publish a list of territorial electors in the Polish newspapers not later than August 3.

35. The State conventions of electors must be held at the latest by the first Sunday in August. Two thirds of the electors present will constitute a quorum.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 2, 1918.

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36. Elections of territorial delegates at the State conventions will be held by closed ballot, and each elector may cast one vote for only one candidate.

37. The chairman of organizational delegates in each State will preside over the State conventions, but will not have a right to vote.

38. The first duty of the State convention, after it has organized itself, is to ascertain the number of delegates which that particular State, on the basis of its Polish population, is entitled to send to the convention of Poles.

39. The basis upon which the Polish population of a given State, and the number of delegates to which that State is entitled, will be the number of votes cast for electors to the State convention multiplied by two, assuming that each voter who casts a vote represented himself and one other.

40. Organizational delegates have the right to participate in the

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discussion and voting on the question of how many delegates a given State is entitled to; and the result of the voting, together with a detailed list of voters who elected representatives to the State convention, should be submitted to the National Department along with the chairman's report of the State convention.

41. The credentials of territorial delegates elected at the State conventions should be signed by the convention chairman and secretary, and mailed to the National Department by each individual delegate not later than August 15, 1918.

42. Each delegate should bring with him to the convention of Poles a duplicate copy of his credentials. Election of delegates will be held every four years, and each delegate's credentials are valid for a period of four years.

43. The entire cost of the elections of both electors and delegates will be covered by local authorities who called the election out of a special collection they will take up for this purpose.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 2, 1918.

44. The National Department in Chicago will cover only the general expenses of the convention itself and of its own delegates.

45. The discussions of the convention shall be open to the public unless the convention itself should decide otherwise. The delegates to the convention are not obligated to adhere strictly to the instructions of their constituents, but are to be directed by their own minds, hearts, and consciences.

46. Marshals for maintaining proper order at the convention will be named by the Executive Committee of the National Department, or rather by its pre-convention commission, but not from among the delegates who have been elected to the convention.

47. The convention of Poles will be opened, after solemn High Mass, by the Executive Committee of the National Department, who will act as temporary officers.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 2, 1918.

48. All committees, with the exception of the nominating and credentials committees, shall be named by the convention as the need for them arises after the convention has been permanently organized.

49. A detailed program of the convention's work, together with detailed regulations for its proceedings, will be found in a further communication to be published immediately after the appearance of this one. In the meantime, all questions and requests for information or further details should be addressed to the Preconvention Committee, Polish National Department, 1309 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

50. If the discussions of the convention should for any reason be discontinued, and the Convention disbanded before any decisions have been reached or before the convention has given the Polish element in America any political or nationalistic direction, the Polish National Department will return to its status of general leadership of the Poles in America as before the convention.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 2, 1918.

Chicago, Illinois, June 28, 1918.

The Executive Committee of the Polish National Department of America:

J.F. Smulski, president; Casimir Zychlinski,
vice-president; H. Setmajer, secretary; N.L.
Piotrowski, treasurer; Reverend W. Zapala,
Anna Neumann, Reverend B. Celichowski, Mrs.
M. Sakowski, J.S. Rybicki, Dr. B. Klarkowski,
P. Rostenkowski, J. Magdziarz, Z. Stefanowicz,
T. Blachowski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 19, 1918.

SEMIANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE POLISH CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
AND THE NATIONAL BOARD
Great Internal Reforms Effected

On Thursday, April 18, at ten o'clock in the morning, the semiannual convention of the Polish Central Relief Committee opened at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall in Chicago. Members of the National Board who attended were: President T. M. Helinski, Vice-President P. Rostenkowski, Vice-President Mrs. A. Neuman, Treasurer J. Magdziarz, Secretary H. Setmajer, and Dr. Fronczak, Reverend B. Celichowski, Mrs. M. Milewski, Miss E. Napieralski, F. Porzuczek, Reverend [W.] Zapala, C. Zychlinski, I. Czerwinski, Polanski, A. Dembiec, F. Gruca, Mrs. M. Osuch, S. Sz wajkart, S. Osada, A. Tomkiewicz, Mrs. L. Wolowski, Dr. Wagner, Z. Ulanowski, A. Wisniewski, L. Koscinski, and the Reverends Lempke and Bubacz. Also present were Grand Censor Blenski of the Polish National Alliance, and the Reverend Gogolewski. Members of the National Board were given the right to take part in the convention's discussions.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 19, 1918.

After the invocation by the Reverend Zapala, Reverend Celichowski administered the oath to Dr. Sadowski of Detroit.

The minutes of the last convention were read and accepted, after which reports were presented.

President T. Helinski discussed the situation in which the Polish Central Relief Committee found itself during the past six months, when, on the one hand, it had to set an example to the Polish people in America, urging them to co-operate in relief work for Poland, while on the other hand, the necessity of organizing and consolidating all Polish forces in the field of nationalistic work became more and more obvious. It was understood that the exigencies of the moment must be met and that conflicting projects must be avoided. A system of work was instituted and, in order to maintain unity in the organization, the National Board was formed, which remained a part of the Polish Central Relief Committee.

Everything was changed, however, with the organization of the Polish National

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 19, 1918.

Committee in Paris. Our representative on that committee, recognized by the United States Government, is Ignace J. Paderewski. From this point on, our whole organization for nationalistic work in America must be re-formed, and in such a way as to bring the National Board to the head of the movement, while the Central Relief Committee becomes one of its departments, limiting its activity to relief work. The change will be a salutary one, for our representative, Paderewski, will also gain in authority with the American Government. It will be a proof of our political maturity if we understand that in harmony and unity there is strength.

It will be necessary to consider the creation of a common fund to be used for nationalistic needs. From time to time, general collections will be made, while people of good will and with sufficient means can contribute steadily. The speaker (Helinski) proposed this for general discussion. He said that we must stand united and strong before the nations that sympathize with our cause, in order to work most effectively for a united and independent Poland.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 19, 1918.

H. Setmajer, the secretary, presented his report for the period of October 25, 1917, to April 18, 1918 as follows:

Secretary's Report

"For the past six months, the activity of the Polish Central Relief Committee has necessarily been limited to the collection of funds for the relief of Polish prisoners in German camps and the transmission of these funds to the General Relief Committee in Switzerland and to Mrs. Mary Stabrowski in London. Despite the fact that during the past half year the generosity of the Poles in America was directed principally toward organizing the strongest possible Polish Army in France, the Polish Central Relief Committee can report with great pleasure and pride that for strictly relief purposes, it collected \$34,321.41, which is considerably more than was collected during the preceding six months, as the financial report will show.

"In accordance with the decision made at the last convention, held on October 25,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 19, 1918.

1917, the secretariat of the Polish Central Relief Committee requested that the central administration of the American Red Cross in Washington give a detailed statement of the contributions made for Polish relief and how these funds were utilized. Just a few weeks ago we received the complete report for the period from January 1 to the end of December, 1917. It shows that during this time the Red Cross collected the sum of \$13,777.09 for the relief of Polish war victims. It should be mentioned here that the states that contributed the most were; Maryland, with \$5,000; New York, \$2364.60; Indiana, \$1,603.36; and Honolulu, Hawaii, \$3,500. The states that contributed the least were; Colorado, \$1; Kentucky, \$2; and Michigan, \$1.60. The American Red Cross sent most of this money to the General Relief Committee at Vevey, and the sum of \$1,500 to Mrs. Herbert L. Saterlee, treasurer of the Legion of Polish Women.

"In addition to this, the War Council of the American Red Cross, on November 1, 1917, assigned \$200,000 to be used by the Warsaw Polish Committee in Bern, Switzerland, for the purchase of food for the children in Polish cities. This

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 19, 1918.

sum was sent to the Polish Committee in Bern through the State Department, after a guarantee that the money would be used exclusively for the relief of Polish children without regard to religious convictions.

Polish Relief

"In the autumn of last year, after a long and exhausting correspondence with the State Defense Council of Illinois, the Polish Central Relief Committee was given a license authorizing it to collect funds for the relief of war victims in Poland. It is required to submit to the State Defense Council a quarterly report of funds collected and sent out. It is also required to allow its books to be examined by the public auditor upon demand. All printed matter must also carry the statement that the Polish Central Relief Committee operates under License 132, State Council of Defense.

"The dispatch of funds by the Polish Central Relief Committee is placed, as

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 19, 1918.

usual, in the hands of the General Relief Committee at Vevey, which is recognized by the United States Government as deserving of confidence and competent to distribute these funds. A few months ago, the General Relief Committee issued an extensive report for the whole period of its activity, published in a large volume containing the most detailed list of all of the contributions to Polish relief from all over the world, and how and where these contributions were distributed in Poland. From this immeasurably painstaking statement, a veritable sea of figures that speaks proudly of the magnificent scale on which the General Committee has conducted its relief work for Poland, it is shown that for the period from January 9, 1915, to March 31, 1917, this committee collected 15,827,499.68 francs in fifty-one countries for the relief fund, with the United States in first place with contributions of 8,689,453.78 francs, or more than half the total amount contributed. Of this amount, 707,077.67 francs were contributed by Catholic dioceses in the United States, 230,861.50 francs were contributed by the American Red Cross, and probably a certain sum was contributed by Americans to Paderewski's Polish Victims' Relief

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 19, 1918.

Fund; it can easily be said that contributions from American Polonia totalled a good fifty per cent of the contributions from the whole world.

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[Translator's note: The distribution of funds in Poland and the correspondence of the secretary with the General Relief Committee in Switzerland have been omitted by the translator.]

"In conclusion, it should be mentioned that those organizations affiliated with the Polish Central Relief Committee, such as the Polish National Alliance, the Polish National Council, and the Polish Womens' Alliance, have, for the past six months, sent all of the money collected by them for Polish relief to Switzerland through the Polish Central Relief Committee.

"The operating fund of the Polish Central Relief Committee is supported by the

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IV sale of buttons, postcards, and stickers, and continues to cover administrative expenses. This makes it possible to utilize the money collected for relief, for relief only."

C. Zychlinski reported that the Audit Committee had examined the books and found all accounts in perfect order, after which the convention accepted all reports.

Polish Red Cross

President Helinski then reported that the organization of a Polish Red Cross is in the road to successful completion. For a long time, the American Red Cross created obstacles and refused to agree that the Government should authorize the formation of an institution of this sort in the United States. But in this case also, France hastened to our aid. A Polish Red Cross in France was authorized by the French Government, and Madame Paderewski was appointed president of the Polish Red Cross in America. The arrival in America of the official representative of the Polish Red Cross, Count Orłowski, is expected shortly. The

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organizational work will be directed by Madame Paderewski, and the Military Commission will have as its principal aim the unifying of all efforts.

The Polish Red Cross will take upon itself the responsibility of organizing hospitals, training nurses, and supplying Polish soldiers with books, tobacco, and so on. It will have the following departments: 1) Propaganda, 2) Soldiers' Needs, 3) Nurses' Qualifications; and 4) Women's Committee.

The Polish Red Cross will also receive all funds collected for the soldiers, and will submit a complete report as to the disposition of these funds. A hospital with a hundred beds has already been established in Paris and further details will be supplied by Count Orłowski upon his arrival here.

A report of the activity of the Girls' Aid for Girls Society was presented by Miss E. Napieralski, after which the Mothers' Aid for Children Society report

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IV was presented. A motions committee, consisting of Koscinski, Zychlinski, Wolowiec, Dembiec, and the Reverend Lempke, was appointed. After a short recess, the resolutions committee, consisting of Sz wajkart, Mrs. Neuman, Osada, Doctor Fronczak, and the Reverend Celichowski, presented the following motion and resolution:

"The Polish Central Relief Committee in America, realizing the necessity of centralizing its nationalistic activities into those of one principal institution which cannot be conducted purely for purposes of relief, but one that can, by directing the political activities of the Polish element here, take over all nationalistic activity, as does the National Board, hereby renounces its organizational priority and, retaining its original title and aims, accepts the system of organization and representation imposed by the bylaws of the National Board, and becomes a part of this organization as its Relief Department.

"The National Board will hereafter be known under the name of 'The Polish National Department of America'."

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The resolution and motion were accepted unanimously.

In reply to Mr. Lokanski, President Helinski explained that Mr. White of the Polish Associated Press in Washington is publishing a collection of Paderewski's speeches in both the Polish and English languages. It was decided that members of the Polish Central Relief Committee may attend the conventions of the National Department. The next report was presented by H. Lokanski in behalf of the Committee for Economic Aid to Poland. It was accepted.

Report of the Committee for Economic Aid to Poland

"The report on our activity for the past six months is short, for the activity of our organization was limited by events of importance that could not be neglected. As is the case with many other organizations that laid aside their original aims and tasks in order to lend all their energy toward recruiting for the Polish Army, so the Committee for Economic Aid to Poland, working on the

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IV principle that effective economic aid to Poland can best be given only after the Polish Army has become a reality, has temporarily withheld its action so as not to scatter our nationalistic effort in too many directions at the same time.

"Without appearing externally, the administration of the Committee for the Economic Aid to Poland has worked internally to widen the field of that Committee's activity, and has gained many assurances from American circles that the Anglo-American public will hasten to aid in the economic reconstruction of ruined Poland. From American committees similar in spirit to ours--namely, from committees in New York, San Francisco, and Milwaukee--we have received not only words of encouragement but announcements that action, perhaps even more effective than Hearst's propaganda for the rebuilding of France, will be taken by the American people toward the rebuilding of Polish towns and villages that have been destroyed by the war.

"With this in mind, the Committee for Economic Aid to Poland has worked out a

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detailed plan for establishing so-called 'Countrymen's Circles' (Kol Ziomkow) in Polish villages in localities ruined by the war. Furthermore, it is understood that, for example, people coming from the United States who were once residents of a ruined locality--let us say Zyrardowo near Warsaw or Jaslo in Galicia--will, after forming a 'Countrymen's Circle' in that locality, do more to raise funds for the economic reconstruction of a community in which they were born than those who know nothing of that part of the country.

"The Committee for Economic Aid to Poland, having reorganized itself on a permanent basis, will, in the near future, cover the United States with such 'Countrymen's Circles,' and, by thus gaining numerical strength for its organization, will have the right to appeal to the American public for economic aid for the villages and towns of Poland that are now in ashes.

"This is only one of the many aims and tasks of the Committee for Economic Aid to Poland; for the Polish element in America, after gaining the co-operation of

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the American public, ought itself to carry aid to its homeland in every economic field. We understand also that the problem ahead of us is an enormous one, but having determined that it is recognized by a great many individuals here already, and that our institution, gaining in strength and energy, will undoubtedly soon become a means by which whole masses can act effectively, we have hopes that before the end of this year the Committee for Economic Aid to Poland will begin extensive work which will provide a cornerstone upon which Poland will be rebuilt from ashes and cinders to a state of economic prosperity for all of the peoples living within its boundaries."

.....

The report of the clothing committee, appearing in another column, was presented by Mrs. Milewski, and was accepted.

After a short report by Mrs. Wolowski and Mrs. Neuman, the convention was adjourned with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) at 12:15 A. M.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 17, 1918.

POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL HOLDS CONVENTION

IV The fourth convention of the Polish National Council of America opened yesterday morning. The delegates, numbering about sixty, gathered at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Building at about 9:30 A. M. From there they went to Holy Innocents Church on Armour and Superior Streets to hear Mass.

At ten o'clock, Mass was celebrated at the Church by the Reverend F. Ostrowski, pastor of St. Josephat's Church, assisted by the Reverends J. Mszanowski, chaplain, as deacon, and B. Kasprzycki, vicar at Holy Innocents Church, as subdeacon. The Reverend T. Langford, pastor of St. Valentine's Church, was master of ceremonies. In the presbytery was Bishop Paul Rhode, accompanied by the Reverends A. Gorski of Amsterdam, New York, and A. Ignasiak of Erie, Pennsylvania. The Reverends B. Goral, of Milwaukee, and S. Bubacz, Karabasz, and S. Szczepanski, were also present.

The sermon was delivered by the Reverend John Zwierzchowski, pastor of

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III E Holy Innocents Church.

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After the church services, the delegates returned to the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall, where, at eleven o'clock, Dr. K. Wagner, president of the Polish National Council of America, called the first session to order. Before naming a credentials committee, the chairman asked Bishop Paul Rhode to say a few words. Bishop Rhode was given a tremendous ovation, and was again applauded after an address of some length in which he explained the aims of the National Council and its tasks in the future.

Following the Bishop's address, Dr. Wagner appointed a credentials committee, consisting of J. Golata, Joseph Hajdysz, and Catharine Rutkowski. The session was then adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session opened at a few minutes after two o'clock. After the

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invocation, temporary officers were chosen. Dr. Smykowski was unanimously elected chairman and T. Blachowski secretary. The chairman then made a short speech advocating reforms, in order that the work of the National Council be more efficient than it has been in the past. Committees were then named as follows:

Development Committee: the Reverends Ignasiak and Zwierzchowski, N. L. Piotrowski, T. Ligman, and Mrs. Krenz.

Resolutions Committee: the Reverends B. Goral and A. Gorski, Z. Stefanowilz and Kukulski.

Press Committee: the Reverend Oembinski, [J.] Jankowski, and W. Poblocki.

The Polish press was represented at the Convention as follows: F. Szczerbowski for Dziennik Zwiaskowy, K. Piatkiewicz for Dziennik Narodowy, T. Lasecki for Dziennik Chicagoski, W. Poblocki for Nowiny Z Milwaukee (News From Milwaukee),

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III E and Mrs. Iza Pobog for Przewodnik Katolicki (The Catholic Leader), of
I G New Britain, Connecticut.

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Officers' reports were then in order. Reports were presented by Dr. K. Wagner, president, P. Rostenkowski, vice president, Francis Barc, secretary, and the treasurer, Glodzich. The last report showed that the National Council's cash in the banks totaled \$9,580.03. The Reverend B. Celichowski, Chaplain and scout master had no report to present. He informed the delegates that immediately after the decision to form a scout division was made the matter was forgotten and there were no candidates. No press and publicity committee report was presented; S. Adamkiewicz presented a short local committee report. There was also no report from the Citizens' School Committee. On behalf of the financial committee, J. Jankowski read the report which was accepted, since it agreed with the reports of the secretary and the treasurer.

In the matter of the publication, Free Poland, there was no report, for those who were to have made it are at present in Washington. Dr. Wagner explained

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III E that at the last minute, the administration was informed that the
I G National Council is three months in arrears in its payments for this
IV publication, and he made a motion that the matter be referred to the
new administration.

There was practically no interruption in the regular business, for the delegates decided to forego questioning of the president, the scouting committee, and the local committees. Only the financial committee was questioned in reference to the losses suffered by the failure of the Fidelity State Bank. The matter was satisfactorily explained. The treasurer said that the loss affected only the operating capital and not the funds designated for Polish national work.

The Press committee then presented a short report with a few suggestions. It advised that the greatest possible activity be undertaken for the benefit of the national committees and for the collection of contributions for relief of Polish war victims. After this report, a recess of fifteen minutes was declared. However, at the moment when the delegates were about to leave,

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III E Wronski's military band arrived and played a few Polish songs.

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Evening Session

The evening session opened at 6:45 P.M. The Reverend Ignasiak, as chairman of the development committee, read that committee's recommendations, which were as follows:

- 1) That the administration of the Polish National Council distribute circulars in the Polish parishes concerning collections to be taken up at church services, which collections are to be turned over to the treasurer of the Polish National Council.
- 2) That parish committees already in existence but not affiliated with the National Council be solicited for membership, and that where there are no committees, they be organized without delay.
- 3) That all the operating expenses of the National Council be covered

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IV 4) That local committees work out a plan by which they can send delegates to the National Council.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 17, 1918.

The report was accepted.

The next decision concerned the allocation of funds in the banks, which was left for the new administration. A motion was made that conventions be held every two years, but after a lengthy discussion, it was withdrawn.

It was decided to request Bishop Rhode to address a circular to Polish parishes and to Polish Catholic organizations that they send in money to the treasurer of the National Council.

A motion concerning the appointment of a budget committee was withdrawn, because the delegates believed that such an action might cause discontent, for

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 17, 1918.

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III E here only salaries of officers of the Council are concerned.

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IV The matter of scouting, to which the Polish Roman Catholic Union subscribed five thousand dollars, was left for the new administration to consider.

The chairman then named an election committee, whose task was to nominate candidates for office. The committee consisted of delegates [J.] Czekala, Kiolbasa, and Mrs. Klawiter. A new constitution committee was also appointed. This committee is to present a new constitution to the next convention of the National Council. The committee consists of Z. Stefanowicz, editor of Narod Polski, Delegate Glodzich, Mrs. Szopinski of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Delegate Golat, and the Reverend Langford.

It was also decided that the next convention of the Polish National Council should be held in October, 1919, the exact date and place to be decided by the new administration.

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New Method of Electing Officers

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IV Election of a new administration was conducted in such a way that the candidates nominated by the committee for that purpose were accepted without question. The candidates who were proposed by the committee and elected by the delegates are as follows:

Bishop Paul Rhode, chaplain; Assistant chaplain (local), the Reverend J. Zwierzchowski; assistant chaplain (for the East), the Reverend A. Gorski; N. L. Piotrowski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, president; F. Kiolbasa of Milwaukee, first vice president; Mrs. Catharine Rutkowski, second vice president; Delegate Glodzich, secretary; John Czekala, Treasurer; T. Blachowski, Zdanowicz, and A. Plocinski, directors; Felix Gorski, chairman of the local committee; Z. Stefanowicz, chairman of the press committee; the Reverend T. Langford, chairman of the scout committee; J. Jankowski, Leon Zamorski, and Mrs. Frances Neuman, financial committee.

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Delegate Adam Kiewicz arose to protest against this method of electing officers, saying that under such a system, a political clique and not the delegates elect officers. His protest was fruitless.

In behalf of his committee, the Reverend Gorski read the resolutions, which were accepted unanimously.

It was also decided to send a telegram to President Wilson. This matter was placed in the hands of the convention's officers.

After the oath of office was administered to the new administration, the fourth annual convention of the Polish National Council of America adjourned with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE POLISH CENTRAL RELIEF
COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL DEPARTMENT HELD

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock the annual plenary convention of the Polish Central Relief Committee opened at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall, 1309 North Ashland Avenue. Delegates were present from such cities as New York, Detroit, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Schenectady, Milwaukee, Trenton, and Wilkes Barre. [Names of delegates from these cities omitted by translator.]

At 10:15, T. M. Helinski, president of the Polish Central Relief Committee, formally opened the convention, and the Reverend W. Zapala pronounced the invocation, after which a list of the attending delegates was read. In addition to those named above, the following Chicagoans were present: T. M. Helinski, the Reverend Zapala, Mrs. M. Milewski, the Reverend Bona, Mrs. A. Neuman, H. Setmajer, Miss E. Napieralski, K. Zychlinski, S. Napieralski, Mrs. M. Osuch, Attorney Sypniewski, P. Rostenkowski, J. Rybicki,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

N. L. Piotrowski, Mrs. K. Obarski, Mrs. M. Sakowski, Mrs. Weyna, Mrs. L. Wolowski, and H. Lokanski. In addition to these, there were representatives of the clothing committee, the Mothers' aid for children committee, the Girls' aid for girls committee, and the Committee for Economic Aid to Poland.

Before beginning formal discussions, the oath was administered to the new delegates. Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, recently proposed for membership, was not present in the hall to take his oath. The press was represented as follows: W. Papara of Dziennik Chicagoski, H. Lokanski of Dziennik Narodowy, and S. Lewental of Dziennik Zwiaskowy.

The chairman then named several committees for the convention. Names of committees omitted in translation. The secretary then read the minutes of the semiannual convention of the Polish Central Relief Committee held on April 11, 1917. The minutes were unanimously accepted as read. Formal reports of the officers were next in the order of business.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

President's Report

President Helinski declared that the principal activity of the committee was to gather funds for the relief of Poles in Poland and other countries. It must be admitted, unfortunately, that contributions have not been flowing in very rapidly of late, but this is undoubtedly due to the fact that our people have been faced with other problems which also demanded sacrifice on their part.

Helinski further explained the relations of the Polish Central Relief Committee with the **Central** Relief Committee in Switzerland in the matter of administrative changes that had to be made at the death of Henryk Sienkiewicz. He said that the efforts of the Poles here were fruitful in that permission was received from the American government for the further sending of money to the committee in Switzerland. It had been feared that this would not be possible, because of the difficulties of communication with Switzerland.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

The next report was that of the secretary, for the period of April 11 to October 25, 1917.

The activities of the Polish Central Relief Committee, for the period mentioned, just as in the previous period, were limited almost exclusively to relief work, all other nationalistic work for the Polish cause being left to the National Department. The first important action of the executive committee of the Polish Central Relief Committee was the normalization of relations with the General Committee in Switzerland, where, because of the death of Henryk Sienkiewicz, a temporary irregularity existed, the offices of president, secretary, and treasurer being rested in the hands of one man, Osuchowski. Without any reflections upon the confidence and honor in which the venerable Anthony Osuchowski is held by the Polish people in general, the executive committee was of the opinion that the continued successful development of the relief work of the Committee in Switzerland, conducted throughout the entire world, demanded that these three important offices be held by three different and equally trustworthy people. After an exchange

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of telegrams, the executive committee succeeded in prevailing upon the members of the General Committee in Switzerland to remedy the situation, and this was done in such a way that Osuchowski remained executive president and treasurer, Count Zoltkowski of Poznan was elected vice-president, and Henryk Sienkiewicz, son of the late Henryk Sienkiewicz, secretary.

In May, 1917, the executive committee participated in the unveiling of a monument to the late Bishop Edward Kozlowski in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; the bishop one of the organizers of the Polish Central Relief Committee.

Since Spring of this year, the executive committee had received letters from a Mrs. M. Stabrowski in London, requesting money with which to rescue Polish prisoners from German prisons. These letters were accompanied by letters from Polish prisoners pleading for aid, and by confirmations of money already received from Mrs. Stabrowski. The executive committee of the Polish Central Relief Committee accordingly communicated with Mrs. Alma Tudema, representative of the General Relief Committee in Switzerland for England, and requested

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information as to the person of Mrs. Stabrowski. Upon receiving a reply that Mrs. M. Stabrowski is the honorary secretary of the committee for aid to Polish prisoners in Germany, that this committee is approved by the British government, and that she deserves the highest confidence, the executive committee sent Mrs. Stabrowski a thousand dollars on each of two occasions, the money to be used in furthering her good work. Mrs. Stabrowski continues to request further funds.

A few months ago there appeared in a Lithuanian newspaper, published in English by Lithuanian priests, a slanderous article declaring that Lithuanians living in Polish territory in the war zone have been deprived of relief because the money collected for Lithuanian relief work passes through the hands of Polish committees which, instead of aiding the needy Lithuanians, use these funds to establish Polish schools in Lithuania for the purpose of polonizing the Lithuanian people. In the face of the demands of the Polish press that this slanderous attack be replied to, the executive committee, feeling it its duty to protect the honor and purity of the Polish

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name, published a refutation of these accusations, based upon figures given by the General Committee in Switzerland, which proved beyond doubt that Polish relief action did not differentiate between Poles and Lithuanians, either on Polish or on Lithuanian territories occupied by the Germans. The communique in this matter, entitled "In the Name of Truth," published by the Polish Central Relief Committee issued, in addition to the financial report of the General Committee in Switzerland, a general appeal to the Polish people of America for funds to further Lithuanian relief. The appeal brought results, for on this day [a Lithuanian Tag Day is referred to here], the Poles not only helped the Lithuanians collect funds, but also contributed their own money to such an extent that possibly the greater portion of the fund was subscribed to by Poles.

The sale of buttons, postcards, portraits, and White Eagle stickers has continued to be a source of income to cover operating expenses to such an extent that there is no fear that the relief fund need ever be touched for this purpose.

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In September of this year, the Chicago Daily News published an interview ~~between~~ its representative and Anthony Osuchowski, during which Osuchowski was supposed to have expressed the opinion that at present it is virtually impossible to obtain food for the starving people in Poland, and that all efforts of the General Committee in Switzerland are directed toward obtaining food supplies in America. The executive committee immediately cabled Osuchowski and asked whether the interview had really taken place and if so, what is to be done with the funds it (the executive committee) now has on hand; that is, whether they are to be sent to Switzerland or kept here to be used for the purchase of food supplies in America. A reply has not yet been received.

Collections for relief purposes have decreased during the last six months as compared with the previous period. The reasons for this should be sought in the greatly increased need for funds for general nationalistic purposes, as well as in the fact that, for a certain time, doubts have been expressed in the Polish press as to the possibility of continued dispatch of funds from the United States to Switzerland. In addition, all attempts at centralization

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of the relief action have failed, for individual organizations and committees continue to gather funds and send them to Europe on their own. In any case, the Polish Central Relief Committee has collected the largest amounts and is using these strictly for relief work, that is, no part of the relief fund is used to cover administrative expenses.

The report of the financial committee of the Polish Central Relief Committee appears in another column of this issue, and is entirely in agreement with the reports of the treasurer and financial secretary. The chairman of the financial committee, Casimir Zychlinski, reported that upon examination of the accounts, everything was found to be in perfect order.

Attorney Sypniewski asked how many meetings the executive committee had held since the last convention. He was answered by the secretary that there were three meetings. There were no other interpellations on the presidents' report, and it was accepted as read.

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The secretary was then asked by Sypniewski what steps had been taken by the Polish Central Relief Committee in the matter of the internal changes made in the General Committee in Switzerland, and what voice the Central [Chicago] Committee has in General Committee matters. The secretary replied that, with the death of Henryk Sienkiewicz, certain changes were made in the General Committee after an exchange of telegrams with the committee here, as a result of which Henryk Sienkiewicz, Jr. was named secretary and Count Zoltkowski added to the administration as vice president. Because of great difficulties of communications with Switzerland, still more complicated of late, correspondence is necessarily delayed, and replies are not received as quickly as they should be.

Dr. Drobinski then asked when Osuchowski's interview with the American reporter had taken place.

It was explained that the interview was supposed to have taken place several weeks ago. The matter was tabled, to be brought up later as new business.

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Sypniewski then asked whether all the members of the Polish Central Relief Committee were notified of meetings held by the committee in conjunction with the National Department on matters of lesser importance, to which the reply was that representatives were not called in from out of town for relatively trivial matters in order not to waste time and not to expose individual members to unnecessary expense. In matters of greater importance, however, all members were called to Chicago for a conference.

Sypniewski further asked whether the administration of the Polish Central Committee had thought of sending a delegate to Switzerland for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the General Committee's treasury, and to see how its offices are conducted. The secretary replied that this matter will be more fully discussed at the National Department's meeting.

On a motion by the Reverend Celichowski, the secretary's report was accepted, and upon a motion by Sypniewski the financial report also was accepted.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

President Helinski then called upon the Re-emigration Committee [Committee for re-emigration of Polish people in America to Poland] for a report. Since the chairman of that committee, Setmajer, was not present in the hall, the report was made by Lokanski, who explained that the committee had not held a single meeting and had not taken any formal action. At this point, Setmajer returned to the hall and declared that the committee cannot act until Poland is free and independent, at which time the committee will put into effect a prearranged plan for re-emigration.

A short discussion next arose as to whether or not the minutes of the National Department's semiannual convention should be read. Sypniewski spoke for the reading, on the grounds that the entire organization should have full knowledge of the National Department's proceedings. There were voices against the reading, claiming that the National Department does not hold open meetings and that its minutes should not be read at an open meeting. It was finally decided that the minutes be read, which was done by the secretary, H. Setmajer.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

The president then called upon the clothing committee for a report. Mrs. M. Milewski's report declared that the committee's income was \$4,589.20, its expenses \$1,317.95. The committee shipped twenty-seven chests of clothing to France and Russia. The chests contained 7,747 articles of clothing: 1,455 pieces of men's clothing, 2,086 women's, 288 boys', 206 girls', and finally, 923 children's. In addition to this clothing, the chests contained 2,500 bars of soap and 600 pair of shoes. The entire value of the articles shipped totalled more than five thousand dollars.

Mrs. Milewski further declared that the clothing committee is now conducting an energetic action for the benefit of the Polish Army, and that members of the committee are engaged in making warm clothes for the soldiers. She said that a workshop has been opened at the Polish National Alliance Building. The Polish National Alliance has placed a thousand dollars into the hands of its Women's Department, which money is to be used in connection with the clothing committee's work.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

President Helinski commended the clothing committee for the work it has done.

Mrs. A. Neuman then reported on the activity of the Mothers' aid to children committee. This committee sent out a total of \$4,500 for charitable purposes and recently, during Madame Paderewski's visit, donated \$200 for the adoption of Polish children. All the money sent to the General Committee in Switzerland with the restriction that it be used exclusively for children's relief.

The president expressed appreciation for the committee's work, and called upon the Girls' aid for girls committee [Komitet Dziewczat Dla Dziewczat] to report. Miss Emily Napieralski reported for the committee. She declared that the purpose of the committee is to bring the Polish cause to the Americans and to work for Poland wherever possible. She had no written report to present, but said that several thousand dollars were sent [to Switzerland] and that the committee had recently discussed the building of a home for Polish girls,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

which matter was warmly supported by Madame Paderewski. In addition to this, the committee formed the "Living American Flag" with which it participates on patriotic occasions. In addition to this, the committee conducts a continuous collection, taking all contributions, however small.

The president thanked the committee for its work thus far, and then called upon the committee for Economic Aid to Poland to report. The report was made by H. Lokanski, who explained the aims of the committee, and its activity thus far. He also read the portion of its rules that defines the field of the committee's activity. He said that, thus far, about \$18,000 has been collected, which funds are at present in the hands of Kirkpatrick Brice of New York and Judge E. K. Jarecki of Chicago. Finally, he mentioned the recently issued special edition of the Chicago Herald, dedicated to the memory of Thaddeus Kosciusko.

The president expressed appreciation for the committee's work and the secretary explained that a motion concerning this committee will be presented

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

at the proper time. The secretary then told the convention that the motions committee was ready to report. Attorney Koscinski read the motions proposed by this committee:

1. To send to Mrs. Stabrowski, in London, monthly payments of a thousand dollars for the Polish prisoners in Germany.
2. To establish in the Polish Central Relief Committee a separate fund for economic aid to Poland, and to keep this fund untouched until the end of the war.
3. To propose to Mrs. Turczynowicz that she organize a Polish Red Cross in America.
4. To return to the Polish Army Citizens' Committee the sum of \$358.47 which Mrs. Sakowski turned in to the National Department as the proceeds of a collection taken up during the manifestation at the Kosciusko Monument in Humboldt Park. Also to request of the Citizens' Committee the repayment of \$500 which that committee had borrowed from the National Department to cover the costs of staging the great manifestation in the Dexter Pavilion.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

Following the reading of the motions, Dr. Drobinski brought up for discussion the interview supposedly held by Osuchowski with an American reporter. It was decided that the executive committee of the National Department communicate with Osuchowski and request an explanation. It was also decided that the executive committee request Osuchowski to resign for the good of the organization, from one of the two offices he is now holding in the General Committee in Switzerland.

Further, Dr. Drobinski took up the matter of collections which were made for Poland to the American Red Cross as a result of President Wilson's appeal of January 1, 1916. This matter also was referred to the executive committee.

On a motion by Dr. Wagner, the old administration was re-elected by acclamation. The president then called for the resolution committee to report. In behalf of the committee, Lokanski read the following resolutions:

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

Resolutions Accepted by the Annual Convention of the
Polish Central Relief Committee, Chicago, Oct. 26, 1917

"From among the storm-laden clouds of Europe, from beyond the flames that rage over the entire continent, we can finally see the dawn of freedom for Poland, and our hopes for regaining national existence are being realized.

"We are already recognized.

"By a decree on June 4, 1917, France permitted the creation of a separate, independent Polish Army under the White Eagle, and it gained the approval of all of the other Allied governments. By a decree on October 6, the United States War Department gave permission for the recruiting of Soldiers to the Polish Army in American territories. These two decrees are the cornerstone for the rising Polish armed force.

"Recognizing the enormous significance of these two decrees, we, the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

representatives of Polish organizations gathered here at the annual convention of the Polish Central Relief Committee, on October 26, 1917, are unanimous in our call, 'To arms!' which should bring a response from every Polish community in the whole United States.

"To arms, then, everyone who is physically able, everyone who is not bound by family responsibilities, everyone who has in his breast not a stone but a heart throbbing with Polish blood. To arms, young and old, for the struggle with our age-old enemy, for freedom, independence, and union. We who remained Poland's faithful sons in her blackest hours have been permitted to take up arms and break the chains that bind our motherland in slavery. Whoever is truly a Pole then, to arms, into the ranks of the Polish Army! This our first and most sacred duty today.

"Understanding that this call should be made also from the pulpits of Polish churches, and while we appreciate fully the efforts thus far of our patriotic clergy, we call upon all of our priests to become the awakeners of the Polish

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

armed action and to carry this call to the masses of Polish people.

"We express our homage to Ignace Paderewski for his political activities and for the hymn he has composed, which will awaken new fires in Polish hearts, and we call upon the Polish people in general to support him in his attempts to achieve his own and our hopes.

"Since we are recognized as one of the Allies, permitted as we are to form our own army, we hereby express our gratitude to the Allied governments and especially to the republics of France and the United States and, faithful to the traditions established by our forebears, we will fight at their side as long as our strength lasts, until, with them, we have one freedom for all the nations of the world.

"Long may the Polish Army live!

"Long live free, united, and independent Poland!

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 26, 1917.

"Long live the United States and its Allies!"

The resolutions were unanimously accepted, and after the singing of the hymn "Boze Cos Polske" [God Save Poland], the convention adjourned at one o'clock in the afternoon.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 25, 1917.

FIFTEENTH CONVENTION OF POLISH ALMA MATER

The fifteenth convention of the Polish Alma Mater of America was held at Holy Innocents Hall on May 21, 22, and 23.

The report of the secretary-general, which was accepted by the convention, showed that on March 1, 1915, the total assets of the Polish Alma Mater amounted to \$45,782.93. Today they amount to \$74,035.07. The active membership on March 1, 1917, was 5,584. Further, the report showed that \$1,000, has been paid to charity; from May 1, 1915, to May 1, 1917, there were sixty-four deaths, benefit payments totalling \$30,280. A majority of the deaths were from pneumonia, heart disease, and kidney ailments.

Assets of the Polish Alma Mater as of May 1, 1917, are as follows: Mortgages, \$67,705; cash in bank, \$8,554.35; cash in treasurer's hands, \$752.72; uncashed checks, \$2,972; furniture and office equipment, \$13,739.36; badges and apparatus, \$528.06; total, \$78,302.49. The treasurer reported that the income since

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 25, 1917.

IV the last balance was \$83,380.23; disbursements, \$83,333.69.

The legislative committee made the following amendments to the constitution, which were accepted: 1. No political or other matters outside the scope of the constitution are to be discussed. 2. The first aim of the Polish Alma Mater is to spread the spirit of Christian morality; the teaching of national and civic duties is second to this. 3. Conventions will be held every three years instead of every two years, as formerly. 4. Every official of the Polish Alma Mater must know the Polish and English languages well. 5. The treasurer of the Polish Alma Mater must be acquainted with accounting. 6. Any member whose dues are regularly paid and who performs his or her duties according to the constitution does not lose his or her rights to benefits and other privileges of the organization in case of leaving the United States for Poland.

After considerable debate, the salaries of the officials were established as follows: The salary of the secretary-general for an eight-hour working day as secretary and bookkeeper will be \$125 per month; the treasurer's salary will be

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 25, 1917.

IV \$35 per month; the president's salary, for three hours' work per week, will be \$25 per month; the moderator will receive \$5 for every meeting of the administration; the vice-presidents and directors will receive \$2 for each meeting and one dollar for each time the books are checked; the chief physician will receive twenty-five cents for each examination of a candidate for membership; the secretary-general's assistant will receive a salary of \$15 per week.

On a motion by the secretary of the convention, the card system for membership, required by the state legislature for adequate state control over insurance, was adopted.

Regulation of hours of work of officials was left to the consideration and decision of the administration.

The following officers were elected: Albert Soska, president; Mrs. A. Baranowski and J. Menkicky, vice-presidents; Thomas Blachowski, secretary-general; Francis Witkowski, treasurer; Walter Lopatka of East Chicago, Indiana, Stanley Liczmanski,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 25, 1917.

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IV and Mazurek, directors. For the next three years, the Reverend Gordon will be moderator and the Reverend A. Klowo vice-moderator.

The choice of a city for the next convention was left to the administration, with the restriction that the convention be held outside the State of Illinois.

The resolution which follows, prepared by the Reverend Klowo, Joseph P. Schroeder, Mrs. A. Jozwiakowski, Mrs. E. Zamorski, and M. Wellnitz, was accepted:

"It is hereby resolved to--

1. Pay homage to the Holy Father, Benedict XV, to Archbishop J. Weber of the Chicago diocese, to Bishop Paul Rhode, and to the clergy in general.
2. Support the parochial schools, churches, and all Alma Mater institutions.
3. Express recognition and appreciation for the efforts for the good of the Poles of all organizations favorable in spirit to the Polish Alma Mater,

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IV and to express that organization's readiness for mutual and harmonious work with them.

4. Reaffirm affiliation with the Polish National Council and to support that body.

5. Call upon all members of the Polish Alma Mater for further contributions for the relief of our poor and homeless countrymen in Poland.

6. Express our gratitude and honor to the president of the United States for the stand he has taken in respect to our homeland, defined in his proclamation of January 22.

7. Encourage defense of this country against the enemy.

8. Recommend the purchase of Liberty bonds.

9. Support the Red Cross by soliciting new members.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 25, 1917.

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IV 10. Thank the Reverend Zwierzchowski, pastor of Holy Innocents Parish, for his hospitality."

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 25, 1917.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

SEMIANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CENTRAL
POLISH RELIEF COMMITTEE AND
NATIONAL DEPARTMENT

(Editorial)

The convention opens today. We welcome the delegates to our city.

We expect that the deliberations of the members of the Central Polish Relief Committee during the present grave times so important to our cause will answer their purpose both in the quality and importance of the motions passed at this time, and will be a new source of encouragement for further efforts on the part of our people.

Today we need action, not fine-sounding words or useless quarrels, as Mr. I. J. Paderewski, our spiritual leader here in America, emphasized in his speech in

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

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Pittsburgh. Our whole community expects such actions to follow

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today's convention of the Central Polish Relief Committee and the National Department.

We call attention to the resolution, in the matter of Poland and other countries, introduced in Congress by Medill McCormick, representative of the State of Illinois. This resolution will be given a public hearing in Washington. The National Department and other Polish organizations, as well as private individuals, should not confine themselves only to sending telegrams to Medill McCormick, author of the resolution, or to their district representatives, but they should, in the first place, consider sending a strong group of representatives to Washington for this public hearing, in order that they may help base the resolution on strong, healthy arguments, and present the Polish cause in the proper light.

Today, also, the National Department should, in the name of the immigrants

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

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III H belonging to the most powerful Polish organizations, express itself
I G in the matter of the temporary decree of the Russian government;
 it should reply to the appeal of free Russia to the Poles with an
act worthy of our nation, that is, by accepting with brotherly affection the
gift which is only a compensation for punishments and Siberias, whereas the
complete fulfillment of our demands could be a salve for healing the wounds
and scars inflicted on our nation by tsarist governments.

Emphasizing and documenting at every step not only our loyalty but also our
gratitude to the President of the United States, the National Department
should send out a call to the Poles to join the ranks of the volunteers and
defenders of this country, which has not only given us the means of life
and development, but in addition has taken such a noble stand in the Polish
question.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

CONVENTION OF THE CENTRAL POLISH RELIEF COMMITTEE

[Translator's note: This article begins with a list of out-of-town delegates who came to the convention.]

The local delegates were T. M. Helinski, president of the Central Polish Relief Committee; Reverend S. Zapala, president; K. Zychlinski, Joseph Magdziarz, S. Napieralski; Mrs. A. Neuman, Reverend F. Wojtalewicz, Mrs. M. Kaczanowski, Mrs. M. Milewski, P. Rostenkowski, J.S. Rybicki, Miss E. Napieralski, N. L. Piotrowski, and S. Osada.

At 9:45 A. M., Mr. F. F. Fronczak, second president, opened the convention and asked Reverend Zapala to lead the prayer. The secretary read the list of members of the Central Polish Relief Committee.

Dr. Fronczak, after having sworn in the new members, welcomed those present and delivered a short speech in which he emphasized the importance of the

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

time during which the convention is being held. He asked that, first of all, those present honor the memory of Henryk Sienkiewicz by rising. He said a few warm words in memory of this deceased leader of the nation. He then called upon the president, Mr. T. M. Helinski, to make his report.

President T. M. Helinski read his report. A motion was made to accept the report; it was carried.

The following people were appointed to the Motions Committee: Reverend Zapala, Mrs. A. Neuman, and Dr. Wagner.

The following persons were appointed to the Committee on Resolutions: Reverend S. Sobieniowski, S. Napieralski, Mrs. A. Neuman, Mrs. H. Wolowski, Zawadzki, and Stryjak.

Secretary H. Setmajer read the minutes of the last annual convention.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

The press was represented by Dziennik Zwiaskowy, J. Przyprawa; Dziennik Chicagoski, T. Lasecki; Rekord Codzienny (Daily Record) of Detroit, S. Wusza; Dziennik Narodowy, H. Lokanski; and Sokol Polski; (Polish Falcon), T. Jasiorkowski of Pittsburgh.

The minutes of the last convention were accepted and the secretary read his administrative and financial report. The reports of the secretary, Mr. Henry Setmajer, and the treasurer, Mr. Joseph Magdziarz, were accepted in principle and sent to the Motions Committee. In the name of the Auditing Commission, Mr. John Rybick; reported that the commission had found the books of the officers of the Central Polish Relief Committee in perfect order and balance. At the same time he complimented the officers on their conscientiousness and order. This report, which was also accepted and sent to the Motion Committee, was followed by reports of other officers.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 30, 1917.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
CENTRAL POLISH RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Polish National Congress at Washington, which had been previously scheduled for May 3, has been postponed as a result of unforeseen developments.

In the first place, the serious threat that war may break out at any moment between the United States and Germany is absorbing so much attention both in the capital and throughout the country that it would be great tactlessness on our part to distract the American people at a time like this for our own national cause.

On the other hand, to hold the Polish National Congress without a previous understanding with, and without receiving the full approval of, the proper authorities--especially that of President Wilson, who, through his historic address to Congress of January 22, became the greatest and most powerful spokesman for the cause of a united and free Poland--would be an example of even greater tactlessness, and

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1917.

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might weaken the very friendly attitude with which our cause is re-

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garded in these circles.

Besides, the desire to have as large a representation as possible from all three sections of Poland at the Polish National Congress played an important part in this decision.

Although several representatives would not mind coming over from the homeland for the third of May, they have wired the Executive Committee to choose a later date, saying that under present conditions it would require a long time to contact all the important people who are willing to come to take part in the Congress, not to mention the problem of making such a long journey safely.

Therefore, the Executive Committee had no choice but to postpone the original date of the Congress. The task of setting another date was left to the National Department's semiannual convention, which will be held in Chicago on April 11.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1917.

This postponement, no doubt, will benefit this noble undertaking.

There will be more time for the proper preparation of the treatises assigned to the specific sections, of which there are six. The matter of universal representation will also benefit by this, because new groups of the National Department are being organized daily, groups which constitute new ranks of organized Polish-Americans who contribute to the national cause and are therefore entitled to representation in national questions.

In the last few days, for instance, a group of Philadelphia Poles, affiliated to the so-called Central Philadelphia Polish Relief Committee, joined the National Department of the Central Polish Relief Committee in order to work for a united and independent Poland.

Within the next few days the Executive Committee of the National Department will send letters to the most prominent statesmen, diplomats, sociologists, and educated people in general, asking them kindly to answer the following

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 30, 1917.

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I G questions:

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1. Do you believe that the restoration of an independent Polish state within the boundaries occupied by Poland before the partitions is necessary for political as well as moral and humanitarian reasons?

2. In your opinion, what benefits, if any, would humanity in general and European peace in particular derive from the restoration of an independent Poland?

In order to give those who are less familiar with the Polish problem an opportunity to become better acquainted with it, each letter will include a copy of Antonio Russo's Necessity of Poland's Independence, an unusually accurate pamphlet written during the present war by one of the most prominent Italian publicists.

The replies gathered in this manner, after being listed and supplied with

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 30, 1917.

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appropriate comments, will represent the only referendum of the

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American people on the Polish question, and as such the document

will be a very valuable one and a source of support for the spokesmen for the Polish cause at the future peace conference.

This is only one of the many tasks the National Department has undertaken and executed quietly, systematically, and with full consciousness and feeling for the sacredness of its aim.

Henry Setmayer,
Secretary of the National
Department

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

POLISH CONGRESS

(Editorial)

The National Department of the Polish National Alliance in Chicago has decided to call an all-Polish Congress on May 3, 1917, at Washington, D. C.

So far we do not know any of the details of this congress, what organizations will be represented, or how it will be arranged--but we expect that all this will be made known to the public in the very near future, so that all details may be thoroughly discussed and all matters clarified. Accepting the idea of the congress as a fact already accomplished, we wish today to say a few words about it.

We know very well what was behind this idea. Although the present situation in Europe has already been made sufficiently clear, the opposing camp with its wild antics has tried to take advantage of the fact that it is

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

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sometimes difficult to express oneself clearly and coherently, especially at times such as these, when it is better to avoid mobs. It is trying all the more to force its already bankrupt political ideas on the people in order to preserve at least a semblance of some sort of influence among the immigrants. This no doubt was the deciding factor in the acceptance of the plan to call a congress.

Although our people are constantly expressing their opinions through the National Department or the various organs of the daily press, they have not yet had the opportunity of expressing their collective will and demands. They definitely must do this, and they must do this before the fate of Poland is decided.

A meeting of delegates sent by all sorts of societies--political, national-insurance, educational-literary, or parish--elected in accordance with the constitution of each society or in a manner decreed by a congress commission of the National Department, is the only way in which this collective opinion

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

can be expressed. Since there would be too great a difference in the manner in which each society would appoint its delegates, a congress commission should be formed at once of people who are familiar with things of this sort, and who could establish a method of election and begin the tremendous task of organizing the congress.

We believe that, since this is to be a serious congress, all misunderstandings which abound among our people will be avoided and that this congress will be that which its authors, our people and all of Poland want it to be--a mirror of our longings, pains, hopes, and desires.

This congress must fulfill its mission. It will be held at Washington, the capital of this mighty republic, which will play its part when the time comes for the peace overture. A joint meeting of representatives of all classes and strata of Polish immigrant society, which has already manifested deep love for the Polish cause, will have to be accepted as an act of the will of the entire Polish nation.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

All the sporadic expressions of opinion which have been sent so far either to the highest official of this country, to congressional authorities, or to diplomatic representatives of foreign powers, have lacked the characteristic of universality.

At the congress of May 3, the Polish people will speak, their representatives will speak, all sorts of emissaries from Europe, if they are able to get into this country, will speak; our hearts, which have learned to love Poland above all else and which want to serve Poland, will speak to the entire world, placing before the international tribunal all that the people feel and think at this time.

Public opinion of today must take such a manifestation into account. Censorship will not be able to hold back this voice, because its echo will go far, and in the first place will reach those who eagerly await it, in order to get strength and encouragement from it to endure their lot and persevere.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 22, 1917.

in the hope of a better, a more just, and a realistic solution of their problem.

We believe this to be the idea of the congress, and that is why we received the news of it with enthusiasm. We are eager to co-operate. Quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit--these are the first words which we wish today to send to the organizers and creators of this idea of the congress. We are leaving the discussion of other necessary matters connected with it for later.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 21, 1914.

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CONCERT AT POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE

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IV Yesterday's ceremonies at the convention of the Polish Women's Alliance opened with an unusually good concert. In a hall literally packed with people, Mrs. Makowska, chairman of the convention committee, welcomed the delegates and guests. Then the choir of the department of education sang the "March of the Polish Women's Alliance", composed by Mr. A. Mallek.

The culminating point of the evening was the truly inspiring speech of Mrs. Anna Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance.

"I welcome you, dear sisters, in the name of our organization. I welcome you sincerely as workers for the cause of nationalism," began Mrs. Neuman." Fifteen years have passed since the founding of the Polish Women's Alliance, fifteen years of hard work and struggle against obstacles. Now our organization stands upon a firm foundation, but we may not cease working because the development of this organization, which is so dear to us and which serves our homeland, depends on this work.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 21, 1914.

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"After summarizing briefly the history of the development of the

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Polish Women's Alliance, the president, who has earned recognition

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for her tireless work in the development of the organization, ended

her speech with these words: "On the corner stone of our building

these words are inscribed: 'The future of the Polish nation depends on the

Polish women.' Now, when in Poland, far across the sea, our brothers are

dying on the battlefields and their mothers, sisters, and wives are suffering

hunger and privation, we should strive all the more to meet our obligation and

to do our duty as Polish women, in whom the future of the Polish nation lies.

Our homeland calls to us and, since we cannot serve it as we should wish, let

us do what we can. Let us serve it through work leading to its rebirth, because

Poland is a great thing--because a free Poland is the highest ideal and aim of

every true daughter of the oppressed homeland."

The reading of "A Medley of Polish Songs" was followed by a solo by Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch (Girl with lips like a raspberry), after which Miss Walery Sowka played a piano solo.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 21, 1914.

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The choir of the department of education of the Polish Women's

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Alliance gave an excellent rendition of "Kalina," after which the

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well-known violinist Mrs. Constance Krenz played, accompanied by
Mr. Victor Hensel.

The overture to "Norma" preceded the one-act operetta played by the orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. Hensel.

The last number on yesterday's program was the one-act play "Trouble", in which the amateurs proved that through hard work excellent results can be obtained. The cast made one forget that this was an amateur performance and that one was listening to amateur singers. Mrs. H. Chmielowska admirably played the part of "Nosey" and the other three main roles, portrayed by Mrs. Weyna Idzikowska and Mackowicz, were played equally well. The choir deserves recognition not only for the excellent way in which it sang its numbers, but also for its manner of conducting itself on the stage, since moving about on the stage is so difficult for amateurs, especially for such a large choir.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 12, 1914.

THIRTEENTH CONVENTION OF THE SOCIETY OF
POLES IN AMERICA

Wednesday's deliberations were concerned with the plan of a new constitution for the organization, which would establish a Women's Auxiliary under the chairmanship of a vice-president and would provide for a woman director on the board of directors, who would represent the Women's Auxiliary. The constitution would obligate the members to practice their religion, and the groups under the direction of their spiritual adviser would be charged with seeing to it that this obligation was carried out.

The afternoon session was rather stormy. The constitution committee continued the discussion of the proposed changes. The spiritual advisers were to be accorded the competence of directors and a voice in all matters. They were to protect the religious character and the morality of the society. Also, they were to take part in the preparations of the convention committee.

An important change, was the addition of a paragraph stating that the board of directors should have the power to remove an officer from the board by a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20076

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1914.

majority vote, if he had not fulfilled his duties.

The deficit in the treasury necessitated increasing the tax rate by twenty-five per cent. The new rate will be put into effect on January 1, 1915.

The committee on resolutions submitted two resolutions. The first asserted the marked denominational character of the organization, declared against religious toleration, declared the organization's loyalty to the United States, and praised the conservative governmental policies of the present president. Finally, passing on to the present war, it pledged a certain monthly sum for the purposes of the Polish National Council and turned to the American people, asking them to help in the rebirth of an independent Poland by lending their moral support.

The second resolution was an expression of thanks to the convention Committee, to the Poles of Chicago, to Bishop Paul Rhode, and to the clergy who had taken part in the services.

These resolutions were adopted.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1914.

In accordance with the first resolution, at the motion of Dr. Wagner, a one-cent monthly tax was passed for the benefit of the National Council. The collection taken up among the delegates yielded \$46.36. It was then resolved to raise this amount to \$100 by making up the difference out of the treasury of the Society and to give this entire sum to the National Council.

Earlier, it was voted to print rituals for the groups and to publish an official monthly organ.

After the constitution was accepted, a discussion was carried on as to who should print the monthly.

The matter of the officers' salaries produced the greatest storm. It was decided that the president will continue to receive \$200, the secretary \$1,600 annually, the treasurer \$200 annually, local directors \$25, directors from outside of the city the same plus four cents per mile, and the spiritual counselor \$25.

At Thursday's morning session telegrams were read from Bishop Kozlowski, the

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Awiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1914.

Polish Women's Alliance, and the Polish Alma Mater; Mr. Gonski, legal adviser, gave his report; and the suggestion of the board which made Bishop Kozlowski honorary president was passed.

New officers were elected at the afternoon session: Mr. Grutza was re-elected president, Mr. Czaplewski vice-president, Mrs. Sawicka of Milwaukee vice-president, Mr. Francis Kocejka secretary general, and Mr. Celichowski treasurer.

The following directors were elected: John Janowiak, Francis Belka, W. Ronkowiak --all of Chicago--and John Kantak, Antoni Rozploch, and Anna Peksa of Milwaukee.

Dr. Wasielewski was elected chief medical adviser, since Dr. Wagner refused the nomination. Reverend Kielpinski was elected spiritual adviser.

After lengthy deliberations, the parish of St. Stanislaus in Milwaukee was chosen as the place of the next convention.

Then a collection of \$28.50 was made for St. Hedwig's Orphanage.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 12, 1914.

After Reverend Goral swore in the new officers and delivered an appropriate address, the convention was adjourned at 6:35 P.M. with the singing of "God save Poland."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

THIRTEENTH CONVENTION OF SOCIETY OF POLES IN AMERICA

Tuesday delegates arrived in Chicago for the special convention of the Society of Poles in America, which has its main headquarters in Milwaukee. This year's convention was supposed to have been held in New Jersey. It was the fault of that city's convention committee that the board of directors of the organization had to demand a change. The convention was preceded by a parade from St. John Cantius Church along Milwaukee Avenue to Chicago Avenue, to Carpenter Street, and back to the Church.

After the services the delegates went to the parish hall where Mr. Casimir Andrzejewski welcomed the delegates in the name of the convention committee.

After the opening of the session Bishop Paul Rhode entered the chamber and addressed the delegates. He emphasized the fact that since his consecration he has been present at every convention of this organization. He closed his



III B 4

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

speech with an appeal for work for the good of all.

After the president had appointed a committee to examine the delegates credentials, he adjourned the session until 3 P.M.

President Grutza opened the afternoon session at 3:10 P.M., when Mr. Francis Danisch, Clerk of the Municipal Court, welcomed the delegates in the name of the Mayor of Chicago. Mr. N. Piotrowski, City Attorney of Chicago, the next speaker, discussed the war.

The committee on credentials reported that there were 125 delegates, but several did not arrive although copies of their credentials were there. No credentials were questioned.

Mr. John Janowiak of Chicago, was elected chairman by acclamation after Mr. Wagner of Milwaukee, who was also nominated, had turned down the office.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

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Messrs. Leon Kielpinski and Albert Dydus were appointed vice-presidents. Mr. John Posadzy was appointed secretary, Mr. Tytus Bejma assistant secretary.

President Janowiak, on taking the chair, gave the floor to Mr. Francis Grutza, who moved that the following resolution be accepted:

Resolution of the Convention

WHEREAS, The Twelfth Convention of the Society of Poles in America at the City of Kenosha, Wisconsin, chose Jersey City, New Jersey, as the place where the next bi-annual convention was to be held,

WHEREAS, The convention committee at Jersey City sent a letter to the board of directors dated April 22, in which it categorically demanded the payment of five hundred dollars for expenses, declaring in the same letter, without waiting for a fovarable or an unfavorable reply from the board of

III B 4

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

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directors, that in the event that their demand was not granted "they wash their hands of the whole matter, having no intentions of carrying on further correspondence, and having no intention of pleading with the board of directors since it is not granting them any favor,"

WHEREAS, In the face of such an action on the part of the convention committee, one could not expect favorable results from a convention held under the initiative of said committee, and

WHEREAS, Under existing conditions, it is an absolute necessity that the Thirteenth Convention of the Society of Poles in America should not be held in surroundings unfavorable and even inimical to it:

Therefore we, the delegates to the special convention of the Society of Poles in America, lawfully convened by the president and certified in accordance with the decrees of our constitution,



Resolve, That the place of the convention of the Society of Poles in America shall be, and is, hereby changed from Jersey City, New Jersey, to the city of Chicago, Illinois, where said convention is to begin September 8, 1914 at 9 A.M. at the parish hall of St. John Cantius!

This resolution, duly seconded, was passed unanimously. In this way the matter of changing the place of the convention was settled.

One of the more interesting moments of the convention came during the reports of the state commissioners when Mrs. Dumachowska requested the organization of a Women's Auxiliary.

Reverend Goral, chaplain of the organization, in a long speech, requested a complete change in the organization to make it strictly denominational. He favored ousting those who were not definitely catholic and also favored increasing the authority of the chaplain, who now has only an advisory vote and is just a puppet officer.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

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The report of the secretary general was as follows:

The cash assets of the organization are at present \$87,487.97, of which \$60,000.00 is in first mortgage bonds, the rest on deposit in the bank. The inventory of the organization is evaluated at \$2,227. Therefore the total assets are \$89,714.97.

The organization at the time of the last convention consisted of 134 groups. One of the groups has disbanded since that time and seven new ones have been formed, so that the organization now has 140 groups.

At the time of the last convention there were 8,538 members. Since that time 1,510 new members have been added and 1,114 members have been dropped, so that the organization now has 8,934 members.

In the last two years \$165,400 has been paid out in life insurance, because during that time 267 members have died.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 11, 1914.

In the last two years the capital of the organization has not been increased: in fact, the treasury has suffered a loss of more than a thousand dollars as a result of expenditures for various law suits. The total capital in 1910 was \$70,913.22; at present it is \$69,714.97.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 24, 1914.

RESOLUTION OF CONVENTION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE
BOARD AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE



The following resolution concerning our homeland's independence was passed August 22, 1914, at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania:

When throughout all of Europe and on the plains of Poland cannons thunder, rifle salvos resound, thousands of men fall, and the cries of tens of thousands of wounded reach the skies,

When in the armies of the annexer nations, a half million Poles are impressed against their will to fight for a cause not their own and to shed the blood of their brothers,

When, on the other hemisphere, a terrible war for the hegemony of the old world rages among the Latin, Germanic and Slavic races,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 24, 1914.

I G We, representatives of the 100,000 members of the Alliance, emigrants
I C in the United States, convened at the request of the Mr. Anthony
IV Karabasz, Censor of our organization, the Polish National Alliance,
after three day's deliberation solemnly resolve:

1. To mobilize the P. N. A. [Polish National Alliance] in all the colonies and settlements in the United States and to call upon the members of the Alliance to begin active work for the cause of Poland's independence, in accord with the basic principle of the constitution of the P. N. A. adopted at the time of the founding of this organization, and to do this in the following way:

(a) To authorize, because of the importance of the historical moment and according to the precept, salus populi--suprema lex, the Department of Independence of the P. N. A.

(b) To ~~summon~~ summon the Commissioners of the Alliance to control and observe the work for independence in the branches and groups of the P. N. A.

III B 4

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I G (c) To summon the presidents of the branches and groups to appoint
I C committees and subcommittees of the Department of Independence and
IV to start enthusiastic action for the raising of a fund for political
and relief activities.

2. To send to the cashier of the P. N. A. the money collected through contributions and assessments, which money will constitute an independence fund, which can be used only and exclusively for work towards independence, in accordance with the bylaws of the Department and sanctioned by the committee on the expenditure of money.

3. We agree, in accordance with the appeal received from the Czech-American Central Press Bureau, to co-operate with them in mutual action on American soil for the following purposes:

(a) To draw attention through our Press Bureau to the injuries and subjection which millions of Poles and other Slavs in Europe are suffering and to gain the sympathy of the American people for them.

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 24, 1914.



III B 4

- 4 -

POLISH

III B 1

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 24, 1914.



I G (b) To exhort the members of the Congress of the United States, so
I C that, when the proper time comes, they will assume the task of
IV presenting before the powers our injuries and our desire for a united,
free, and independent Poland.

(c) To draw the attention of the President of the United States--who has already offered his services as mediator between the warring countries in Europe--to the fact that without the final and just settlement of our injuries and establishment of our rights there can and will be no universal peace; that without a free Poland, an armed peace must again result in a new war, and that without a free Poland and the freedom of oppressed nations, the civilization of the world cannot travel on the road of progress for the good of humanity, as all civilized and cultured peoples would wish.

(d) To appeal, through proper representatives, directly to the powers when they come to the peace conference after the war, for the purpose of a final settlement and liquidation of war gains and losses, and there to present our

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I G just demands and our changeless right to autonomous political existence.

I C

IV 4. We resolve and assert that our ideal and our minimum demand is a united, free, and independent Poland, encompassing all of the truly Polish lands of the former Republic of Poland, and we intend to work here for this ideal, and this ideal alone, through our Department of Independence. The decision in relation to the warring countries and the eventual support of one of them by our Polish nation we leave to our alma mater in Europe. We emigrant Poles, as her loyal sons, will follow our alma mater when she decides and declares who should be supported and alongside of whom we should fight.

5. We resolve to authorize the Censor to call a special convention of the Department of Independence or its executive bodies, in case of need or sudden change of historical developments, and likewise to grant these bodies the power and authority to modify, correct, and complete the laws and bylaws of the Department of Independence as the need arises.

Poles in America! wanderers on this hospitable American soil, the historic



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 24, 1914.

III B 4

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I G hour has struck. Let all of us, then, together, traveling different
I C but parallel roads, strive toward our mutual beloved ideal of a free
IV homeland.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 24, 1914.

POLISH



Away with camps, away with parties and party pretensions--the Polish National Alliance in America calls you brothers to action! Do, each of you, everything in your circle, in your group, which the longing to resurrect Poland bids you, and the whole will take care of itself, and the immortal Poland of our desires will rise from her grave alive! "Serve the homeland;" the ideal of the Alliance, we place in your hearts! Long live united, free and independent Poland! Long live the Polish nation and all of its classes!

For the Department of Independence,
(Signed) The Administrative Board,
and the Board of Directors of the
Polish National Alliance

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POLISH

The Chicago Daily Tribune, July 8, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

POLISH COUNCIL IN SESSION

The first annual convention of the Polish National Council started yesterday morning when a parade headed by 300 Polish Boy Scouts and 120 delegates to the convention marched to the St. Stanislaus Church at Noble and Ingraham streets, where high mass was celebrated by Bishop Paul Rhode.

The afternoon session was held at two o'clock in the Polish Catholic Union Hall, Milwaukee Ave. and Augusta St. Dr. Charles Wagner of Milwaukee was elected chairman of the convention and John Konopa of Chicago, secretary.

Reports were read on the Polish Boy Scout movement and the plan to buy a large tract of land to colonize Polish farmer immigrants.



POLISH

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Karol Wachtel, History of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, (First Edition, Chicago: L. J. Winiecki, 1913), pp. 94-95.

[Translator's note: Since the August 25, 1893 issue of Dziennik Chicagoski is missing, I append this additional information in order to give a complete picture of the Polish Roman Catholic Union Convention of 1893.]

Twentieth Convention, 1893.

.....

This convention named a commission to rewrite the constitution in order that it should conform more closely to the laws of this country. It was also decided that the union be incorporated in every state.....

....By agreement with the Polish Publishing Company, Wiara I Ojczyzna (Faith and Homeland) became the official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and a commission was appointed to control it.

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

II B 1 c (3) Karol Wachtel, History of the Polish Roman
III C Catholic Union, pp. 94-95.

III H

IV The twentieth convention voted also to participate in the Kosciusko
Exposition in Lwow in 1894. The sum of three hundred dollars was
appropriated for this purpose. Officers elected were: J. Kromka, of Detroit,
president; B. Straszynski, of Milwaukee, vice-president; F. Wleklinski, of
Chicago, secretary general; J. Czerwinski, of Milwaukee, treasurer; B.
Klarkowski, of Chicago, recording secretary; J. Rejch, of Manistee, Michigan,
Z. Ruszkowski, J. Mucha, and T. Krolik, of Chicago, directors.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1913.

1,000 DELEGATES MEET AT POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE CONVENTION

With 700 delegates already in the city, and 300 more expected to arrive during the morning, the annual convention of the Polish National Alliance will open at 8:30 a. m., Monday.

The Polish National Alliance, incorporated in the State of Illinois, is the largest Polish organization in the world. It has a membership of 101,000. Representatives of all chapters will attend the convention.

Plans for the purchase of about 100,000 acres of land, to be used for the colonization of immigrants, will be one of the most important matters to come before the delegates. For two or three years the purchase of this land has been advocated as a means of raising the standard of living among Poles, but thus far the association has been without sufficient funds. It has, however, found means now for financing the project, and plans to make available to Polish immigrants small farms, at about \$8. an acre. We believe that within a comparatively short time the entire tract will be taken over by countrymen, and that it will be

Dziennik Wiazkowy, Sept. 16, 1915.



possible to erect a modern system of schools and churches.

Another matter to be considered is the rewriting of the constitution, because several clauses contained therein are ambiguous and may be misconstrued, causing embarrassment in case of litigation.

The reports of the seven different departments will be one of the most interesting features of the convention. The Alliance is working to educate Polish immigrants and to qualify them to command higher wages and make them better American citizens. The result of accomplishments along these lines will be given in reports from the departments of education, immigration, colonization, women's auxiliary, general aid, publication and insurance.

Another feature of importance will be the report of the Polish National Alliance College of Cambridge Springs, Pa. A hotel was purchased by the Alliance for \$175,000 and converted into a Polish school, the first of its kind in the United States. A tract of 125 acres adjoins the college. The tuition fee is \$100. a year, and students are trained as thoroughly as in any American institutions. Each member of the Alliance

Polenik University, June 15, 1915.

pays a monthly allowance of five cents for the maintenance of the college. The same amount of the same money is also sent to the immigration building in New York, where all immigrants are directed to places which will give them the best opportunities.

Ten thousand dollars are also sent to the same convention to assist Polish boys and girls who wish to enter American universities, but are without sufficient means. The same is also sent to the same.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sep. 13, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30273

On the occasion of the 18th Convention of the Polish Singer's Alliance, a concert was arranged with the following program:

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|---|--|
| 1- "Reveille of Nation," Orchestra | 6- "The Watermen." A. Minhejmer
United Women's choirs. |
| 2- "Mazur," from the opera "Halka,"
United choir, with orchestra
accompaniment. | 7- "There is My Land," Wagner,
by the Quartet Polonia. |
| 3- "Miners' Serenade," P. Moos.-
by the Choir Monwszko, from
Pittsburgh. | 8- "Polonaise," F. Chopin,
United Mixed choirs. |
| 4- Aria from the opera "Halka,"
Miss S. Jozefowicz. | 9- "Queen of Spades,"
Overture, Orchestra. |
| 5- "From Mansion to Mansion,"
Polish folk song by M. Segino.
and United Choirs from Grand Rapids. | 10- "Tales of Weldysz," humoresque,
United Male choirs. |
| | 11- "Dumka," Kratzer
Solo by S. Kuzniewicz. |

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sep. 13, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

12- "Folks song" M. Fibak,
Harmony choir, of Cleveland.

14- "On Sunday After Vespers,"
from the opera "Halka"
choir Filharmonia, of Chicago.

13- "Polonaise," Krupinski,
United choirs

15- "Mazur", Maszynski,
United Mixed choirs

The first prize was awarded to Monwszko choir, of Pittsburgh; the second to the Harmony choir of Cleveland.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 6, 1911.



POLISH SINGING SOCIETIES CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Polish singing societies of District No. 1 was held at Milwaukee, Wis., on September 3rd and 4th. The singers from Chicago arrived in Milwaukee at 11 a.m. and were met by a reception committee of 25 delegates representing the following choirs participating at the convention, Chopin No. 1, Cracovians of Chicago, Wanda of Kensington, Dembinski's of Pullman, Halka of Grand Rapids, and Lutnia of Racine.

The convention was opened by August Pelc, president, and J. Kobrzynski, secretary of District No. 1. On Sunday, at 3:30 p.m., the contests between the following choirs were held: Chopin No. 1, Cracovians, Halka, Lutnia and Malek. The first prize was awarded to the choir Cracovians and the second to the choir Chopin No. 1. In the evening a concert was given by all choirs in unison and the hall almost filled to capacity.

The Milwaukee choir sang at a mass, celebrated at St. Stanislaus church, Monday at 9 a.m.; solo parts were sung by Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch, honorary member of the Polish Singing Alliance. At the regular session, State Senator Kleczka, and the commissioner of the Polish National Alliance, Tomkiewicz, gave a speech. The new officers elected for District No. 1 of the Polish Singing Alliance are: A. Pelc, president; J. Bobowski, vice-president; J. Michalski, secretary; I. Stankiewicz, treasurer and I. B. Rybowski, conductor.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 26, 1910.

THE POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE CONVENTION

POLISH



I K The final session of the Eighth Convention of the Polish Women's Alliance was opened on Saturday, September 24, 1910, by Mrs. P. Tomaszewska, chairman of the Convention. After this formality, the Correspondence Committee was asked to read the letters at hand. The letter of Mrs. Jaworska, in which she proposes a certain location in the vicinity of St. Adalbert's parish as a new site for the headquarters for the Polish Women's Alliance, was left for future consideration. Similar disposal was accorded to letters from the St. Elisabeth's Welfare Society, asking financial assistance for the orphanage under its management. A letter from St. Vincent's Home and Orphan Asylum, requesting a donation for the erection of a chapel, was also left for future discussion.

Relative to the proposed site for the headquarters of the Alliance, Mrs. Widna made a motion to erect a building on the Northwest Side. This motion accepted, another motion was made and passed, appropriating a sum not to exceed \$25,000

III B 4

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POLISH



II B 2 d (2)

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 26, 1910.

II D 4

II D 10 for the construction of the new permanent headquarters of the Polish

III G Women's Alliance.

I K

A lengthy resolution of the Eighth Convention of the Polish Women's Alliance was then read. This resolution calls upon all the members to further and put into practice the principles and patriotic ideals of Polish womanhood in America. The primary goal of the organization is to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the Polish women in America and those of the motherland; to perpetuate the language, traditions, customs, literature, art, and other characteristics of Poland, characteristics which have made her the most outstanding cultural nation of the world. The Alliance proposes to do all this by endeavoring to maintain--through the establishing of libraries and the giving of aid to ambitious, but needy, members--a high standard of culture and education among the Polish women in America.

The resolution further states that the next convention will be held two years from now. Furthermore, the Alliance wishes to express its sincere gratitude

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POLISH



II B 2 d (2)

II D 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 26, 1910.

II D 4

II D 10 to the government of this nation for the freedom accorded to all
III G national groups, especially to the Poles, to retain and further the
I K traditions and customs of their ancestors. In return for all this,
the Polish Women's Alliance pledges to support the laws of this
nation. It also pledges that it will do its best, at all times, to encourage
friendly relations between the Poles of America and Poland, maintaining that,
through the efforts of both countries, Poland will again rise to her former
glory and independence.

The resolution was then accepted unanimously amid thunderous applause.

Following this, the next business of the Convention was the election of the
administration for the ensuing two years. Mrs. A. Neumann was elected
president and Mrs. M. Weyna, vice-president. The following were elected as
vice-presidents of the Alliance in the various states: Mrs. S. Wawrzon,
Indiana; Dr. K. Filipiak, Ohio; Mrs. F. Szymanska, Michigan; Mrs. S. Petrowska,

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 26, 1910.

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II D 10 Wisconsin; and Mrs. A. Budaj, Connecticut.

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I K The post of General Secretary of the Polish Women's Alliance was given to Mrs. E. Napieralski. Mrs. L. Kadow was elected treasurer of the organization, and Dr. Mary Olgiert-Kaczorowska was appointed chief examining physician.

The directors of the Alliance are Mesdames Szeszycki, Piotrowicz, Wawrzynski, Szotkowski, and Kuflewski. Mrs. Baranowski declined the office. All the newly elected officials took the oath of office.

Previous to the election, it was disclosed that the Polish Women's Alliance has 7,813 members, their ages ranging from eighteen to forty-four years. Since the average age of the members is thirty-one years and eight months, they constitute the flower of Polish womanhood in America.

The Alliance has an insurance department of its own, which is reserved for



III B 4

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 26, 1910.

II D 4

II D 10 members. This insurance is based on the same principles followed

III G by other fraternal or sorority associations of this type.

I K

Serious consideration was given to the question of Polish women immigrants leaving Europe for America. Mrs. E. Napieralska informed those present that the venerable Sisters of Nazareth, in Chicago, are willing to take these immigrants into their Home. Upon a motion by Mrs. Chmielinska, it was decided that the Sisters should receive one hundred dollars to be used for just such emergencies.

The assembled delegates also decreed that the Polish Women's Alliance should have its own newspaper, to be published every week, under the name of Glos Polek (Voice of Polish Womanhood).

After completing other miscellaneous business, the Eighth Convention of the Polish Women's Alliance came to a close with the singing of "God, Save Poland," the Polish national anthem.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 21, 1910.

CONVENTION OF THE POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE

The convention was opened by Mrs. Tomaszewski chairman of the convention. Then the business of questioning credentials began. After a lengthy debate the credentials of the delegates of Group 106 and Group 99 were accepted without a dissenting vote. The secretary of the convention, Mrs. Weyna then read the official minutes of the last convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio. A motion was passed to adjourn the session after reading the numerous telegrams.

Telegrams were sent by the following persons and organizations: Mr. John Smulski; Mr. W. Dyniewicz, well-known publisher; Mr. John Zaremba; the Polish Bank of Chicago [Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank]; the Falcons of South Bend; the Sigismund Balicki Society; Mr. Kolski, of South Bend, Indiana; the Second Circuit of the Polish Falcons' Alliance; and Messrs. Jerozal and Kosturski. Also, a letter was received from Mrs. Josephine Filipowski.

After the telegrams had been read, the morning session was adjourned.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 21, 1910.

The afternoon session was opened at 2:45 P.M. Mr. Tomkiewicz, the commissioner of the Polish National Alliance for the state of Wisconsin, extended an invitation to all the delegates, in behalf of the directorate of the Polish Theatre Guild at Milwaukee, to witness a performance in one of the leading theaters of the city as his guests. The invitation was accepted and those present expressed their assent by a rising vote.

After this, Mrs. Olszewska-Krysiak read the minutes of the first session. The minutes were accepted as read. The minutes of the morning session read by Mrs. Weyna, were accepted with certain amendments.

A question then came up whether the names of those making motions should be inscribed in the minutes. It was decided that only the house should present motions.

The following members were then presented for the numerous committees: Revision Committee, Mmes. Bochaczewska, Krysiak, Labucka, Wargin, Brotkowska, Klarkowskia,

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 21, 1910.

and Wawrzon.

Appeals Committee, Mmes. Mussor, Slupikowska, and Milaszewska.

Constitution Committee; Mmes. Andrzejewska, Neuman, Idzikowska, Polcyn, Gorniak, Bieszka, and Szotkowska.

Resolution Committee, Mmes. Laudyn, Kaczorowska, and Szymanska.

Finance Committee, Mmes. Piotrowicz, Wawrzynska, Hadych, Makowska, Drabanska, and Czarnecka.

Ways and Means Committee, Mmes. Napieralska, Pawlowska, Wyrobek, Szafranska, and Thierse.

Correspondence Committee, Mmes. Koflewska, Jarzembowska, and Nowak.

Press Committee, Mmes. Krysiak, Laudyn, and Bell.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 21, 1910.

Organization Committee, Mmes. Sowinska, Petlak, Krepec, and Wleklinska.

A motion to adjourn was then passed unanimously.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 20, 1910.

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CONVENTION OF THE POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE ORGANIZATION

Religious Services at St. Josephat's Church;

Parade to Kosciuszko's Tomb; Speech of

Chairwoman of the Polish Women's

Alliance; Opening of Convention;

One Hundred and Forty Delegates

Representing One Hundred and

Six Groups

The delegates to the Polish Women's Alliance convention began to congregate before the Kosciuszko Hall as early as 8:00 A.M. A majority of the delegates to this convention are married ladies, mothers, who have safeguarded the Polish language and who will not permit it to die out. In their hands the future of the young generation of Poles is assured.

A religious ceremony was conducted at St. Josephat's Church before the opening of the convention. The church was filled with the devout. Reverend Szulz delivered an appropriate sermon on the occasion, in which he encouraged



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I K the work of the Polish Women's Alliance. He also expressed his wishes of success to all other Polish organizations. The parish choir sang during the Mass. The rich voices of Miss Gierszewska and Mr. Lukaszewski were heard in solos. The choir was conducted under the baton of the local organist, Mr. Kuszler.

Following this a parade was held to Kosciuszko's Tomb. Here an introductory speech was given by Mrs. Stephenie Chmielinska, president of the Polish Women's Alliance. The first declamation, entitled: "Kosciuszko, Look Upon us From Heavenly Heights," was rendered by Miss Baranowska.

A formal opening of the convention by Mrs. Sawicki, chairwoman of the pre-convention committee, occurred in the afternoon. In brief, but very cordial words, she welcomed the delegates and guests. In a further preamble, Mrs. Kaczorowska, the eminent physician and surgeon, touched upon the position of women in world events.

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I K The next speaker was the Honorable Judge John C. Horel, a brother Bohemian. In sincere and patriotic words he greeted all those congregated, speaking in behalf of the state of Wisconsin.

Appropriate speeches were then made by the Honorable Judge Blenski, Reverend Goral, Mr. Tomkiewicz, commissioner of the Polish National Alliance, Mrs. Sakowski, lady commissioner of the same organization, Mr. John B. Wleklinski, director of the Polish National Alliance, and Mrs. Krenz who spoke in behalf of the Polish Welfare Association.

A formal opening of the convention was made by Mrs. S. Chmielinska, president of the Polish Women's Alliance. Following this, the committee on credentials reported the presence of one hundred and forty qualified delegates, representing one hundred and six groups of the Polish Women's Alliance organization. The questioned credentials of groups 11, 12, 13, 41 and 82 were accepted.

The following ladies were presented for chairwomen of the convention: Mrs. Neuman and Mrs. Tomaszewski. Mrs. Neuman declined the nomination in favor



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I K of Mrs. Tomaszewski, causing the latter to be elected unanimously.

Mrs. Petrykowski was elected as vice-chairwoman in a similar manner. For the position of secretary, the following were presented: Mmes. Hon, Napieralska, Weyna and Ball. The result of the election was as follows: Mrs. Hon received 18 votes; Mrs. Napieralska, 45 votes; Mrs. Weyna, 64 votes and 8 votes were cast for Mrs. Ball. Mrs. Napieralska declined the nomination, hence Mrs. Weyna was chosen as first secretary and Mrs. Hon as second.

Then came the reading of the telegrams sent by the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance, accepted with enthusiastic and reverberating applause; the Polish Free Falconry, equally favorably accepted; the Polish newspaper, Dziennik Zwiazkowy; South Bend Chamber of Commerce, asking also that the future convention be held in that city; the Polish National Daily News.

Mmes. Nagre and Dyborowska were elected as marshals. Mrs. Chmielinska, the president, then asked the newly elected administration for the convention to take their respective posts, and after completing the necessary formalities, the convention was adjourned until the following morning.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 17, 1910.

THE CONVENTION OF THE POLISH WOMEN'S
ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

A convention of the Polish Women's Alliance will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Sunday, September 18, 1910. This organization is similar to the Polish National Alliance. The beautiful city of Milwaukee has recently gained preference in being selected for the conventions and meetings of many Polish organizations. The eighteenth convention of the Polish National Alliance was held in that city only a year ago. This was one of the best known in the history of that organization. Two weeks ago we witnessed a splendid convocation of the Second Circuit of the Polish Falcons Alliance whose enactments and resolutions deserve the highest recognition. The convention of the Polish Women's Alliance, therefore, is the third consecutive Polish convention [to be held] in Milwaukee within the space of one year. The Dziennik Zwiaskowy also wishes success to this convention in all its endeavors. No one can be doubtful of the welfare of the convention in the presence of the universally known hospitality of the Milwaukee Poles.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 17, 1910.

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We mentioned at the very beginning that the Polish Women's Alliance is

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based upon similar principles to those of the Polish National Alliance.

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It is a patriotic organization, moderately progressive, accepting all

Polish women into its fold, irrespective of their religious, political or social views, working in co-operation with other Polish patriotic organizations. The proof of this was given only recently when the Polish Women's Alliance accepted the fraternal invitation of the Polish National Alliance to participate in the National Congress at Washington. They sent their entire administrative staff to take part in all the councils and to work in all sections. The thing that pleased us most was when the representatives of the Polish Women's Alliance at the last general session of the Congress, during a heated debate on an important political resolution, did not allow themselves to be led in an improper direction, but in a fearless manner and with a knowledge of events, voted on the question of Poland's independence. Today, when this matter is already clarified, when it has been shown that Warsaw still stands in its place as it has stood for a thousand years, that there has been no massacre of Prague, that disappropriation has not as yet begun, and that, in general, the Polish nation

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 17, 1910.

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III G has not vanished as a result of the passage of the Washingtonian resolution, today, we repeat, it is easier for all to [view] this question in
I C a sane and natural manner. But in May, at the Raleigh Hotel at Washington, when many prominent people bitterly opposed the resolution, a considerable political orientation was necessary lest one fall victim to the wiles of the opponents. We therefore accord due credit to the behavior of the administrative group of the Polish Women's Alliance at that time, and credit it with great recognition for their commendable work.

And equally tactful was the behavior of the Polish Women's Alliance representatives during the debates and passage of the resolution on the universality of the Polish National Alliance. While several so-called members of the Alliance were found who spoke in opposition to this resolution, the ladies from the Polish Women's Alliance, and, hence from a different organization, failed in fact to support this resolution and did not vote for its passage. They did, however, refrain from participating in the debates and from voting. It is but natural that, even today, there may be found representatives of other Polish organizations who

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 17, 1910.

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III G cannot support a resolution which would maintain that the Polish National
I C Alliance should, in time, group all the immigrant Poles under its banner.
I K But it is equally natural to expect that no Pole, who understands the
needs of the immigrants, can openly oppose a tendency so logical and so
necessary for the future of the Polish people. Despite the presence of delegates
of other organizations at the Congress, thanks to the political awareness and
patriotism of the delegates, the resolution on the universality of the Polish
National Alliance passed with no opposition, hence, unanimously. In theory it
became a directive for all Polish immigrants.

We understand perfectly well that the goal from theory to practice can be very
near at one time, and very distant at another. It depends upon the convictions
and general feeling, which are either already prepared to realize a great theo-
retical truth or remain unprepared for it.

Consequently, regardless of how the general membership of the Polish Women's
Alliance looks upon this question, we acclaim the great relationship of princi-
ples, aims and aspirations between the two Alliances. We wish the convention

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 17, 1910.

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III G success in its deliberations and an abundance of results for the good of
I C all Polish immigrants, for the welfare of the national cause, and hence,
I K for the good of our dear Motherland.

We know that there are many ladies in the Polish Women's Alliance who also belong to the Polish National Alliance. These honorable Polish women constitute a link between the two organizations. Where there are so many things in common, there cannot and should not be any misunderstanding or friction. Let this link therefore, increase in number. Let as many members of the smaller Polish Women's Alliance become members of this vast Polish National Alliance as is possible--with time, and through the will of the Polish immigrants, the P. N. A. will become the only Polish political organization. Before this occurs, however, we wish the Polish Women's Alliance every possible success and much fruitful work for the good of our Motherland.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1910.

THE POLISH MILITARY ALLIANCE IN THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

The recent convention of the Polish Military Alliance, held in Chicago on September 4th and 5th, 1910, indicated a marked progress in this very patriotic and important organization. This was the second convention held since the time when the two military organizations united into one alliance. As individual associations they were previously known as the Second Corps of the Polish Army and as the Polish Military Alliance. By the consolidation of the two smaller, closely related organizations into one large body, the Polish leaders gave evidence that they are not only brave soldiers but good diplomats as well. The nation is one and, hence, its army should be one. When a nation has no army then various military organizations might be formed in various localities, each independent of the other. But as soon as several such organizations are discovered they should unite into one army



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or into one military alliance, which would remain under one general administration. The two previously mentioned military organizations acted thus and are now convinced of the sanity of their step in that direction.

The Polish Military Alliance was able to present twenty-two divisions at its second convention. It has a total of more than seven hundred members. This, of course, is a rather small number in comparison to the number of Poles in America and the numerous military societies in the Polish parishes. It is, however, an alliance presaging great strength in the future when it will, undoubtedly, develop by accepting new groups that still stand aside as independent.

A sincere acknowledgement is due all those who succeeded in uniting these two military organizations. A great deal of time was sacrificed by these people in organizing this civic Polish army. Such leaders as Maciejewski, Andrzejewski, Schmidt, Czechowicz and others, whose names appear in a more



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1910.

complete report of their activity at the convention, have been involved in this national cause. They have encouraged their brethren to volunteer into the Polish military service, organized groups, combining them into one Alliance and directed them into a large, general Polish National Alliance. The entire nation acknowledges the efforts of such men. It extends them not only its sincere wishes for success, but also due recognition among all their fellow citizens.

A sincere recognition is also due Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, the pastor of the Holy Trinity Parish in Chicago. His words of encouragement have filled the hearts of many. This priest and patriot has pointed out two tasks that the military organization must fulfill, namely, to maintain the great military tradition among the people and to develop strength and discipline. At the conclusion of his speech, Reverend Sztuczko expressed his wish, which is also the wish of all good Poles, namely, that all military groups, national as well as those formed at the churches, should join the Polish Military Alliance and thus create a great and powerful military organization. The voice of this



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1910.

honorable and universally respected priest will be answered by a reverberating echo in all Polish hearts and will bring better results than several calls of encouragement in articles or at meetings.

The convention of the Polish Military Association did not forget our great Polish National Alliance, with whom the Military Alliance combined upon the principle of autonomy, that is, upon the power and right of self-government. An excellent paragraph about the Polish National Alliance can be found in the resolutions of the convention, the text of which is hereby noted:

"Whereas the Polish National Alliance, the greatest Polish organization, protects and has under its banner various smaller institutions, among which the Polish Military Alliance is included, and nowhere is the organization omitted wherever a need for national ideals is present, we therefore present our feeling of appreciation to the Central Committee, and we wish the organization a most prosperous growth."



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 3, 1910.

The Polish National Alliance expresses its sincere thanks to the Military Alliance for this recognition. It (the Polish National Alliance) needs no praise because it works, not for personal gain or glory, but for the Motherland and for the welfare of Polish emigration. It is pleasant, however, to meet with an evidence of recognition; because this recognition is simultaneously an evidence of patriotism and of political sanity by those who understand the great mission of the Polish National Alliance and who extend their efforts toward its development.

By building the Polish Military Alliance, by organizing this national army, they also contribute to the development of the Polish National Alliance and by that they fulfill the greatest obligation to the immigrant Poles. They are urgently requested to continue in their well-directed work, having the assurance that the Polish National Alliance is capable of repaying them properly. The Polish Military Alliance has a great task before it. Its most important mission is to unite the innumerable military groups existing at all the parishes, to combine them under one banner. Why, in Chicago alone,



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1910.

there are so many of these individual military associations that they could constitute a rather large corps. The newly elected administration is composed of the following members: Maciejewski, president; Poklacki, vice-president; Anrzejewski, general secretary; Wittort, treasurer; Przymorski, commander; Opalewski, Cieslak, Stefanowicz, trustees. These gentlemen will undertake the task of uniting all the independent military groups. The very names of these people would indicate that organizational work will progress with speed and will bring the desired results. The newspaper, Dziennik Zwiazkowy, will offer every assistance possible to the Military Alliance. We only ask for the greatest possible amount of information that we may have material to write on. The members are requested to forward their letters relative to their groups, to forward statements and all material that they might think useful to their cause. The Dziennik Zwiazkowy will always find a place in its columns.

The next convention of the Polish Military Alliance will be held in Detroit. It is fervently hoped that its membership will increase a thousandfold and that its efforts will be marked by success.



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POLISH



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II D 1 Dziennik Chioagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 123, May 25, 1908.

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YEARLY CONVENTION OF UNITED SOCIETIES

Yesterday at Turnhall Hall, located on the north side of our city, the yearly convention of United Societies was held. At the hall were congregated 594 delegates representing 629 societies, where the reports of these different societies and their statutes were read, and the election of new executives held.

From the organization report we extract the following items: Since the time the charter was issued, 88 societies joined this organization with 23,174 members, of this number 27 groups were Polish with 11,033 members, 14 German groups with 1,035 members, 30 Slavic groups with 8,282 members and 11 Italian groups with 2,650 members.

At the present time the organization has 629 groups; 135 Polish groups, 80 German groups, 173 Slavic groups, 83 Italian groups, 7 Danish groups, 2 Norwegian and Belgian groups and 16 groups of mixed nationalities.



POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 123, May 25, 1908.

The convention was a quiet and gorgeous affair, and the executives wished that these Societies might be as prosperous in the future as they have been in the past.

The Chicago Chronicle, July 4, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 38275

POLES URGED TO BE LOYAL

Pleas for loyalty to Poland and America and for the education and proper guidance of young people were key-notes of the discussion of the representatives of organizations of Polish turners from all parts of the United States, who are holding their annual convention at the Polish National Alliance Building, 102 W. Division St.

The convention, which opened yesterday morning, will close tomorrow. Today a contest of the active turners belonging to the Polish Turners' Alliance and addresses at the Douglas Park gymnastic grounds will be the principal features of the meet.

Last night prominent local Polish turners entertained the fifty delegates from out of town at a banquet in Pulaski Hall, West 18th St. and Ashland Ave. Speeches on national and patriotic subjects were delivered during the banquet.

The question of uniting the Polish Turners' Alliance with the Polish National Alliance is to be taken up at tomorrow's session of the convention.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 211, Sept. 9, 1902.

EIGHTH CONFERENCE OF THE POLISH UNIONS IN AMERICA

At 8:30 A. M. the different delegates began congregating before Pulaski Hall in the neighborhood of St. Adelbert's parish. At 9 o'clock two men and two women societies paraded before the parish on their way to the hall; they were the Polish Sons group No. 123, Polish Freedom group No. 164, Virgin Mary group No. 124 and the Knights of St. Casimir group No. 146.

We noticed four carriages filled with lady delegates on their way to attend this conference. Chief marshall of this parade was Mr. Vincent Biskup; assistants were Mr. Vincent Pakowski and Theodore Rzepka.

At the request of Bishop Rhode, the delegates did not parade to meet him. Bishop Rhode arrived at 9:30 in Mr. Kwiatkowski's car, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Frank Wojtalewicz, John Lange and Stanley Szpotanski.

The parish of St. Adelbert was filled with people who were awaiting the arrival of Bishop Rhode, so they could see the first Polish bishop of Chicago archdiocese.



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In about fifteen minutes after he arrived Bishop Rhode started the mass with an episcopal blessing, assisted by Rev. Father Wojtalewicz from South Chicago and Rev. Father Stanley Szpotanski from Pennsylvania. The deacon at the celebrated holy mass presided over by Bishop Rhode was Rev. Father Leon Zuchola, from St. Adelbert, the subdeacon was Rev. Father Felix Fildheim from Holy Innocence parish and the ceremonials at this holy mass were performed by Rev. Father Lange from South Chicago, Rev. Father J. Ostrowski from St. Adelbert and Rev. Father C. Truszynski, from Peru, Illinois.

The choir of St. Cecilia under the direction of a well known organist Mr. B. Kujawski. During the Holy Mass Mr. Dumanowski sang, "O Sacrum Convivium," a solo, as did Miss Helen Chomoszevska, also Miss B. Wieklińska. Mr. Kujawski also obtained the well known singer Mr. Robert McGuirk, also Mr. Paul Zmidzinski, known the world over as a reputable violinist.

The gospel was preached by Rev. Father Dominick Majer from St. Paul, Minn., the organizer and for many years the head pastor of St. Adelbert's parish.

After the holy mass the whole retinue returned to Pulaski Hall, which was



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 211, Sept. 9, 1902.

beautifully decoated for this great occasion. The homes in the neighborhood between Pulaski Hall and St. Adelbert's parish were beautifully decorated; also many words of thanks and praise were given to the committee in charge of affairs, which consisted of F. Kaminski, Peter Kornaks, W. Kordas, Casimir Kakla, S. Kasperski, John Doman, John Drzycinski, Joseph Doman, W. Kledzinski, A. Gall, J. Tanerowicz, M. Novak, Joseph Tanerowicz, S. Swiercz, W. Gruszczynski, J. Kubjak, John Novak, W. Kazmierczak, L. Maciejewski, J. Rosinski and John Balcer.

At 11:30 A. M. Bishop Rhode first entered the hall and occupied the seat of honor flanked on the left and right side by Rev. Fathers Majer of St. Paul, Wojtalewicz from South Chicago, Truszynski from Peru, Ill., Polanski from Wilkesbarre, Pa., Rwiatkowski from New Jersey, Zychowicz from Scranton, Pa., Szpotanski from Pa., and the following from Chicago: Zuchala, Feldheim, Ostrowski, Grontkowski, Scieszka and Doderstein.



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The first speaker at this session was Mr. Etan, president of the committee, who greeted the assembled delegates. After his short speech, he introduced Mr. Weglinski, president of the Polish Union, who asked that Bishop Rhode say a prayer to open the conference, then he read a well prepared speech which was applauded by the assembly.

Next Mr. Weglinski asked the assembled delegates to express their appreciation for Bishop Rhode's beautiful speech by shouting three times "Long live Bishop Rhode."

Following this applause, Mr. Drzycinski, a delegate from Chicago, introduced Mr. A. J. Sabath, a congressman who is a true friend of the Polish people, spoke earnestly and wholeheartedly to the delegates.

After Congressman Sabath's speech, Mr. Weglinski introduced Miss Sophie Kalawa, president of the Liberty of Polish Women Group No. 164, who in the name of her society donated a bouquet of flowers for this conference.

Next Mr. Drzycinski introduced a lawyer, Mr. George Bagbey, who spoke in the name of our mayor.



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Following this Rev. Father Szpotanski of Pennsylvania introduced Bishop Rhode, who spoke about the unity, brotherly love, harmony and true spirit of the Polish people in this great Polish Union. He also thanked the Polish people for their respect of the Roman-Catholic religion, sending their children to Polish parochial schools and speaking the Polish language at home.

After the speech Bishop Rhode bade all the delegates and the assembled guests a farewell and departed.

Following Bishop Rhode's departure, Mr. John Smulski, the treasurer of the State of Illinois, spoke about the strength of the Polish Union and his belief that it continue in the future as it did in the past.

Then the president asked that the committee check the mandate of the following out of town delegates. Mr. S. Kowalski from Minnesotta, Walter Kopczynski from New Jersey, Anthony Kowalewski from New York, S. Tyburski from Pennsylvania, and John Jasinski from Michigan.



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The following newspapers were represented at this conference, The Polish Daily News, National Daily, Polish National Alliance Catholic Newspaper of Chicago, and the Nowiny Polskie.

The delegates were pleased to hear the telegram sent by His Excellency Archbishop J. E. Quigley.

After a series of short talks by prominent delegates, and the selection of members for the complain committee, and the press committee, the President Mr. Weglinski brought the Eighth Conference of the Polish Union to an end.

It was the best and most successful conference of the Polish Union ever held in America. Some of the best speakers were obtained besides the singers and entertainers. May God bless you all until we meet again.

Mr. Weglinski, President
Mr. S. Tyburski, Secretary.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, June 25, 1902.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CITY NEWS

Last week, in the school hall of St. Trinity parish, was held the third Convention of the Polish Womens' Union. There were 52 delegates present, who worked on matters pertaining to the organization. The President of the Convention was Mrs. Kadow, Secretary Mrs. A. Neuman.

Fiery outbursts of the delegates were calmed by two lady doctors; Mrs. Dowiatt and Mrs. Kaczorowska.

The last act of the Convention was the election of officers.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 20, 1900.

THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

The opening of the convention of The Polish National Alliance took place yesterday at 102 West Division Street. About 200 delegates attended the meeting. The principal subject under discussion will be, the proposed change of the constitution, by which the life-insurance co-operative plan, shall be admitted into The Alliance's program. The second important discussion will be that, of admitting women to become members of The Alliance, sharing the rights and privileges equally, with the male members of the society.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 8, 1897.

CONVENTION OF POLISH MILITARY SOCIETIES

The third annual convention of the Union of Polish Military Societies under the Guidance of Saint George, in South Chicago, was held on August 29.

First of all, representatives of the societies belonging to the Union attended Mass at 9:30 A.M. at Saint Michael Archangel Church. The following societies were present in full regalia: Knights of Saint Mary Society, Division II; Knights of Saint Casimir Society; Independent Krakus Society, Division VIII; Polish Sharpshooters of the Crown of Poland Society; and Knights of Saint Mary Society, Division I.

The services over, all members assembled at the Saint Michael Parish Hall, and after the roll call the meeting was adjourned until 2 P.M.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 8, 1897.

At 2 P.M. the gavel sounded and all delegates and officials of the Union took their proper places. After the checking of credentials, the president, Francis Jurkiewicz, said a prayer. Then the secretary read the minutes from the proceedings of the past year; which were accepted.

A report presented by the committee on revisions was read, covering conditions of the Union from August 26, 1894, to August 29, 1897. It was revealed that there was \$200.91 cash on hand, collected monthly fees at five cents.

A committee of ten was appointed to revise the constitution. Death benefits are to be set at \$300, provided the deceased member belonged to the organization for at least six months before his death; a funeral will be given if the deceased was a member for three months before his death.

No one can become a member of the Union of Polish Military Societies unless he joins a group that is affiliated with it. Individual members are not

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 8, 1897.

accepted by the Union.

An election of officers was held, as follows: John Szafranski, president; Charles Witkowski, vice-president; Vincent Witkowski, secretary; F. X. Rydzewski, treasurer.

Leon Przybyszewski, Francis Wujek, John Nowacki, Joseph Rolewicz, and Adam Kuckowski were chosen for the executive committee.

All were unanimously accepted and sworn in. The new president, Mr. Szafranski, said a prayer to conclude the convention.

Vincent Witkowski, secretary,
8748 Houston Avenue.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 29, 1897.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC
UNION CONVENTION

The delegates gathered early for the second day of the Polish Roman Catholic Union convention at the hall of the Saint Stanislaus Kostka school, and when the marshal sounded the gavel at 9:25 all were present. Before the business of the day was opened, Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor at Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish, said a prayer.

The marshal ordered the secretary to read the minutes from the previous session. At the conclusion of the reading, Boleslas Klarkowski moved that the minutes be accepted without change. The motion was carried. Thereupon, at the request of the floor, the roll-call followed.

Leon Szopinski read a letter from Reverend Dominic Majer of Saint Paul, Minnesota, spiritual counsel of the Polish [Roman Catholic] Union of America, who wished that

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 29, 1897.

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the blessing of God might prevail throughout the session of the convention, and that all difficult problems might be solved with ease.

Thereupon the marshal asked the committee which had been ordered to look over the additions to the constitution and make alterations to submit its report. Delegate Szopinski read the statement of the committee. The first to be read was Article III, which deals with the aim of the Union.

Considerable debate took place over this article, and no ready agreement could be reached between Reverend Barzynski, Anthony Rudnicki, Slisz, Lama, Stachowicz, Reich, Czerwinski, Grochowski, Mokwa, Ligman, Swietkowski, and others. In the end various changes were adopted, and the article was accepted in the following form:

"The aim of the Polish Roman Catholic Union is to be the organization of all Polish Catholics, based as a unit upon the principles of the Roman Catholic

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faith and the national tradition [of Poland] for the purpose of mutual and material support. By the phrase 'moral support' it is understood 'promotion of friendship, unity, and true brotherly love; promotion of education in the Christian and national spirit, and the protection of Polish honor whenever occasion calls'. By 'material support' it is meant 'to provide such aid, in the form of payments to the family of a deceased member, as stipulated by the convention; as well as other useful and honorable assistance as may help relieve the burden of the members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union--and the payment of certain sums in the event of sickness, as well as the payment of funeral expenses, in part or in whole, depending upon the financial circumstances of the society to which the deceased member belonged."

The second item to be read was that dealing with the amount of death benefit to be paid. This brought about an enthusiastic discussion, and by 11:30 A.M. one part of it had been agreed upon. It was decided that death benefits for men should vary from \$250, \$750, and \$1,000 as soon as two, three, and four assessments

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were paid. As to the women the committee suggested a death benefit of \$250.

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After the amounts to be paid for death benefits had been fixed, there was further discussion as to whether these changes should be incorporated in the constitution. Reverend Barzynski, Reverend [F.] Lange, and Delegate Wleklinski went over the matter thoroughly. Suggestions were offered by the president, C. Bielinski, and the marshal. Reverend Barzynski moved that these new changes go into effect thirty-days after the close of the convention. Delegate [P.] Ligman moved that ninety days should elapse, while Delegate [T.] Krolik moved that the change should become effective after January 1, 1898. [A.] Rudnicki and Reich intervened, and in conclusion it was moved to have the new changes become effective beginning January 1, 1898. After a vote, all were in favor, and the change was passed.

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Delegate [S.] Klarkowski then moved that, beginning from this convention until January 1, 1898, the Polish Roman Catholic Union pay death benefits of five hundred dollars after the death of a male member and two hundred and fifty dollars after the death of the wife of a member. After a short discussion this motion was carried.

The secretary then read the proposition of the committee to revise initiation fees. The proposition reads:

"Members should pay to the treasury of the Polish Roman Catholic Union as follows: Members 18 to 25 years old, 25 cents; 25 to 30 years, 50 cents; 30 to 35 years, 75 cents; 35 to 40 years, \$1; and 45 to 50 years, \$1.50"

This motion was carried without debate, and then the committee made another motion that "Women members should pay as follows: Members 20 to 30 years of age, 25 cents; 30 to 40 years, 50 cents; 40 to 45 years, 75 cents." This motion, too, was carried without discussion. This business completed, one of the delegates made a

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motion that inasmuch as it was 12 noon the meeting be adjourned until 1:30 P.M.

At 2 P.M. the marshal's gavel called the convention to order. Reverend Szymanowski of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, asked for the floor to discuss two important matters. Having to leave that evening, he requested to be heard before the committees presented their reports. His request granted, the priest took the floor to say that the Immigration Home in New York, which is primarily supported by the Polish clergy was in dire need of help. He beseeched the delegates to propose to their **respective** societies a tax of one or two cents per month for the support of this Home. He stated that this had nothing to do with the convention, as it was a request for a voluntary contribution on the part of each society. Delegate Rudnicki moved to have this proposition accepted, and his motion was carried.

The second item in the order of the day was the claim of Mrs. Kokosinska, a widow, who asked for payment of death benefits for her husband's death. Her late hus-

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band had been a member of the Holy Trinity Society of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, but according to Reverend Szymanowski, he had been suspended by the secretary of the society for failure to pay his dues. The widow had made a plea to be paid, and the collectors of the Society came to her support on the grounds that the deceased had been suspended by error. The priest stated that he had the books of the society.

Delegate Rudnicki motioned that the marshal appoint a committee of five to study claims of this nature. The motion was carried; the marshal named Reverend Rosinski of Cleveland, A. Rudnicki, P. Ligman, Swiatkowski, and Gliniecki of Bay City to the committee, which, together with the secretary of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and Szymanowski, repaired to another room to find a solution to the problem.

Reverend V. Barzynski gave several letters that had just arrived to the recording secretary, who in turn handed them over to the marshal. The latter instructed the secretary to read them. The letters were from Reverend C. Rohowski of

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Bronson, [Michigan], who regretted that ill health had prevented him from coming: from Reverend Dabrowski of Detroit, who expressed his sorrow for not attending because of lack of time; and from the Sacred Heart of Jesus Society of Morris Run, Pennsylvania, appointing Mr. Wleklinski as its representative at the convention.

When the reading was over, the marshal ordered Delegate Szopinski to continue the perusal of the suggestions of the committee.

Save for small changes, the following motions were carried:

"Assessments, or premiums, will be paid according to age.

"The task of reclassification of assessments and announcement of new rates will be entrusted to a special committee appointed by the floor, which committee is to complete its work not later than sixty days after appointment. The results are to be turned over to the administration of the Polish Roman Catholic Union,

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which will immediately transfer all matters affecting the organization to the societies, ordering that the payment of the new assessments begin on January 1, 1898.

"Every member of the Union, or his wife, is to pay one assessment in advance as a deposit and as a guarantee that assessments will be paid regularly.

"The written assessment, depending upon the membership, is to be paid by the secretary of each society to the secretary of the Polish Roman Catholic Union within thirty days of receiving the order. Societies not abiding by this rule will be suspended and will forfeit their right to any claim against the funds of the parent organization.

"Suspended societies may be reinstated within thirty days after the date of suspension if they pay their dues, providing that a death does not occur or a member becomes seriously ill in the meantime.

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"Every society belonging to the Polish Roman Catholic Union is to have its own president, secretary, and treasurer. The secretary and the treasurer are to post bonds, which will be kept by the administration of the Union.

"A member who forty days after the date of his assessment is still in arrears, is to be suspended, and within forty-eight hours the secretary of the society is to send in to the secretary-general a suspension form supplied by the administration of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

"A suspended member can be reinstated within thirty days after the date of suspension if he presents himself in person at the regular meeting of his society, pays his dues, and is in good health. After thirty days, a suspended member, if he desires to be reinstated, must bring a certificate of his health from an approved physician."

New changes concerning the organization of the Polish youth read as follows:

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"The committee urges the assembly to appoint a permanent commission which, with the approval and under orders of the administration of the Union, will be in charge of organizing our Polish youth."

This motion was enthusiastically supported by several delegates. Delegate Szopinski moved that the commission be composed of five members; Delegate J. Mucha moved that seven be appointed; Delegate Lama requested that it be composed of members from various cities; and Reverend V. Barzynski suggested that the commission be authorized to name subcommissions in other cities.

This gave rise to a heated debate, **in** which delegates Pyterek, Klarkowski, Mucha Polenz, and others took part. At last, the following motion was carried: "The commission is to be composed of seven members, who are to be appointed by the marshal at tomorrow's session."

The next motion of the committee reads as follows: "To each assessment is to

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be added a tax of one, two, three, or four cents, depending upon the ability of a member or his wife to pay; which tax is to constitute a fund to be held in reserve against hard times or unexpected incidents."

This motion was readily supported by several members of the assembly and adopted. Thereupon Delegate Szopinski informed the floor that the committee had no other motions to offer and moved for a thirty-minute recess. The motion was carried, and the marshal ordered the assembly to take it easy for half an hour.

After recess, the marshal called the assembly to order, and since the Grievance Committee was ready with its report, he ordered its chairman to give it.

Delegate Rudnicki, acting for the Grievance Committee, gave the following report:

"Concerning the case of **Kokosinski**, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, we have been unable to reach a conclusion because of lack of reliable evidence, since the book membership book of the society to which Kokosinski belonged contains

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doubtful signatures. Because of this we have decided to postpone this matter until more authentic evidence is received by Reverend Szymanowski from the collectors of the society in question. In the meantime the book and receipts of the society will be delivered into the custody of the secretary-general of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. A final decision will be given by the administration."

This matter was further discussed. Debates followed in which many members took the floor. Delegate Tomasik moved that the report be accepted without changes, while Delegate Jozwik proposed that the collectors should make their reports under oath. Reverend Szymanowski informed the assembly that, pursuant to the wishes of the committee, the collectors would take an oath in the church. Reverend Lange moved that the oath be taken before a notary public and an affidavit to this effect submitted. In conclusion the report was accepted with the addition of Reverend Lange's suggestion.

After the disposition of this matter, the marshal asked the floor to speak up,

inasmuch as the Motions Committee had no more proposals to submit. This brought forth a barrage of motions from various delegates, the more important of which were as follows:

Delegate Szopinski raised the question as to how the newly suspended societies that wished to be reinstated were going to be treated.

Delegate Klarkowski moved that the societies in question be given ten days' time to pay their dues for reinstatement: Delegate Mucha suggested that thirty days' time be given. Lama moved in favor of Klarkowski and Tomasik in favor of Mucha. A discussion followed in which Ruszkowski, Tarkowski, Czerwinski, Rudnicki, Slisz, and other participated. Delegate Krolik pointed out that if the societies were to be reinstated, the Polish Roman Catholic Union would be liable for any death that occurred during the interim. In the end the marshal put the motion to a vote. Thirty votes were cast for the thirty-day period and thirty-two for the ten-day period.

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A lengthy discussion ensued over a question made by Delegate Armgart, who asked the floor what would happen to a member over 45 and up to date with his payments, if the society to which he belonged should be suspended by the parent organization. This was discussed by Reverend Barzynski, [J.] Arku-szewski, Mucha, Stachowicz, Slisz, and Ligman. Delegate Grochowski suggested that the member in question could try to get a transfer to another society.

Delegate Wachowski made the following motion: "A member in good standing who leaves the city to reside on a farm where there is no group affiliated with the Polish Roman Catholic Union, should be maintained as a separate member."

Delegates Bielinski, Banasiewicz, and Armgart took the floor on this matter. Szopinski presented the following motion as a substitute for Armgart's: "In cases of groups loyal to the Polish Roman Catholic Union but not large enough to form a society of their own, the administration of the Union is to issue them transfer cards to the closest society, under condition that they will be

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entitled to death benefits only, unless the society desires to make special concessions relative to the sick benefit plan. Delegate Bielinski added this: "If such members have their assessments paid to date." This motion was carried.

Delegate [T.] Krolik asked the floor about the amount of entrance fee that would be charged to members of several years' standing and over 45 years of age in case their societies or they themselves should be suspended, but who desired to be reinstated. Delegate Szopinski informed the floor that the Assessments Committee would undoubtedly include such matters in its report.

Delegate Slisz inquired as to how much surety should the secretary and treasurer of a society post. The president and marshal took voice on this matter, and Delegate Szopinski moved that the figure should be announced by the administration. This was passed.

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Delegate Klarkowski moved to take up the matter of a charter and that a committee be chosen to take care of this business.

Reverend Barzynski, who apparently felt slighted, informed the floor that such a committee had been chosen at last year's convention in Philadelphia. This committee worked out an addition to the constitution which was presented and deferred until the special session now being held would accept a new constitution. "When this is done," he continued, "the matter of the charter will be taken up." This brought about a debate in which [P.] Kiolbassa, Mucha, Bielin-ski, Grochowski, and others took part. The result was that Klarkowski's motion was defeated.

Delegate Smaglinski of Grand Rapids moved to appoint a committee to audit the books of the secretary. This motion was supported by Tomasik, who added that it be composed of five persons. The marshal appointed the following:

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Smaglinski, Slisz, Swiatkowski, Ratkowski, and Tomasik.

Delegate Jozwik moved to appoint a special committee to work out an appeal to all societies not as yet belonging to the Polish Roman Catholic Union to join the organization under special conditions within thirty or sixty days.

Delegate Szopinski moved to have the administration take care of this matter, and Delegate Mucha added that both the administration and the organ /Narod Polski/ take this up. The motion passed; however, the floor did not permit the concession of special conditions.

Delegate Slisz made a motion to choose a committee to examine the cost of publishing the organ of the Polish Roman /Catholic Union/. The marshal explained that this matter should be taken over by the committee that is going to examine the books of the secretary. Delegate Markowski insisted that a separate committee of three take over this duty. Lama seconded the motion, and the floor

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passed on it. The marshal appointed the following: Lama, Gasiorowski and Jachimowicz.

Delegate Szopinski moved to appoint a resolutions committee. Delegate Klarowski opposed this move on the grounds that it would duplicate the work of the Constitution Committee. As a result, the motion was defeated.

Because no further motions were presented to the floor, Delegate Rudnicki asked for permission to say a word or two about the organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

He claimed that, above all, the form at Narod Polski should be altered considerably, and that this weekly should primarily concern itself with matters of the Union, since there are enough Polish newspapers which deal with conditions in general. Rudnicki then criticized the editing of the weekly during recent months. He asserted that the staff lowers and offends other individuals,

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editors, and such organizations as the Polish National Alliance, Polish Union, and others. The speaker suggested that these policies be abandoned, and that no insinuations or lies be cast at persons or institutions. Peace and harmony should be its objective, he concluded.

Long enthusiastic applause was given the speaker as he sat down. His motions were eagerly supported.

Delegate Manna pointed out that inasmuch as the main administration is going to issue certificates of membership, these certificates should be returned to it at the time of death and payment of insurance.

Since it was 6 P.M. and no new motions had been presented, Delegate Slisz moved that the session be adjourned until the following morning at 9 o'clock. Reverend V. Barzynski informed the delegates that the next day was Friday and that requiem services for the dead members of the Union would be held at 8 A.M.

The meeting was adjourned by the marshal, who, before dismissal, asked the spiritual adviser, Reverend Gutowski, to say a prayer.

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FIRST DAY OF THE POLISH ROMAN

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CATHOLIC UNION CONVENTION

Yesterday at 1:45 P.M. afternoon session the president, Clement Belinski, opened the first day's afternoon session of the Polish Roman Catholic Union Convention, held at Saint Stanislaus Kostka School Hall, and called upon Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish, to say a prayer.

In the name of the Credentials Committee, Reverend Tarnowski informed the delegation that there were sixty delegates representing eighty-eight votes, and that other societies were represented by alternates. This was followed by the reading of the names of the delegates, whose credentials were checked. According to the list, the following groups were represented:

Holy Family Society of Chicago, Illinois, delegate John Manna, 1 vote; Holy Name of Mary Society of Chicago, Illinois, Albert Tomasik, Leon Szopinski,

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Peter Ligman, Jacob Mucha, Boleslav Klarkowski,
Anthony Obochowski, W. Pyterek, Paul Ratkowski, and
John Arkuszewski, 1 vote each; Saint Joseph Society of
Bay City, Michigan, John Jachimowicz, 1 vote; Saint Stanislaus Society of
Bay City, Michigan, John Jozwiak, 2 votes; Saint Dominic Rosary Society of
Chicago, Illinois, John Wisniewski and Francis Czerwinski, 1 vote each; Holy
Name Society of Chicago, Illinois, Clement Belinski and Francis Nowak, 2 votes
each; Saint Adalbert Society of Grand Rapids, Michigan, Philip Banasiewicz, 2
votes; John III Sobieski Society Number 1, of Chicago, Illinois, Thomas Krolik,
1 vote; Saints Peter and Paul Society of Chicago, Illinois, Charles Armgart,
1 vote; Augustine Kordecki Society of Chicago, Illinois (suspended); Our Lady
of Sorrows Society of Chicago, Illinois, John Damski, 1 vote; Saint Joseph
[Society] of Chicago, Illinois, Anthony Rudnicki, 1 vote; Holy Name Society
Number 1 of Chicago, Illinois, John Gniot, Francis Komoroski, Andrew Wolnik,
John Plotka, 1 vote each; Saint Joseph Society of Erie, Pennsylvania, John
Wieczorek, 3 votes; Holy Name Society of Bay City, Michigan, Thomas Gliniecki,

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2 votes; Saint Stanislaus Bishop Society of Chicago,

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Illinois, Francis Szybist, 1 vote.

Also, Saint Mary Queen of Poland Society of LaSalle, Illinois, Peter Bracki, 3 votes; Saint Adalbert Society of Everson, Pennsylvania, Andrew Chmiel, 2 votes; Saint Hyacinth Society of Grand Rapids, Michigan, A. Smaglinski, 1 vote; Saint Francis Xavier Society Number 1 of Chicago, Illinois, Reverend Francis Lange, 1 vote; Saint Vincent de Paul Society of South Bend, Indiana, Lucas Ruzkowski, 2 votes, Valentine Korpel, 1 vote; Saint Isidore Society of Chicago, Illinois, Stanislaus Kolembe, 2 votes; Saint Stanislaus Bishop Society of Gaylord, Michigan, Reverend Casimir Skory, 1 vote; Saint Andrew Society of Sobieski, Illinois, Adam Stachowski, 1 vote; Saint John Cantius Society of Chicago, Illinois, Michael Swiatkowski, 3 votes; Saint Adalbert Society of Chicago, Illinois, Anthony Dyczkowski and John Madry, 1 vote each; Saint Adalbert Society of Syracuse, New York, Francis Mokwa, 4 votes; Saint Vincent de Paul Society of Cleveland, Ohio, Ignatius Tarkowski, 6 votes; Holy

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Cross Society of Chicago, Illinois, Michael Klosowski, 1 vote; Saint Stanislaus Kostka Society of South Bend, Indiana, Francis Gasiorowski, 1 vote; Saint Casimir Society of Chicago, Illinois, Jacob Brodnicki, 1 vote; Saint Adalbert Bishop Society [no place given] Stanislaus **Budzbanowski**, 1 vote; Onufry Grochowski, 1 vote; Saint Mary of Perpetual Help Society of Chicago, Illinois, Michael Reszelewski, 2 votes; Sacred Heart of Mary Society of Chicago, Illinois, John Zielinski, 2 votes; Holy Name Society of Chicago, Illinois, Vincent Spsychala, 1 vote; Saint Stanislaus Bishop Society of Cleveland, Ohio, John Ziolkowski, 1 vote; Saint John the Baptist Society of Chicago, Illinois, Anthony Polenz, 1 vote; Transfiguration Society of Mount Pleasant, [Michigan], Albert Piszula, 2 votes; Saint Adalbert Society Number 1 of Chicago, Illinois, Matthew Piatkowski, 2 votes; Saint Joseph Society of Manistee, Michigan, F. Jazka, 1 vote; Saint Mary of Perpetual Help Society of Chicago, Illinois, Joseph Reich and John Klukaszewski, 1 vote each; Saint Stephen Society of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Reverend Szymanowski, 2 votes; Saint Joseph Society

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of Chicago, Illinois, John P. Lama, 2 votes; Saint Mary of Perpetual Help Society of Buffalo, New York, Reverend T. Flaczek, 1 vote; Saint George Society of Buffalo, New York, Joseph Slisz, 2 votes.

The following appointed their representatives: Mr. Wleklinski represented Saint Casimir Society of Leavenworth, Kansas; Saint Michael Society of Camden, New Jersey; Saint Casimir Society, Dunkirk, New York; Sacred Heart of Jesus Society, Forest City, Iowa; Holy Name of Mary Society, Peru, Illinois; Sacred Heart of Jesus Society, Cleveland, Ohio; Saint Francis Xavier Society, Sobieski, Illinois; Saint Stanislaus Bishop Society, Berea, Ohio; Saint Stanislaus Kostka Society, Traverse City, Michigan; Saint Adalbert Society, Berea, Ohio; Saint Stanislaus Society, South Chicago, Illinois; Saint Stanislaus Bishop Society, Antrim, Pennsylvania; Saint Stanislaus Bishop Society Alpena, Michigan; Sacred Heart of Jesus Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Saint Michael Archangel Society, East Saginaw, Michigan; Saint Anthony Society,

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Detroit, Michigan; Saint Joseph Society, Cleveland, Ohio;
Saint Casimir Society, [city not given]; Saint Joseph
Society, Kingston, Pennsylvania; Saint Stanislaus Bishop
Society, Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Saint Michael Knights Society, Ashland,
Wisconsin; Saints Peter and Paul Society, LaSalle, Illinois; Saint Stanislaus
Bishop Society, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania; Holy Name Society, Bremond, Texas;
Saint Joseph Society, New York, New York; Saint Joseph Society, Brooklyn,
New York; Saint Adalbert Society, Warrior Run, Pennsylvania; Saint Florian
Guards Society, Glenlyon, Pennsylvania; Saint Barbara Society, Glouster,
Ohio; Sacred Heart of Jesus Society, North Creek, Ohio; Kosciusko Guard
Society, Wheeling, Pennsylvania; Saint Stanislaus Bishop Society, Trenton,
New Jersey; Saint Valentine Society, Clarendon, Texas.

Also, Saints Peter and Paul Society, Saint Joseph, Michigan, represented by
Lucas Ruszkowski, 1 vote; Saint Joseph Society, New York, New York, Peter
Kiolbassa (not signed by a priest), 2 votes; Saint Stanislaus Kostka Society,

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Berlin, Wisconsin, Clement Belinski, 2 votes; Charles Chodkiewicz Knights Society, Everson, Pennsylvania, Peter Kiolbassa; Saint Joseph Society, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, Clement Belinski, 3 votes; Saint Joseph Society, Duryea, Pennsylvania, Albert Wachowski, 1 vote; Saint Joseph Society, Everson, Pennsylvania, Andrew Chmiel, 1 vote; Saint Stanislaus Bishop Society, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, John Jozwiak, 1 vote; Saint Kunegunda Society, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Reverend V. Barzynski, 1 vote; Saint Stanislaus Bishop Society, Hartford [Connecticut], F. Czerwinski, 1 vote; Saint Francis Society, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, C. Belinski, 1 vote; Saint Joseph Society, Antrim, Pennsylvania, A. Jedrzejek, 1 vote; Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cleveland, Ohio, I. Tarkowski, 2 votes; Saint Joseph Society, Schenectady, New York, A. Jedrzejek, 1 vote; and Saint Adalbert Society, Menominee, Michigan, A. Jedrzejek, 1 vote.

Also, Saint Hedwig Society, Bay City, Michigan, John Jozwiak, 1 vote; Saint Hyacinth Society, South Amboy, New Jersey, Reverend Szymanowski,

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1 vote; Saint Paul Knights Society, Chicago, Illinois,

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Joseph Rejch, 1 vote; Saint Stanislaus Kostka Society,

Manistee, Michigan, F. Jarka, 1 vote; Saint Adalbert Bishop

Society, South Amboy, New Jersey, Reverend Szymanowski, 1 vote; Sacred Heart of Jesus Society, Cleveland, Ohio, John Ziolkowski, 1 vote; Saint Hedwig Society, Buffalo, New York, Reverend Thomas Flaczek, 2 votes; Saint Anthony Society, Buffalo, New York, Reverend T. Flaczek, 1 vote; Sacred Heart of Jesus Society, South Amboy, New Jersey, Reverend Szymanowski, 1 vote; Saint Martin Society, Manistee, Michigan, F. Jarka, 1 vote; Saint Adalbert Society, Manistee, Michigan, F. Jarka, 1 vote.

It was also indicated that three societies were suspended. The mandates of five societies did not have the signature of their respective pastors.

Because some of the representatives of suspended societies complained that their groups had been unjustly eliminated, the president was instructed on a motion

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by Mr. Klarowski, adopted by the floor, to appoint a special committee to investigate the matter. The committee chosen was composed of Reverend Szymanowski,

Mr. Korpala of South Bend, Indiana, and Mr. Rudnicki of Chicago, at the president's order, the committee went to another room to settle this business.

Mr. Tarkowski was given the floor and said that he represented one society as delegate and another as substitute, and asked whether or not he was entitled to a vote as substitute and another as delegate. Reverend Barzynski explained that since this was an extraordinary convention, a delegate was entitled to one vote as a substitute. This gave rise to a debate in which Klarkowski, Kiolbassa, Pisula, Czerwinski, Reich, Tomasik, Polenc, and Wachowski took part. The latter insisted on strict adherence to the constitution. This kept the discussion going, which was soon joined by Manna, Slisz, Grochowski, Lama, Stachowicz, Klarkowski, Pyterek, Wachowski,

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and Reverend Stanislaus Nawrocki. A motion seconded by Kiolbassa was made to close the debate. The president stated that since this was a special session, special laws should be instituted. At this point, Reverend Lange moved that every delegate, regardless of the number of societies he might represent, should have only one vote. This motion was unanimously adopted.

In the meantime the committee that investigated the doubtful credentials had returned. Reverend Szymanowski, in the name of the committee, announced the results. The matter of one of the societies, the Saint Joseph Number 2, came for discussion on the floor. The question involved was that the society under discussion, which had ninety members, had been suspended for not paying the required assessments. Fifteen members, however, had paid their assessments and demanded to be heard at the convention.

As a result, a heated discussion followed. Words were exchanged between

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the president, the secretary, Reverend Szymanowski, Rudnicki, and others. Opinions were also expressed by Reverends Kozlowski, and Barzynski; also by Kiolbassa, Swiatkowski, Lama, and others. At the suggestion of Reverend Kozlowski, Reverend Szymanowski, in the name of the committee, formulated the following proposition: "The fifteen members can form a separate group under a new name and join the Union, and their delegate can be temporarily accepted at the convention. In the event of death in the society, however, this cannot be considered". The floor accepted this proposal. The same treatment was given the suspended August Kordecki Society.

Next under discussion was the Saint Cecilia Society, also suspended. The committee considered the suspension unjustifiable, and the floor accepted this verdict after hearing the president's opinion and the claims of the defenders of the society.

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Then followed the business of credentials that had not been presented according to requirements. The floor deemed them void. Some of the credentials that had been written out for representatives and not for delegates.

After receiving their report, the president expressed his appreciation to the members of the committee for their fine work.

At this point the secretary read a letter of congratulation from the staff of Narod Polski (Polish People).

Delegate Jachimowicz asked the president whether the floor should elect a marshal.. The president replied that as soon as the matter was proposed and seconded, this question would be decided, and urged the choice of a capable man for this office. Delegate Jachimowicz nominated Peter Kiolbassa. The president put the nomination to a vote and the floor accepted it unanimously.

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IV (Lithuanian)

Thereupon the president asked Mr. Kiolbassa to take the stand before the chairman's chair. This was complied with, and the new marshal expressed his thanks to the assembly and promised to fulfill his new duties to the best of his ability. Before leaving the stand, Mr. Kiolbassa suggested that an election for secretary take place.

Delegate Szopinski proposed Stanislaus Szwajkart, although he was not a delegate. Delegate Reich nominated Leon Szopinski. The marshal took the floor and said that two secretaries were needed and moved that the two named be given the offices. This motion was carried.

The marshal then named Mr. Manna and Reverend A. Nowrocki as sergeant at arms and vice-sergeant at arms respectively.

Thereupon the marshal announced that, according to the business listed, the next in order was the reading of the new constitution. Delegate

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Szopinski moved to appoint a commission to read the constitution in the evening and to make all the corrections and recommendations on the following day. Delegate Pyterek immediately proposed to have the constitution read without a commission. This was accepted. At this point the floor recessed for fifteen minutes.

After a fifteen-minute pause, the marshal called the session to order and read a letter of congratulation from Reverend Andrew Ignasiak. This was followed by a request that the secretary read the outline of the new constitution.

Upon a motion by Delegate Reich, the secretary read a paragraph taken from the code of laws of the State of Illinois. It was also agreed that the president appoint a committee to study any suggestions in regard to the constitution. The secretary, at the request of the floor, read the new amendments to the constitution, including Article I, paragraphs 11 and 12,

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as well as Articles II, IV, V, and VI, which were turned over to a committee for preparation and presentation on the following day. As to Article IV,

it reads as follows:

"The Polish Roman Catholic Union is to observe two Polish national holidays--the third of May, as the day of acceptance of the new Polish Constitution [1791], and November 29, as the day commemorating the Polish rising against the Russian yoke [1830]."

Delegate Szopinski moved that the committee add to this paragraph that "The Polish Roman Catholic Union recommends that the societies affiliated with it observe these holidays."

The next item in the order of the day was the appointment of a committee to frame up the constitution. The following were named: Reverend Francis

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Lange and Anthony Rudnicki, both of Chicago, Illinois;

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Ziolkowski of Cleveland, Ohio; Jozwiak of Bay City,

Michigan; Reich and Belinski, both of Chicago, Illinois;

Jhrka of Manistee, Michigan; Reverend Rosinski of Cleveland, Ohio; L. Ruskowski, B. Klarkowski, and L. Szopinski, all of Chicago, Illinois.

After settling this matter, Mr. Reich moved that the delegates express their thanks to the president for his willingness to comply with the wishes of the floor. The motion was carried and the assembly rose to pay its respects to the president.

At this point, at the request of the floor, the marshal closed the session at 5:45 P.M. and ordered it to be resumed on the following day at 9 A.M. Before dismissing the assembly, Reverend Barzynski said a prayer.

The telegram received from the staff of Narod Polski reads as follows:

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IV (Lithuanian)

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 29, 1897.

"The staff of Narod Polski send the convention the heartiest congratulations and wishes of success in the work for this great organization, as is the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Long live the Union!

"Sincerely,

(Signed) John Tarkowski,
Thomas Zagrzebski,
John Chonarzewski,
John Mucha."

The letter from Reverend Ignasiak reads as follows:

"Erie, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1897.

"To the delegates of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America convened at the Saint Stanislaus Kostka School Hall, Chicago, Illinois.

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Gentlemen: Not being in a position to attend in person, I wish, however, to be present in spirit. First of all I send you sincere wishes, beseeching God that you fulfill your work wisely and peacefully, and hope that the needs of the Polish Roman Catholic Union be met with success. Be wary of those within the organization that sow discord and misunderstanding, for if they are not made quiet or of their own free will quit, they must be ordered to do so. This is imperative to the welfare of the Union. I suggest that death benefits be arranged according to ages and amount of assessment, and they should amount to \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 or \$300, \$600, etc. The amount to be paid is optional with the individual and not with the society to which he belongs. Women must pay separately if they wish to have death benefits. This is the best method, for it is true and tried. All American societies follow this procedure. We cannot follow another.

"With fraternal love.

Reverend Andrew Ignasiak."

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The following priests were present at this special session: Paul Gutowski, Detroit, Michigan; John

Radziejewski, Saint Adalbert Parish, Chicago, Illinois;

Boleslav Nowakowski, Saint Mary of Perpetual Help Parish, Chicago, Illinois;

F. S. Motulewski, Saint Anthony Parish, Toledo, Ohio; C. Skory, Gaylord,

Michigan; K. Fremel, Saint Casimir Parish, Cleveland, Ohio; Stephen Szyranowski,

Perth Amboy, New Jersey; F. Lange, J. Kasprzycki, and John Piechowski, all of

Chicago, Illinois; Thomas Flaczek, Saint Adalbert Parish, Buffalo, New York;

B. Rosinski, Cleveland, Ohio; Casimir Truszynski, Peru, Illinois; Francis

Byrgier, Sobieski, Illinois; Joseph Barzynski, LaSalle, Illinois; John Kubacki,

Reynolds, Indiana; C. Kobylinski, Hammond, Indiana; Paul Rhode, pastor of

Saints Peter and Paul Parish, Chicago, Illinois; Matthew Krawczunas, Chicago,

Illinois; W. Bobkiewicz, Rutland, Illinois; Joseph Gieburowski, Chicago,

Illinois; Matthew Tarnowski, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Raszkievich, Otis,

Wisconsin; Kozlowski, Manistee, Michigan; Wrobel, Michigan City, Michigan;

Koptykiewicz, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Nawrocki and Wojtalewicz, both of

Chicago, Illinois; and Pescinski, Stenens Point, Wisconsin.

REF ID: A66111 PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 26, 1897.

HOLY NAME OF MARY SOCIETY PROTESTS ACTION TAKEN
BY NAROD POLSKI AGAINST SZOPINSKI

The Holy Name of Mary Society of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish, gathered yesterday for the purpose of appointing and instructing delegates for the coming Polish Roman Catholic Union convention, publicly announces that it protests the action against Leon Szopinski taken by Narod Polski, which asks his elimination as a delegate to the convention. This society considers this an insult not only to Leon Szopinski but also to the society that has chosen him for this office. At the same time this society wishes to give Mr. Szopinski a public vote of confidence in order to compensate him in part for the injustice committed against him by the official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

The Holy Name of Mary Society desires that this protest be published in Dziennik Chicagoski and in the thirty-first number of Narod Polski. Chicago, July 26, 1897.

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In the name of the Holy Name of Mary Society:

Jacob Tomaszewski, president

Andrew Ogurek, secretary.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 24, 1897.

A WORD IN DEFENSE OF LEON SZOPINSKI

The last issue of Narod Polski (Polish People), official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, contains various items about the approaching convention of the parent organization, and among them one about the editor of Gazeta Katolicka, Leon Szopinski, who is among the many delegates to be at the convention. Narod Polski wants to prevent Mr. Szopinski from attending, on the grounds that he works for Mr. J. Smulski, who is a member of the Polish National Alliance.

We consider this motion to be unjust and wish to come to Mr. Szopinski's defense.

As to the weekly that he solely edits and of which he is half owner with Mr. Smulski, it has always been a defender of Catholic principles and Catholic organizations. For his stand against a number of Alliance members, Szopinski has received a medal from his secular friends.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 24, 1897.

Mr. Szopinski is well known by all true Polish Catholics and is considered to be not only an honest man but a true friend as well. He has never been an enemy of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and never will be. That the members of his society are all in his favor is the best evidence that he is a good choice as delegate. His partner has never exerted any influence over the editing of Gazeta Katolicka and he cannot either, since he represents the financial end of the business.

His elimination as delegate would be an insult not only to him but also to his organization. He may have certain views that may not be shared by some of the representatives of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, but that does not justify his elimination. As an honorable man and a member of the organization, he certainly would not act in such a way as to do harm.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 16, 1897.

SECOND CORPS OF THE POLISH ARMY OF AMERICA
HOLDS THIRD CONVENTION

The third convention of the Second Corps of the Polish Army of America, a military society, was held July 11 at Novotny's Hall, 26th and Troy Streets.

Delegates met at the hall early in the morning and marched in file to Saint Casimir Church for Mass services. Among the societies represented were Pulaski Volunteers, Saint Casimir Knights, Saint Gregory Krakuses, and Stephen Buszczyński Patriotic Society. Mass was celebrated by Reverend Albert Furman for the intention of the Second Corps. After the services, the delegates returned to the hall and opened the convention.

1. M. Malinowski and W. Grzegorzewski were named chairman and recording secretary respectively.

2. The chairman called upon Albert Scheicherdt, president of Saint Casimir

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Society to deliver a speech. The speaker wished success to the convention.

3. The following were chosen for a committee to verify the mandates: J. Jackowski, M. Pietraszewski, and F. Lewandowski.

4. Another committee, composed of M. Gorski, F. Lewandowski, and J. Walkowiak, was appointed to examine the books of the delegates.

5. A motion was made to adjourn for half an hour in order to give the credentials committee time to examine the books of the delegates.

6. After the thirty-minute recess the session was resumed, and the committee to verify the Mandates submitted its report. The credentials of the following delegates were verified: F. Danisch, J. M. Sienkiewicz--Polish Youth Alliance of America; I. Morzynski, A. Gorecki--Saint Gregory Krakuses; J. Walkowiak,--Saint Onufry Knights; J. Eichman--Fourth Regiment of Uhlans; John F. Jackowski,

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M. Malinowski--Saint Casimir Knights; M. Pietraszewski, M. Gorski--
First Division of Krakuses of Saint Casimir, South Bend, Indiana;
W. Grzegorzewski--Pulaski Volunteers; F. Lewandowski--Saint Paul Uhlans;
F. Jozwiak--Pulaski Volunteers of Saint Michael Archangel.

7. Mr. Morzynski read the minutes from the previous convention, which were accepted. The reading of the minutes from previous meetings was interrupted to welcome the delegates from the Polish Falcons of America. The chairman invited the delegation to the stage and greeted it in the name of the Second Corps. In return Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish Falcons, expressed his thanks to the organization for a telegram the latter had sent to the Falcons convention, held July 4 at South Bend, Indiana, and wished the convention success.

8. The minutes of the previous meetings were read and unanimously accepted.

9. The administration presented its annual report.

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10. Mr. Morzynski made a motion to have a recess for luncheon. This was agreed upon and all delegates filed out to M. Kluczynski's Restaurant. During the course of the luncheon, Mr. Zychlinski gave a patriotic speech about the Polish nation. Mr. Blaszczyński also delivered a short speech.

11. The chairman of the Second Corps gave a talk on the Rapperschwil Fund, and a collection after the address brought \$1.86 for its support. The speaker expressed his thanks to the contributors.

12. After luncheon the delegates returned to the convention hall and resumed the business of the day. The secretary read a letter from the Polish Youth Alliance, which expressed hopes for the success of the convention. The letter was received with applause.

13. Several motions were made. The first, in connection with support of the Rapperschwil Fund, made by M. Gorski, was that compulsory assessments should not be placed upon the members, that contributions should be made voluntarily

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and placed in the hands of the secretary. This motion was carried.

14. The second motion concerned the support of the Second Corps. It was moved that various social functions be arranged by the groups associated with the Second Corps; ten per cent of the proceeds to be turned over to the parent organization. This motion was carried.

15. A motion was made to contact by letter all Polish military societies not connected with the Second Corps, asking them to send delegates to future meetings, with the understanding of becoming members. Mr. Morzynski moved that a new department take care of this matter as soon as possible. Both motions were carried.

16. A motion was made to have the Second Corps publish a newspaper of its own. This matter was set aside with other incompletd business.

17. A motion was made and adopted to have the Second Corps affiliated with the

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Polish Youth Alliance of America and the Polish Falcons, in order to bring about better co-operation in moral matters.

18. It was unanimously adopted to have the next convention held at South Bend, Indiana.

19. Another motion was made to elect a chaplain for the Second Corps. Reverend Albert F. Furman was the unanimous choice.

20. A motion was made to name a committee to inform Reverend Furman of his new office. The committee was picked and delegated to bring the news to the priest; however, the latter was not at the St. Casimir Rectory, a fact which the committee reported to the delegates.

21. I. Morzynski presented the report on the shooting gallery and maneuvers, and moved that the matter be taken up with the new administration. Concerning the Pulaski Hall, a motion was made to take up this question at the next

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convention. This motion was carried.

22. A discussion took place relative to having an official newspaper. A committee composed of S. Schmidt, A. Gorecki, and J. Jurkiewicz was chosen to consider this proposal. This group was suggested to get in contact with the Polish Youth Alliance.

23. Mr. Morzynski motioned to have all the printing of the Second Corps done by Sztandar (Banner). His motion was carried.

24. It was moved that the Second Corps be authorized to suspend any member-society if the latter is three months behind in its dues. The motion was carried.

25. A warning was given to all majors to be more careful during drills. The warning was approved.

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26. A motion was carried to pay Reverend Furman five dollars for celebrating Mass in honor of the Second Corps.

27. A motion was adopted to have the captains submit quarterly reports of the drills of their men.

28. A motion was made and carried that the commander in chief or his adjutant get three dollars a day and traveling expenses for trips beyond the city limits to review the maneuvers of the groups of the Second Corps.

29. J. Sienkiewicz delivered a short speech and was enthusiastically applauded. It was moved to adjourn for fifteen minutes.

30. After a short intermission, the gavel sounded again and order was restored. At this point Reverend Furman entered. The committee that had been delegated to inform him of his office moved forward and escorted him to the stage. The chairman, in the name of the Second Corps, greeted the priest and informed him

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of his appointment the priest willingly accepted and delivered a short address of thanks. His speech was received with applause.

31. At this point of the session the election of new officers for the coming year was taken up. The chairman suggested to have the officers elected by acclamation. A motion was made to this effect and was carried.

32. The result of the election was as follows: A. Gorecki, president; M. Malinowski, vice-president; J. F. Jackowski, secretary; F. Lewandowski, treasurer; J. Walkowiak, first trustee; F. Jozwiak, second trustee, Officers staff: S. Schmidt, commander in chief; M. Malinowski, adjutant; M. Hazinski, first major; W. Pawlak, second major; J. Walkowiak, third major; I. Morzynski, fourth major.

33. After reading the list of the new officers, the latter were called upon the stage and sworn in by the chaplain.

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34. The chairman requested the chaplain to conclude the day's proceedings with a prayer, and with this the convention of the Second Corps of the Polish Army of America came to an end.

W. Grzegorzewski, secretary.

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Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 25, June 24, 1897

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THE POLISH ROMAN-CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION

We had written a few days ago that in June there will be an unusual convention held by the Polish Roman-Catholic Union. During the past week various publications put the 28th of July in the city of Chicago as the day that this convention will meet.

This coming convention brings many things to our heads to think and speak of. A year hasn't yet gone by since the last convention of this institution -- and already the delegation is busy preparing everything possible to achieve a greater representation. In the presence of this coming, and important for this organization, convention, Zgoda - organ of the Alliance - will point out a few sincere facts, pertaining to this institution. We shall not follow the example of the clerical publications which shun us in every possible way.

The Zgoda shall not attempt to do this because that isn't the Christian and Polish method. Because the Zgoda is sincere and honest, it never avoided any kind of an organization by publishing misleading statements; above all it has always recommended the Polish Roman-Catholic Union.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 9, 1897.

THE APPROACHING POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE CONVENTION

(Editorial)

According to the censor, the third question to be discussed at the coming Polish National Alliance convention is the Immigration Home. Those who think that the administration of the Polish National Alliance has in mind the continued support and growth of this New York institution are greatly mistaken. The time is past when the Alliance members, to spite an opposing faction, appropriated large sums of money for the Polish seminary in Detroit. This was done to win over the Catholic faction and the Catholic Alliance members.

Today times have changed. From the time the Alliance became interested in the Polish National Fund in Rapperschwil, Switzerland, and on the assumption that we should direct our efforts to support the patriotic treasury there,

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as there was no work in the nationalistic field here in America, the activity of the Polish liberals has been aimed at splitting whatever is still whole. They oppose everything we have and try to replace it with something new. In this respect the administration of the Polish National Alliance, with the help of unwise or subversive liberal writers, favors openly and secretly the Independent Church [group that severed its connection with the Pope] for the purpose of distracting the people from the true faith of our forefathers and from the authority and guidance of the Holy See. To achieve its aims, the Alliance extols the delusive national education offered in English by nonsectarian public schools; it also praises the Jewish newspaper Kropidlo (Sprinkler), with its offensive stories, as "Barbara Ubryk." It is along this path that it proposes to guide the projected Dziennik Narodowy (National Daily), whose sole purpose will be to "kill the parochial daily" (our Dziennik Chicagoski) and check the influence of the Polish Catholic press in America.

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True to their policy of not leaving anything alone, some leaders of the Alliance are dreaming of a new Immigration Home--their desire being to bring ruin to the already existing Home, which they now overlook because it was founded by Polish Catholics and Polish Catholic priests.

A war against Catholicism has been declared today. Formerly the Alliance opposed the Chicago "sprinklers" [probably the readers of Kropidlo are meant] and the "lagers". According to the Alliance leaders, all the Polish Roman Catholic priests are bad, while the true patriots are those from the Independent Church movement. They, with the help of Zgoda (Harmony), are elevating the "soiled banner of Christ." With their help the Polish Roman Catholic churches and schools are going to be "changed into factories." With their help Dziennik Narodowy is going to chase Dziennik Chicagoski out of every home, along with all the other Polish Roman Catholic newspapers. Through their assistance, the present Immigration Home is going to fall to pieces and a new Independent home is to sprout in its stead.

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It is simple to understand that the liberals do not wish that all these "noble" projects succeed. It is only natural that success does not concern them. They are content when their foolish words are swallowed by the Polish National Alliance horde. This clique knows that there is money in the Alliance treasury. They are convinced that the Polish National Alliance is something more than a benevolent home for the Chicago exploiters. All the money that has not been used should be wasted in patriotic projects and fantastic dreams. Therefore new jobs--for managers, clerks, bookkeepers, and agents--will be created for the proposed Dziennik Narodowy and the new Immigration Home.

It must be pointed out that the censor of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. Helinski, does not consider the proposed Dziennik Narodowy, and the Immigration Home as Polish enterprises, since these projects are proposed by people not worthy of being considered Polish and unworthy of their Polish names.

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As to the suggestion of subduing the Dziennik Chicagoski through a private enterprise, our opinion is going to be withheld. But opposition to the present Immigration Home, which is being supported by Polish people and Polish institutions, cannot be overlooked. It would not be fair to be indifferent to this matter.

He who does not think that the present dreamers of the Polish National Alliance are digging their own graves, compels the better forces of this organization to have the administration fall into more capable hands. That these better forces are going to have a tough nut to crack at the coming Polish National Alliance convention is not denied. The duty of the true Polish-American press is to support the better faction of the Alliance, for the object of the Polish Roman Catholic group is not to create disorder and dissension within the ranks of the Polish National Alliance but to uphold it upon sound principles and to fulfill our work on such fields as will be beneficial to us in the future.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1896.

THE POLISH CATHOLIC CONGRESS

To all Reverend Pastors and Polish Societies:

We wish to remind all reverend pastors and Polish societies that it is now only three months before the opening of the Polish Catholic Congress, and that there are many things yet to be attended to before then.

We therefore respectfully ask all reverend pastors and officers of societies to assist us as much as possible in our work. We appeal to all reverend pastors to select delegates to the Polish Catholic Congress in their parishes as early as possible and to send their names and addresses to us. All societies should do likewise.

Much depends on knowing in advance how many delegates each parish and society is sending to this congress, as it will enable us to make a complete list of the delegates and proceed to the necessary arrangements in Buffalo,

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New York, where the congress will take place.

Every delay is unpleasant to us, so please hurry; otherwise the cause will suffer, and we believe all of us are working and making sacrifices for it.

We hope that this appeal will have the desired effect and that the reverend pastors, as well as the Polish societies, will send us the desired information as soon as possible.

Reverend J. Pitass, president
S. Slisz, secretary

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1896.

ANOTHER PARTICIPANT IN THE POLISH CATHOLIC CONGRESS

At its May 24 meeting the Brotherhood of Holy Temperance in Saint John Cantius Parish unanimously decided to take part in the projected Polish Catholic Congress. The pastor, Reverend John Kasprzycki, was chosen delegate.

John Danczyk, Secretary.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The Holy Family Brotherhood of Saint Adalbert Parish in Chicago has decided to take part in the Polish Catholic Congress in America.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 3, 1896.

MORE APPLICATIONS TO THE POLISH CATHOLIC CONGRESS

(Correspondence)

"The August Kordecki Society, under the protection of the Holy Mary of Czestochowa of the St. Adalbert's Parish in Chicago, decided, at its meeting held last Sunday, March 1, to support the projected Polish Catholic congress with all its strength.

"Anthony Janka, recording secretary."

"The St. Hyacinth Society, affiliated with the church of the same name in Avondale (Chicago), decided at its last meeting to take an active part in the projected Polish Catholic congress. The undersigned was selected to act as delegate.

"Joseph Grabowiecki."

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1896.

THE POLISH CATHOLIC CONGRESS

(We have received the following correspondence regarding the Polish Catholic Congress, which we are glad to publish.)

Chicago, January 29, 1896.

Dear Brethren: Permit me to write a few words regarding the proposed Polish Catholic Congress, which is to take place this year. The heart of every Pole who really loves his country, is filled with pain, when he sees the indifference displayed by his compatriots--who have been forced to immigrate to this country--toward very important matters. We lack the ability of understanding one another and of acting together; we lack that ability because we overlook the most important thing, which should unite us for common action in this free land of America.

The proposed Polish Catholic Congress is, without a doubt, the most important

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1896.

project that has been conceived during the past few years. It concerns the welfare of all of us. It appears that the plan is close to being realized, and yet, there are many among us who look upon it with disfavor, and others who are indifferent to it.

What is the cause of this situation? We cannot conceive of a more important or more beneficial proposal for all Polish Catholics. I do not refer here only to those who merely speak Polish and call themselves Poles, although their actions do not indicate any degree of patriotism; I mean those Polish Catholics in the United States who are truly patriotic, and who want to work for the welfare of their fatherland.

Come, brothers, let's get to work! Let us all, by our sincere desire to call a Polish Catholic Congress, prove that we understand our duty. Let us show the world and our enemies, who think that they have buried our country forever, that Poland, although bound in chains, lives, and that we, her faithful sons

WPA (LLD) PROJ. 2-7-75

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1896.

in a strange land, remember her and want to work for her. The most merciful God will bless our efforts, if we begin in His name, and will divert His anger from us, if we prove worthy of His mercy.

Remember, dear brothers, the final words of our mothers and fathers, when we bade them farewell; remember the sincere advice of our former reverend pastors as we went out into the world; they urged us to remember our Holy Faith....and to remain forever faithful to it.

With this faith in our hearts, inspired by the love of our country, the desire to see it free, and the desire to work for it with all our strength and means, let us support this Polish Catholic Congress with all our influence, and, God willing, we will see its success.

Altogether, shoulder to shoulder, let us form an invincible force, against which all the schemes of our enemies will be of no avail; let us all support

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1896.

this cause, which is so important to us now, and the result, with God's help, will be successful.

Sincerely,

Joseph Kramer, 828 West 17th Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1896.

ANOTHER SUPPORTER OF THE POLISH CATHOLIC CONGRESS

(We have received the following correspondence with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

We respectfully wish to announce that the St. Hedwig Society of the St. Joseph Parish in Town of Lake decided at its last meeting, held January 26, to support the Polish Catholic Congress with all its strength, and to take an active part in it.

Sincerely,

Andrew Ciudaj, secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1896.

ANOTHER SUPPORTER FOR THE POLISH CATHOLIC CONGRESS

(We have received the following correspondence with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

We respectfully wish to announce, that the Krakus Society of St. Florian of St. Adalbert's Parish in Chicago decided at its last meeting, held January 19, to support the proposed Polish Catholic Congress in America with all its strength and to take an active part in it.

Maryan Plotkowski, recording secretary,
874 West 19th Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1895.

SECOND CORPS OF POLISH ARMIES OF AMERICA HOLDS
ADDITIONAL SESSION OF FIRST CONGRESS

On Sunday, July 28, an additional session of the first Congress was held by the Second Corps of Polish Armies of America at Pulaski Hall. This special meeting was opened by the president of the organization S. Behnke. Practically all delegates were present.

The minutes from the previous meeting were read and accepted. After completing some minor business, a motion was made by I. Przymorski to consider the cause of the Polish Fund of Rapperswyl. [Translator's note: This was a fund to help the Polish cause. It was established by the combined efforts of Polish national societies in America. A museum and fund was started in the free city of Rapperswyl, Switzerland. Date established I have not found as yet.] Delegate [?] Gorecki supported this motion and suggested that the Corps join the Fund. This motion was carried and a warm debate followed. The following took active part in the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1895.

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discussion: delegates Przymorski, Gorecki, Behnke, Kaminski and Francis Danisch. In conclusion Francis Danisch made a motion that a vote be taken on Mr. Gorecki's suggestion. The motion was defeated.

Erasmus Jerzmanowski, of New York, F. Gryglaszewski, Peter Kiolbassa and Theodore M. Helinski were unanimously elected honorary members of the Second Corps of Polish Armies of America.

A motion made by Delegate Przymorski, was made and passed to require all societies in any particular vicinity to take part in a combined drill once each month, was carried. In the event that there is no brigadier in the group, the chief will appoint a commander.

Another motion was passed to permit the officers of the Second Corps to attend meetings of the various groups of the organization. This motion was made by Mr. Gorecki and seconded by Mr. Danisch.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 1, 1895.

Mr. Schmidt made a motion to make Adjutant Przymorski a colonel in appreciation of his zealous work. A motion was also made and passed to have an official statement of the first convention published and sent to all members. Delegate Malinowski also suggested that drills be made up.

After a long debate it was decided to appoint a staff to work out a system of drills and to have them ready this coming fall. A motion was also passed to work out a system of Polish Army signals for the Second Corps and also to establish a system of teaching these signals.

The session closed with the Lord's Prayer.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1895.

CONVENTION OF POLISH-AMERICAN JOURNALISTS HELD IN BUFFALO

(By Special Correspondence to the Dziennik Chicagoski)

The third session of the Polish-American convention of journalists at Buffalo took place on July 5. This meeting was more important than the previous two meetings held yesterday. Many important resolutions were adopted and the articles of the constitution were fixed and put into effect the same day for all members of the new journalistic organization.

The meeting was called to order at 9 A. M. After the settlement of the formal business, a long letter from S. Nawrocki of New York was read. Congratulations and sincere hopes for the complete success of the convention was expressed by the New York Pole.

At this point Mr. Bernolak presented the proposed financial plan of the

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organization, suggesting that an entrance fee of one dollar be charged each member and a fee of twenty-five cents a month be assessed for administrative purposes. This was adopted.

A report by the committee which was appointed to work on the regulations and articles of the constitution was the next item of business. The report was read by Henry Nagiel. Its first five articles dealt with the type of journalistic organization to be founded, and the six other articles, containing ten points, dealt with the principles of the organization.

The text of this report will not be given for it is found in its entirety in a separate article in an adjoining column. We only wished to point out that after the reading of each article it was discussed separately. This open debate resulted in adopting the entire report with only a few changes. Mention must be made, however, that the fifth article, containing the condemnation of personal attacks and journalistic calumny, was unanimously

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adopted.

Upon a motion by Mr. Sadowski it was agreed (Article XI): that until the time that a constitution is completed the principles adopted at this convention should go into effect from this day, July 5, and should be binding upon each member of this society.

Mr. Migdalski made a motion: that the prepared, amended and accepted rules and regulations of the constitution be accepted and confirmed in their entirety; this was seconded and passed. In this way a binding constitution, although temporary, became the law of an organization that was created only on the day before.

A committee of three; namely, H. Nagiel, F. H. Jablonski and J. I. Migdalski, all of Chicago, was chosen to work out a complete and final constitution for the next convention.

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Mr. Sadowski at this stage of the meeting made a motion that this alliance take up the matter of support for the mentioned principles of the Polish-American journalists. After careful deliberations on this matter, the following points were formulated by Messrs. Sadowski and Nagiel:

1. To authorize the present officers of the society to appeal to the assembly for voluntary help and support in exceptional and urgent matters.
2. To advise the constitution committee to work out in detail a method of support for the treasury of the organization.
3. To make a collection at this session for the initial support of the treasury.

On a motion made by C. Neuman the business dealing with the special matters in journalism was closed.

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This was followed by bringing up general social matters, which could only be adopted by a unanimous vote. Mr. Nagiel touched upon the relation of the Polish-American press towards the labor question.

Mrs. H. Piotrowska presented the following resolution for consideration:

"We journalists and publishers of Polish papers in America recognize the interest and aims of the workers as different from the aims and interests of the capitalists, and as journalists, functioning amid the Polish public in this country, we obligate ourselves always and everywhere to come to the support of the worker against the capitalists whenever possible."

After a lively discussion in which H. Nagiel, C. Neuman, Osada and others took part, the motion was defeated when put to a vote; for only eight were in favor of it.

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However, the following motion made by H. Nagiel and C. Neuman dealing with the labor question was carried:

"The convention realizes that the public and the Polish press in America ought to take a more active part in the labor question and show more interest in it, and especially recommends that the Polish press protect the interest of the Polish worker who represents the major portion of the Polish element in America."

Another resolution presented by Mr. Nagiel was unanimously adopted:

"The journalists convention considers the matter of establishing on a firm foundation an immigration home for Poles coming to this country as one of the most important needs of our society; and we further ardently urge its support and realization for the good of the Polish public as well as for the Polish press."

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The following resolution also presented by Mr. Nagiel was accepted:

"The convention, deeming the Polish reading rooms in America as one of the best mediums of fostering Polish culture among our people, urges the press and the public not only to create but to spread the use of Polish reading rooms throughout America, and to give them their most ardent support."

The final resolution to be adopted was made by J. F. Smulski:

"The convention recommends that the Polish press and the Polish public of America energetically support the drive for the building of a Kosciusko monument in Chicago, and it further urges all Polish-Americans to make contributions toward this cause."

Subsequently the resolution made by Mr. Sadowski in regards to racial and religious matters, the resolution made by S. Zahajkiewicz relative to the condemnation of the independent churches by the Polish press, the

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resolution of Dr. Laskowski which asked for the public support of an institution for the welfare of the Polish people, and another motion made by Mr. Zlotnicki, all met defeat.

This ended the business on general social matters.

The collection of fees and contribution for the support of the temporary treasury followed. Mr. Sadowski presented a report of the former convention at Detroit in 1891 when eight dollars was collected, and he turned over the remainder of this money amounting to five dollars.

The statement and money was accepted. The collection resulted in getting twelve dollars in entrance fees and four dollars in assessment fees. This money with that remaining from Detroit amounted to twenty-one dollars, which was turned over to the treasury.

Besides the regular fees, \$4.25 in voluntary contributions were also

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turned over.

After the settlement of the financial accounts the Polish Journalists Convention at Buffalo for 1895 was closed.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1895.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE POLISH JOURNALISTS OF AMERICA

The rules and regulations adopted at the Polish journalists convention at Buffalo on July 5 read as follows:

"We, the Polish journalists of America, at a convention held on July 4 and 5 at Buffalo for the purpose of bringing to life the Polish Journalists Alliance of America, have adopted the following resolutions:

"1. That the Polish Journalists Alliance of America should have as one of its main objectives the formation of a means for the guarding and protecting the material interests of the Polish press and the introduction of a means to bring about the material growth of the press along the road of business betterment, by the creation of principles governing the association, etc.

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"2. That further, one of our cardinal concerns is the ardent support of our nationality in the presence of erroneous judgment which is often prevalent in the columns of the American press, and that the undertaking of this protection falls primarily upon this newly formed society to elevate the character and the reputation of the Poles at large.

"3. That one of the duties of the Alliance is its concern over the purity of the Polish tongue in America.

"4. That equal concern should be placed upon the uprooting of the disrespect of Polish literature which has been strewn amid out ranks, as is evidenced by the publication of articles and long stories without citing the sources or the authors, and that this alliance should pave the way toward correcting this fault.

"5. That we severely condemn the personal attacks and brutal creations that

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are cast at individuals or at each other by the Polish press, and we consider such attacks as being out of place; that the general task and aims of the press which should be to strive for betterment among our people; that we will undertake various measures to weed out such practices in our ranks as they are unpleasant to our people, and that one of the most important principles considered by the newly organized Polish Journalists Alliance of America is the freeing of the Polish-American press from this sadly acquired foreign habit, that was unknown in the Polish press but was negligently acquired from others and to properly counteract through moral channels the intrusion of slanderers and attackers.

"And in respect to the above we adopt the following articles to the constitution of the newly organized Journalists Alliance.

"1. The aim of the society is (a) the mutual protection of the material

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interests of the press, (b) elevation of the horizon of Polish public opinion of America through the improvement and perfection of our press.

"II. Only the officers of the Polish Journalists Alliance of America have the right to choose its members, but their decision can be appealed to the Diet.

"III. Every Polish publisher, editor, or associate of a Polish paper in America may become a member of the Alliance including those that are temporarily unemployed in this field, provided they take an oath to do everything possible within their power to avoid the appearance of slanderous stories or attacks in the Polish press which heretofore have been practiced.

"IV. Various transgressions of the above, upon charges brought by the libeled

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or assailed person, are subject to trial by an honorable court made up of three judges, one chosen by each side from the members of the Alliance, and the third, to act as an arbitrator, to be picked either from the members of the Alliance or some outside individual to be chosen by the two judges. The charges are to be brought before the administrative body which shall decide whether or not an honorable court shall be called to render a decision. The court, upon recognizing the guilt of the accused, upon request of the accuser shall recommend to the newspapers belonging to this Alliance, as well as to the paper in question, that they announce the decision rendered against the accused. The paper or persons in question, are forbidden to file an appeal, and in the event three such verdicts are issued against the same party in the course of one year that party or paper will be banned from the Alliance.

"V. The protection of the Polish people, in view of the opinions expressed in the American press, shall be vested in the officers of the Alliance, who are duty-bound to keep a careful eye on all derogatory articles. The

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members situated in various cities, upon seeing any such articles in the local English papers, are obligated to call the attention of the secretary of the Alliance to the article, and to send a copy of the article to the secretary.

"VI. For the good of the Alliance and to safeguard the material interests of the Polish publications, the following measures shall be taken:

"A. To make an effort not to send out Polish papers on credit for any extended period of time, unless a special order has been given or an understanding has been reached.

"B. To prepare a list showing all bad accounts, all advertisers who have defaulted in their payments, all out-of-town agents who have assumed the responsibilities of making collections when collections are past due and to

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communicate the names of such individuals to the administration, which in turn shall warn all members.

"C. To make an effort to limit the exploitation of the advertising agencies through the road of reciprocity.

"D. To make an effort for the accomodation of far-reaching principles, especially the appointment of agents and correspondents, the eventual introduction of an agency prepared to provide stereotyped material, illustrations, etc., to the Polish papers.

"E. To adopt an insignia for this organization which will distinguish the papers of the Alliance from other papers, and to publish a list of such papers in the American business organs.

"VII. The Alliance obligates its members to be concerned about the purity

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of the Polish language, especially to avoid the use of provincial or local phraseology which is used only in particular sections.

"VIII. Whenever any person charges another with plagiarism, the administration will see that the offender receives several warnings through private channels. If this does not remedy the situation, the administration will have the right publicly to condemn the guilty writer in the papers of the Alliance.

"IX. The administration, made up of a president, secretary and treasurer, will act as the executive board of the Alliance; the mediation board will be vested in the Diet, or convention. The convention will take place every year, the month and day being set up by the previous convention. All members are eligible to take part in the Diet. The Diet chooses the officers and adopts various measures pertinent to the efficient operation of the organization. The Diet is the highest authority and shall decide upon the various

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1895.

charges that are taken up by the administration or commission.

"X. The duties of the officers, including the many routines, will be given in detail at the next convention.

"XI. The above articles of the constitution, prepared and adopted, shall become a law from this day, July 5, 1895, obligating all members of the Alliance.

"Sincerely,

"Henry Nagiel, secretary."

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

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THE BUFFALO CONVENTION OF POLISH-AMERICAN JOURNALISTS

(By Special Correspondence to Dziennik Chicagoski)

According to dispatches direct to Dziennik Chicagoski, the Buffalo convention of Polish-American journalists, held on July 4 and 5, resulted in the establishment of the Polish Journalists Association of America, thus was laid a foundation for the organization of the Polish-American newspapers and for the settlement of differences between them.

The first session of the convention was opened by M. J. Sadowski on July 4, at 11 A.M., at the Polish Reading Hall, Broadway and Sweet Streets, Buffalo. Mr. J. Bernolak, a Polish newspaperman from Baltimore, was appointed chairman, and Mr. Henry Nagiel secretary.

The roll call was answered by Joseph Bernolak, editor of Polonia (Baltimore); Henry Nagiel, editor of Dziennik Chicagoski; M. J. Sadowski, editor of Echo

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

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IV (Buffalo); C. Neuman, editor and publisher of Slowo (Voice) and Nadzieja (Hope), both of Milwaukee; Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, representative of Wiara I Ojczyzna (Chicago); J. I. Migdalski, publisher and editor of Sztandar (Chicago); Mrs. H. Piotrowska, representative of Amerika (Toledo); P. Lobarzewski, former editor of various Polish publications in Buffalo; T. Struzynski, co-publisher of Gornik (Wilkes-Barre); T. Wasowicz, publisher of Patriot (Philadelphia); Dr. Laskowski, publisher and editor of Detroit's Prawda (Truth); T. H. Jablonski, editor of Zgoda (Chicago); N. C. Zlotnicki, representative of Chicago's Kropidlo (Sprinkler); E. L. Kolakowski, publisher and editor of Polska I Litwa (Poland and Lithuania) of Shamokin, Pa.; S. Osada, publisher and editor of Reforma (Buffalo); P. Politowski, co-worker and agent of Reforma; P. Zborowski, co-worker and agent of Baltimore's Polonia; and J. F. Smulski, co-publisher of Chicago's Gazeta Katolicka. The editor of Cleveland's Polonia, Mr. L. Dewoyno, was also present. In short, nineteen journalists, representing fifteen Polish newspapers in eight American cities, attended the opening of the convention.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

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IV After the roll call, the chair proceeded to the business of the day.

To begin with, it was agreed that anyone of those present had the right to take part in the discussions, that the public should be invited to the sessions, and that the convention committee was to look over the mail received and read it to the assembly.

A telegram from the publisher of Toledo's Amerika, wishing the convention success, was read.

Upon presenting his plan of action, outlining the purpose and aims of the convention, Mr. H. Nagiel voiced his reasons for its adoption, contending that if the assembly had nothing definite in mind the results would be chaotic and nothing would be accomplished.

After hearing Mr. Nagiel's proposals, the convention named a committee of three--Joblonski, Nagiel, and Struzynski--to evaluate their merits, and then adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

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IV During the second session, which was called to order at 2 P.M. and lasted several hours, a number of important matters were decided.

The rules and regulations, designating the purpose and aims of the convention, and considered to be essential and necessary, were adopted with many valuable additions. It was agreed that an association of Polish-American journalists should be organized. An administrative body was elected, and five articles adopted at the Detroit Convention of 1891 were thoroughly discussed.....

At the suggestion of the committee, the secretary was instructed to read three telegrams--one from Dr. J. Czupka, of Chicago, who expressed hope for the formation of a society of Polish journalists and added, "Vivat, crescat, floreat," in honor of the society-to-be; another from Dr. J. Szlupas, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, who wished success to the convention and offered a few suggestions; and a third from D. T. Boczkowski, of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, who, besides offering good wishes, expressed a desire to become a member of the new organization.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

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IV The first two telegrams were accepted with enthusiasm. At the reading of the third, however, all the delegates rose from their seats in order to honor Mr. Bozczkowski, a brother Lithuanian who, in addition to showing his willingness to join, has for long made every possible effort not only to unite the Lithuanians and Poles of America but to bring an understanding between them as well.

A draft of the aims of the convention, which was read by Mr. Nagiel, was accepted. Upon a motion by Mr. Zanaikiewicz, it was agreed to accept the draft in its entirety for revision and to examine it in detail at once. This was done, and the gist of the six articles that were finally adopted is as follows:

"The aim of the convention is to organize an association of Polish journalists whose purpose will be to regulate the Polish press of America. The deliberations of the convention are to deal primarily with journalistic matters, especially the five articles introduced at the Detroit convention, as well as other new resolutions that may be adopted for the benefit of the Polish press from

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

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IV time to time.

"Discussion of personal quarrels and differences is not permitted. It is not the intention of the convention to exert any social, political, or religious influence to the disadvantage of anyone, nor is it permissible to engage in controversies over general social matters, when such controversies may give rise to discontent among certain factions. Those who feel that some particular questions demand attention should refer such questions to the convention, so that their acceptance or refutation may be put to a vote."

A long and animated discussion followed, in which Messrs. Piotrowski, Neuman, Zahajkiewicz, Osada, Dr. Laskowski, Migdalski, Sadowski, Jablonski, Nagiel, Smulski, and Zlotnicki took a very active part.

The first five articles were unanimously accepted after they had been thoroughly aired. The sixth article, however, hit a snag. One side contended that three-fourths of the vote was enough for passage, while the other side kept insisting

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

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IV that a unanimous vote was necessary. After a long debate, the sixth article was accepted by a unanimous vote.

Its aims accepted, the convention proceeded to the business of organizing an association, adhering strictly to journalistic matters and leaving personal questions and quarrels alone.

M. J. Sadowski moved that the Polish Journalists Alliance of America, organized at the Detroit convention in 1891, be recognized by the convention. This motion was carried by a unanimous vote.

J. F. Smulski moved that the delegates be asked whether they wanted to join the organization. His motion was carried and all the delegates joined.

Mr. Sadowski moved that the convention accept the offer of the five individuals who had written to express their desire to become members of the association, namely: the representatives of the Polish press in Cleveland, New York,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

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IV Chicago, and Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania. This motion was carried.

Later on four other individuals were accepted upon recommendations made from the floor. As a result, twenty-eight persons became members, of whom nineteen were present.

Mr. Neuman moved that secret ballots be used for the election of president, secretary, and treasurer for the coming year. The votes for president were ten for H. F. Jablonski, three for H. Nagiel, and two, one each, for two other persons. In the election for secretary, M. J. Sadowski received eleven votes; H. Nagiel, three; S. Zahajkiewicz, two, and two others one each. For treasurer J. F. Smulski received ten votes and, S. Bernolak seven. Mr. Neuman moved that the convention accept the results of the election. His motion was carried. Carried also was a motion by Mr. Nagiel, who moved that a committee be named to draw up a constitution to be discussed at the next session. H. Nagiel, Mrs. H. Piotrowska, and C. Neuman were chosen for this committee.

In order to facilitate the work of the committee in charge of framing the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

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IV constitution, Bernolak, Nagiel, Sadowski, Neuman, and others engaged in a discussion of the five points adopted by the Detroit convention and other matters concerning Polish journalism. The discussion over, Mr. Bernolak and Mr. Smulski were chosen to prepare a budget for the organization.

This terminated the business of the first day, and at 7 P.M. the convention adjourned until the following day at 8:30 A.M. Further details will be given in tomorrow's issue.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

BUFFALO CONVENTION OF THE POLISH JOURNALISTS

(Editorial)

Last Thursday and Friday the first nation-wide convention of Polish-American journalists was held in Buffalo, New York.

The convention in which Henry Nagiel, editor of Dziennik Chicagoski, took an active part, resulted in the establishment of the Polish Journalists' Association of America.

The aims of the new organization are to protect the interests of the Polish-American journalists and (2) to elevate public opinion among the Poles of America by ennobling and perfecting the Polish press.

To bring about the latter aim a resolution was adopted which condemns that type of journalism that engages in personal attacks and concocts unfounded stories and slander. The resolution requires that newspapers promise to refrain from such practices in the future under heavy penalty.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 8, 1895.

During the course of the convention there were many debates as to the means of attaining these aims. An administrative body was elected and the names of the members who joined the Association were entered in the books. The Association's treasury, too, received a great deal of attention. Despite heated debates, the convention ended peacefully.

The principal results of the convention will be better understood by our readers if they read the complete report of the proceedings. Beginning today, we will publish the entire report. By reading these proceedings, our readers will get an idea of the purposes of the convention and the effect these purposes will have on the Polish press of America.

Offhand, we wish to point out that in spite of the many difficulties that had to be overcome the results of the convention were favorable. Harmony prevailed throughout, although the matters discussed were rather delicate. A brighter future for the Polish-American press is expected.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

FIRST CONVENTION OF POLISH SOKOLS ALLIANCE
OF AMERICA HELD AT PULASKI HALL

The first convention of the Polish Sokols' Alliance of America, which was organized over a year ago, was held at Pulaski Hall yesterday.

The hall was decorated with banners, flags and coat of arms. Various slogans were placed on the stage and side walls. Some of the posters read as follows: "He who started and has not finished is not worthy to be called a sokol"; "No gain--no glory"; "Heigh, Arm In Arm"; "Let Us Awaken and Grow"; "In Unity There Is Strength", etc.

At 2 P.M. Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish Sokols' Alliance of America, began the proceedings with a speech. His talk was opened with the following question: "How did the sokols originate?" His speech follows:

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

IV "The sokol was a result of the battles, fires, ruins and fears of the January rising of 1863. As the Phoenix of our nation was reborn from the flames and the pogrom....and soared high, so did the sokol originate. Its aim is physical development; followed by spiritual, patriotic and moral development. It strives for freedom and the removal of the weeds that blot our field. The Poles ought to support wholeheartedly such an organization."

A report was made by a committee in charge of checking all sokols represented at the convention. It revealed that the following delegates were present:

From Sokol No. 1, A. Dziadul and Messrs. Osinski and Mieczynski; Sokol No. II, J. Adamowski, J. J. Chrzanowski and J. F. Smulski; Sokol No. 8, of Bridgeport /a community of Chicago, J. Bauer, A. Piotrowski and Mr. Paliwoda; Sokol No. 4, of Jersey City, N. J., F. Marcinkowski, J. Zawielinski and S. Cichowicz.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

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IV Representatives of the Stephen Czarnecki Sokol, W. Pierzchalski and S. Arczynski, attended the convention to discuss plans for joining the Polish Sokols of America. They were accepted by a vote, with the same status as other members of the various groups.

After this procedure was disposed of, telegrams from the sokol societies of New York City and Buffalo were read.

J. F. Smulski was chosen to act as president of the assembly and Alfred Dziadul was appointed recording secretary.

Mr. Zychlinski read a report in which he showed that the idea of sokols among Polish-Americans originated in Chicago in 1888. Today, besides Chicago, sokol branches are represented in New York City, Jersey City, Buffalo, Brooklyn,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

IV Milwaukee, and South Bend. The Polish Sokols' Alliance of America was founded on January 7, 1894 in Chicago, where at present it is concentrating all its power. At the close of the year this newly born organization had four groups and one hundred and fifty members. The reserve capital was \$47.25, the revolving fund was placed at \$173.35, and the general fund was estimated at \$220.60. One performance, combined with drills, was given last year.

The president concluded reading his statement by stating the present aims: To get a sokol instructor from Europe, to have the same kind of uniforms for all sokol branches, to organize a sokol paper, to support the Polish League, etc.

The secretary's report, which was accepted, was much like that of Mr. Zychlinski.

A report was given by the financial committee, headed by Mr. [?] Baranski.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

II C

IV The following figures were cited: \$47.25 was assigned as reserve capital; \$62.25 was paid out for overhead; \$198.15 was the net return of last year's performance; \$311.65 was the gross capital; expenses were set at \$91.05, leaving \$220.60 in the treasury. The accounts and property of the Polish Sokols of America are in good order.

Correspondence, wishing the sokol groups success, was also read.

The first question for discussion was that of uniforms. Mr. Zychlinski made a motion to have the type of dress used by the Galician sokols adopted. The following members took part in the discussion: Messrs. Blaszczyński, Mieczynski, Adamowski, Chrzanowski, and Dziadul [First names not given]. The proposal was adopted and intrusted to a committee composed of C. Zychlinski and Messrs. Mieszczynski and Baranski.

The question of getting a European instructor was also taken up. It was

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IV agreed to make arrangements with the sokols of Lwow which would make it possible to operate the Chicago sokols on an equal footing. The entire body agreed to pay for the upkeep of an instructor. Upon a motion by J. J. Chrzanowski, it was agreed to make an effort to fill the need for a European instructor by hiring one if at all possible.

The following persons were made honorary members: Dr. Carol Lewakowski, delegate of the Vienna Parliament, Sigismund Milkowski, T. T. Jeza of Switzerland, and E. J. Jermanowski of New York.

After the bylaws of the organization had been read, various changes were made.

A debate as to the site of the next Polish Sokols of America convention ended in Chicago's being chosen again.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

II C

IV The election of officers was next in order, and the following members were chosen:

Casimir Zychlinski, president; Leon Czeslawski, first vice-president; F. Marcinkowski, second vice-president; Alfred Dziadul, secretary; Anthony Groenwaldt, treasurer; Mr. Mieczynski, director; A. Osinski, assistant director; A. Glaza, J. J. Chrzanowski, Mr. Bauer and S. Cichowicz were appointed to the Departmental Commission (Wydzial); and W. Zychlinski, Mr. Zawalinski and A. Piotrowski were chosen for the Revision Commission.

A Publicity Commission, which will publicize the sokol idea in the press, was also picked; A. Blaszczyński, Mr. Nowak and C. Zychlinski were chosen for this commission.

A motion by J. J. Chrzanowski, to make a collection for the Polish National

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

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IV Fund, was carried; four dollars were donated and fifteen dollars were added from the treasury.

A first anniversary banquet of the Polish Sokols of America was held at Pulaski Hall in the evening. Over one hundred persons attended. Some of the speakers were: C. Zychlinski, Mr. Mieczynski, J. F. Smulski, Mr. Nowak, Dr. Lande, J. J. Chrzanowski, F. H. Jablonski, and others. A beautiful verse by Mrs. T. Samolinska was read. Many toasts were given in honor of the fatherland, sokols of Poland, Czech sokols, etc.

A collection for the Kosciusko Monument Fund netted \$8.62.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

FOURTH CONVENTION OF THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION
UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE QUEEN OF THE POLISH CROWN

(Summary)

According to the program of the convention, the delegates from societies belonging to this Union gathered today at 8 A. M. at Pulaski Hall. The societies represented were Saint Adalbert Society (delegates: W. Pijanowski, O. Grochowski, Ignace Morzynski, Joseph Napieralski); Knights of Saint Casimir Society (delegates: Francis Kaminski, J. F. Jackowski); Holy Name Society (delegates: Constant Gulcz, Vincent Jaworski); Saint Dominic Society (delegates: Joseph Herman, John Pacholski, John Rochowiak); Krakuses of Saint Gregory Society (delegate: B. L. Maciejewski); Saint Stanislaus Brotherhood (delegate: K. J. Drzycimski); and Saint Joseph Society (delegate: Anthony Polenz).

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POLISH

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All told, there were fourteen delegates representing seven societies, plus the Union's administration personnel, consisting of ten members.

At 9 A.M. the delegates attended church service at Saint Adalbert Church, where Reverend John Radziejewski delivered a sermon based on a passage from the Bible: "Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy." [Mat. 5-7.]

After the services, the delegates returned to Pulaski Hall, where, on a motion by Napieralski, Joseph Herman was made chairman of the convention. In a short address, the chairman expressed the hope that the session would be peaceful and declared that he would not allow the discussion of private matters, and that delegates violating this order would forfeit their right to vote.

Subsequently, with the consent of the assembly, the chairman appointed J. M. Drzycimski secretary of the convention.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

Thereupon the assembly went on to choose a committee on credentials consisting of W. Pijanowski, Francis Kaminski, and B. Maciejewski. Shortly before 10 A. M., Reverend D. Majer, pastor of a Polish parish in St. Paul, Minnesota, chaplain of the Unia Polska (Polish Union), and J. M. Rozan, secretary of the same organization, arrived at the hall. The delegates rose from their seats in honor of the guests.

As soon as the credentials had been approved, O. Grochowski, general secretary of the Union, submitted a report of the societies that had not paid their dues. The report showed that only two societies had paid, and that the others were more or less back on their payments.

On a motion by W. Pijanowski, it was decided that the delegates of delinquent societies should promise that these arrears would be paid or else lose their right to vote. This motion, seconded by B. L. Maciejewski, was carried.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

It was found that the Saint Joseph Society had failed not only to pay its dues but also to provide its delegate, A. Polonez, with a credential. The delegate in question was present but could not participate in the discussions.

Next in the order of the day was the selection of a Records Committee, for which the following were chosen: W. Pijanowski, K. Gulcz, and John Pacholski.

On a motion by O. Grochowski, a committee of three--J. Napieralski, Stanislaus Budsbanowski, and John Radziejewski--was appointed to invite Reverend John Radziejewski to the afternoon session.

The Motion Committee consisted of O. Grochowski, Ignace Morzynski, and Vincent Jaworski.

Subsequently, J. Napieralski took up the question of the Sacred Heart of Mary Society, which had failed to pay three assessments and had with-

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

drawn from membership,

O, Grochowski, secretary of the Union, motioned that a special committee be sent to both societies--the Sacred Heart of Mary and the Saint Joseph--in order to find out what they intend to do.

Then the chairman asked Reverend Majer to address the assembly.

Reverend Majer delivered a beautiful address, in which he described the position of the Polish Roman Catholics in foreign countries. He said: "We should always love the mother country and our faith. These two should not be separated." He praised all organizations, and emphasized the good qualities of catholic organizations, to which all people should belong for their own protection in case of misfortune. He said that if we were well organized we would gain politically and could hold more public offices. The speaker mentioned Krzeminski, arrested in Russia, and expressed regret that we could not help him just because we were not well organized. The

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

speaker concluded his address by wishing the Union success, in his name and in the name of Unia Polska. Reverend Majer's speech was received with enthusiasm.

The next speaker was J. M. Rozan, secretary of Unia Polska. The speaker told the story of Unia Polska, of its birth and development. He emphasized the fact that Unia Polska had been founded on Catholic principles and for the good of our motherhood. He also spoke about conditions in his organization, and stated that despite the low assessments, Unia Polska pays a very high death benefit--\$750.

The session adjourned until 2 P. M.

The afternoon session began at 2:30 P. M. Reverend John Radziejewski said a prayer, after which the credentials of A. Polonez, delegate of the Saint Joseph Society, were accepted.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

J. Drzycimski, secretary of the convention, read the minutes of the morning session, and the chairman asked Reverend J. Radziejewski to speak to the delegates.

Reverend Radziejewski accepted the invitation and proceeded to describe the condition of the organization. He talked about the importance of the convention, saying that it would decide the future of the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the Guidance of the Queen of the Polish Crown. He also said--humorously, of course--that two fishermen had come to this convention for the purpose of catching this organization in their nets. He referred to Reverend D. Majer, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and J. Rozan, of Buffalo, New York. Reverend Radziejewski described himself as a third fisherman anxious to get this organization in the net of the regular Polish Roman Catholic Union under the Guidance of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Finally he said that although it was up to the delegates which side to join, he recommended two Polish Roman Catholic organizations, namely, the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

regular Polish Roman Catholic Union under the Guidance of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Unia Polska.

Then Reverend D. Majer took this matter up. He did not condemn the regular Polish Roman Catholic Union under the Guidance of the Sacred Heart; on the contrary, he said that this organization is Catholic and Polish, but that, inasmuch as "The shirt is closer to the skin than the smock" [Polish proverb], he would like to see this organization join Unia Polska. He added that Unia Polska, besides paying a large death benefit, sees to it that its members get some help when they are old.

As to the Polish National Alliance, Reverend Majer said that he used to belong to it himself, but withdrew from it, not on account of its principles and aims, which are good, but because these principles were being perverted. However, he did not attack the Polish National Alliance. He concluded his speech by recommending Unia Polska to the delegates in case their organization

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

was dissolved.

Subsequently, the secretary read the minutes of the last convention, held in 1893. Pijanowski motioned that the reading of the minutes from the last convention be discontinued. Maciejewski protested against the motion, arguing that the minutes revealed many activities unknown to the delegates. He was seconded by Napieralski, and Pijanowski withdrew his motion. Thereupon Grochowski, the secretary, proceeded to read the minutes.

At 4 P. M. the session adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The reading of the minutes lasted until 6 P. M. The financial statement showed that, during the last fiscal year, the gross income of the organization was \$2,187.29, as against expenses of \$1,565.90, and a cash balance of \$621.39. After the reading of this statement, the session was adjourned until Wednesday.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

Wednesday morning the delegates went to Saint Adalbert Church to hear a Requiem Mass for the dead members of the organization.

When the delegates returned to the hall, there followed a roll call and the minutes of the Tuesday afternoon session were read.

Thereupon the committees submitted their reports, as follows:

The committee assigned to interview the Blessed Mary Society reported that it had not accomplished anything because the officials of the society were not at home.

Polonez reported that the Saint Joseph Society would pay all dues after its next meeting.

Joseph Napieralski reported that the Holy Mary Society would pay its dues after the convention.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

The financial reports came next. Grochowski announced that he could not make a complete report because some societies had paid their dues the day before. The financial secretary was given two hours to prepare his report. In the meantime, the problem of what to do with the organization was taken up and debated. It was decided that the delegates present the instructions given them by their societies in writing. Thereupon the session was adjourned for half an hour, so that the delegates could write their instructions.

As soon as the session was resumed, Grochowski was asked to read his report, and it was disclosed that he could not read it because he had had no time to prepare it. Maciejewski explained that the Records Committee's function was not to audit the books, but to see that the accounts were properly kept.

After long debates, it was decided that a financial statement taken from the books would suffice.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

Grochowski announced that the Saint Stanislaus Society of South Chicago had not paid its dues and had withdrawn from the organization.

Maciejewski reported that the Saint Casimir Society had not paid its dues and had joined the Polish National Alliance. After settling other minor matters, the session was adjourned until 2 P. M.

At 2 P. M. the chairman opened the session with a prayer and the secretary made the roll call. All delegates were present.

This session proved very interesting, even for outsiders. The galleries were filled with people that came to hear the delegates. Everyone was eager to know what would become of the organization. Would it continue to exist as an independent body or would it join some other organization, and if so, which one?

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

After reading the minutes of the morning session, the secretary proceeded to read the written instructions prepared by the delegates.

These instructions revealed that: most of the members of the Saint Adalbert Society, seventy-eight of them, to be exact, wanted to belong to the Polish National Alliance. Out of the remaining members, twenty-seven voted for the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the Sacred Heart of Jesus and five for Unia Polska.

The Holy Name Society voted as follows: Nineteen members opposed any change; eighteen wanted to join the Polish National Alliance; twenty-four did not vote; the remainder wanted to join Unia Polska.

The Knights of Saint Casimir Society voted as follows: three votes for the Polish National Alliance, twenty-two for Unia Polska.

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The Krakuses of Saint Gregory Society voted as follows: "If the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the Guidance of the Queen of the Polish Crown is dissolved, twenty-four members of our group will join the Polish National Alliance."

The Saint Dominic Society decided to join either Unia Polska or the regular Polish Roman Catholic Union in America, but not the Polish National Alliance.

Twenty-eight members of the Saint Stanislaus Kostka Society decided to join the Polish National Alliance.

The Saint Joseph Society voted as follows: twenty-six members for the Polish National Alliance, and three for Unia Polska.

The situation may be summed up as follows: one hundred and eighty votes for the Polish National Alliance; one hundred for Unia Polska, and twenty-seven for the Polish Roman Catholic Union. Eighty-three members were undecided

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

as to which side to join--Unia Polska or the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

Nineteen members did not desire any change.

Francis Kaminski declared that forty-eight members of his society were in favor of Unia Polska, saying that those who had not voted previously had expressed their desire to favor the decision of the majority.

Maciejewski declared that the majority should decide.

Gulcz maintained that the Holy Name Society was with the majority.

Maciejewski motioned that the instructions be read again. His motion was carried, and the instructions were read again.

Pijanowski declared that the entire Saint Adalbert Society desired to belong to the Polish National Alliance.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

Out of the sixty-one members belonging to the Holy Name Society, eighteen desired to join the Polish National Alliance, and the others said they would abide by the decision of the convention. And this is how the organization stands.

W. Pijanowski proposed that a committee be sent to the three large organizations, for the purpose of ascertaining the terms under which they would take in the Union. This motion was supported by K. Gulcz, with an amendment that not a committee, but the administration, should undertake this task.

Herman pointed out that there was no administration, that the terms of the officials of the Central Board had expired, and that, in order to continue to function a new Central Board would have to be elected.

Mr. Pijanowski insisted that his motion be accepted and demanded that a committee be appointed.

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Mr. Napieralski demanded that the Central Board be re-elected, or else the Polish Roman Catholic Union would be considered dissolved.

Grochowski took the floor and called upon the convention to decide which organization the Polish Roman Catholic Union should belong to, arguing that the societies knew long before the convention was convened that our organization would be dissolved. This motion was defeated.

Finally, Mr. Pijanowski's motion was put to a vote and carried. After a long debate, it was decided that the committee should consist of five members-- B. L. Maciejewski, W. Jaworski, Joseph Herman, Grochowski, and Jackowski.

The Committee was given fourteen days in which to interview the three large organizations.

At the request of Pijanowski, Reverend John Radziejewski took the floor and

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

declared that inasmuch as the result of the voting proved that the members did not favor the Polish Roman Catholic Union, he recommended heartily Unia Polska.

Reverend Majer took the floor and declared he did not speak in favor or against any organization. He went on to say that if the Polish Roman Catholic Union joined Unia Polska, the latter would change its name to Polish Union under the Guidance of the Queen of the Polish Crown. Reverend Majer also said that as soon as the organization joined Unia Polska, the new members would enjoy the same rights and privileges they had before. His speech was greatly applauded.

Herman, chairman of the convention, asked Rozan, secretary of Unia Polska, whether it was true that Unia Polska intended to join the large Polish Roman Catholic Union. Rozan answered that, Unia Polska had sent a delegate to the Cleveland convention as a matter of courtesy, but not for the purpose

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

of joining that organization.

Rozan thanked the delegates for the welcome he had received at the convention, and asked the assembly to send a delegate to Unia Polska's convention if the Union is not dissolved.

The session was then adjourned for half an hour.

The session was reopened with a request by W. Pijanowski, who asked that the general secretary submit a financial statement for the last year and that the accounts be closed.

Grochowski, the secretary, declared that he had not prepared any statement, but that his books were in good shape, as confirmed by the Records Committee.

K. Gulcz, chairman of the Records Committee, declared that the accounts were in good order. Herman made a motion that the books be signed by the committee,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

to which the assembly agreed, and the formality of attaching the signatures followed.

Napieralski motioned that the terms of the contract made with the publisher of Sztandar (Standard), the organ of the Union be taken under consideration. On a motion by Drzycimski, it was decided that Sztandar would be published during this year, even if the organization was dissolved.

The general secretary read the report for last year. W. Pijanowski declared that he, as a member of the Records Committee, would not sign the books unless he had a chance to go over them. In his report, the secretary did not even mention the number of dead members. The assembly agreed to this. It was resolved to pay twenty dollars for the hall and twenty dollars for the Mass.

Thereupon the assembly proceeded to elect a new administration. W. Pijanowski motioned that the present administration be retained by acclamation. He was

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seconded by Maciejewski and opposed by Napieralski and Kaminski. Pijanowski and Maciejewski left the hall. Kaminski motioned that the societies be informed that these delegates had deserted the convention before the session was over.

Thereupon the election of the administration was put to a vote. J. Napieralski and Joseph Herman were elected president and vice-president respectively by acclamation. P. Morzynski and Vincent Jaworski were elected secretary and cashier respectively.

The assembly then proceeded to elect members for the advisory board. Although the advisory board usually consisted of six members, this time the number of candidates was so small that Napieralski motioned that only three be elected. The advisory board, therefore, consists of John Rochowiak, John Jackowski, and J. Drzycimski.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 4, 1894.

The minutes of the convention will be read at its next session, to be held within two weeks. Installation of the officials followed. The convention was closed with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske", (God love Poland).

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 28, 1894.

CONVENTION OF THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

(Editorial)

The Polish Roman Catholic Union's convention was a success in every respect.

It has proved that there is concord and unity in the organization, as was evident during the sessions, and that the Union's management is excellent. It also has proved that the Union's activities are not merely limited to paying death benefits but that they include the promotion of worthy ideals. The convention has proved the Union's lofty aims--religious, moral, social, and national.

Proof of this is the good work done at the convention and the number of resolutions adopted.

Let us enumerate them in brief:

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In the first place, the convention has confirmed (in Czerwinski's address to the bishop)--before Bishop Horstmann and the American people--the Catholic and Polish character of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; it has also confirmed the civic stand of this organization and of all the Poles in this country.

Furthermore, with dignity and without malice, and in the name of all Poles in America, the convention protested against the schism of the charlatan Kolaszewski and Chrostowski, and appealed to those who had gone astray to return to the fold.

It has condemned dissension and all attempts to destroy national solidarity.

It has condemned a malicious press, the object of which has been to sow the seeds of discord.

It has recommended the Polish parochial school as the best school for our

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people, as an institution that teaches religion and Polish history.

It has recommended harmony and co-operation among all organizations having a Polish and Catholic background.

It has indicated that the Polish League of America is a patriotic organization not in opposition to the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and that it deserves our support.

When the Unia Polska w Ameryce (Polish Union of America) extended its brotherly hand, the convention answered by extending both hands.

Finally, the convention did not forget to accomplish something worthwhile, for it set aside funds to support a publication devoted to the Polish youth, the only one of its kind in the United States.

This is the sum total of the work accomplished--the result of the convention

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of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America.

This work proves that the aim of the Polish Roman Catholic Union is to create harmony among the disorganized Poles in America, to promote constructive work in behalf of the community, and to foster religious and moral principles. This is proof that although the Polish Roman Catholic Union stands by its principles with dignity, it does not conspire against anyone, sow hatred, or desire fratricidal fights. On the contrary, its desire is to heal all wounds. The convention should get credit for this. Honor to it.

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III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1894.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE KOSCIUSKO MANIFESTATION

(Summary)

We promised our readers that we would acquaint them with the attitude taken by the American press on the Kosciusko manifestation.

We wish to announce that the opinions expressed in those papers were exceptionally friendly toward us. All local papers commented on our Kosciusko manifestation of May 3, 1894. We are quoting some of these remarks.

The largest and best article on the Kosciusko manifestation appeared in the Inter Ocean. The title of this two-column article was: "Fought for Freedom; A Celebration in Honor of Kosciusko; Orators Glorify Him." The article describes the manifestation in detail; it gives a summary of the speeches and the protest made against the partition of Poland. Besides, the Inter Ocean inserted a picture of Kosciusko.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1894.

The Daily News published an article entitled: "Poles Have a Holiday." That paper inserted woodcuts representing Polish hussars.

Friday's Record printed a long article entitled: "How Kosciusko Fell. The History of a Great Man Related at Battery D Hall. Poles March Through Chicago Streets with Banners, Accompanied by Playing Bands. Throngs at the Large Hall." The article was illustrated by two woodcuts, one of them representing Andrew Schultz, commander of Polish Cavalry, and the other showing several Polish knights of different orders.

The Tribune published an extensive article about the manifestation under the following title: "Patriot Is Honored--Centennial Anniversary of Kosciusko Insurrection." The article began as follows: "The former glory of Poland was revived during yesterday's Polish demonstration." The Tribune praised the manifestation and called it magnificent.

The Times devoted a whole column to the manifestation under the title: "Patriot

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is Honored." The article then went on to say: "Chicago resounded with the glory of a foreign hero yesterday. Thirty thousand citizens of our city praised with pride the name of Thaddeus Kosciusko", etc. In addition to giving a complete description of the parade and the manifestation, the paper commented favorably on them.

The Herald devoted two columns to the manifestation entitled: "Great Polish Hero." The paper also printed a picture of the parade. The article itself is very friendly. About the parade it said: "When the Poles of Chicago put on a parade they really make a splendid showing. Their parade was magnificent both as to the size and quality."

Thursday's Mail headed its article: "Honoring of Kosciusko." The Dispatch wrote: "Poles Have a Holiday." Both articles were very complimentary.

The German paper, Staats-Zeitung, published two articles about our manifestation, one on Thursday and the other on Friday. Friday's article described the

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manifestation in very friendly terms. Thursday's Staats-Zeitung printed an article entitled: "Kosciusko--A Hero of Two Worlds." The paper gave a biographical sketch of Kosciusko's life, comparing him with Lafayette, etc.

This concludes our review of the comments of the American press on our Kosciusko manifestation which, indeed, could not have been fairer to us.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 17, 1894.

APPEAL TO POLISH MILITARY SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY

There are a few score of so-called Polish military societies in Chicago and vicinity. Their object is to develop physical strength among the members, to give them military training, to protect their civil rights in this country, and, if necessary, to serve our mother country, Poland.

So far these societies are not united; they even differ in their uniforms, regulations, exercises, weapons, etc., and yet, in union there is strength. If the aims of these societies are noble and praiseworthy, then they should be united in order to attain their aims through united effort. These societies would become very powerful if they were united and had the same kind of regulations, exercises, etc. They could help our warriors to gain perfection in military art.

Several attempts have already been made to organize these societies in Chicago and vicinity. Right now, during the year dedicated to Kosciusko,

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one hundred years after the historical battle at Racławice, is the time to establish this organization. This is a year of national commemoration, and it should unite us for harmonious nationalistic work.

Our countrymen from the East--New York, Buffalo, and other cities--have already such an organization. Shall we be laggards? Is it impossible for us to repeat their accomplishment? In our opinion, it is not; on the contrary, we believe that this is possible and that it can be accomplished with good will, energy, and work.

Therefore, we appeal to all Polish military societies in Chicago and vicinity to unite into one organization.

In order to accomplish this, we will hold a meeting of all representatives of the Polish military societies from Chicago and vicinity on April 16, 1894, 2 P. M., at Pulaski Hall, 800 South Ashland Avenue.

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Every patriotic Polish military society which cares for the welfare of the public is requested to send two delegates to this meeting, at which it will be decided whether this Polish general military organization should be established or not.

In the name of the public and in the name of patriotism, we appeal once more to those concerned to come to this meeting.

Every Pole who honors our hero of Raclawice will join us in this memorial year; he will help a noble cause by joining the common ranks.

Every military society is asked to take this appeal under consideration at its next meeting.

Societies desiring to send their delegates are very kindly requested to communicate as soon as possible with J. Przymorski, 789 West 17th Street, or with S. Schmidt, 48th Street and Ashland Avenue.

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With fraternal greetings,

Sigmund Schmidt,
Captain of the St. Michael Uhlands.
A. Gorecki,
Captain of the St. Gregory Krakuses.
Francis Kaminski,
Commander of the St. Casimir Knights.
W. Zwierzynski,
Captain of the St. Florian Krakuses.
I. N. Przymorski,
Delegate of the St. Gregory Krakuses.

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III H (Lithuanian)

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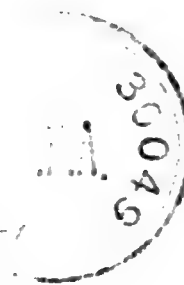
THE POLISH-AMERICAN PRESS
DISCUSSES THE POLISH MASS MEETING
AND THE POLISH LEAGUE

(Editorial)

Our public is very much interested in the project to hold a Polish mass meeting with a view to establishing a Polish League in America. The Polish press has already voiced its opinion on this matter and, as soon as the project is officially announced, it will devote more time and space to it.

Since our people at large are quite interested in this project, we will try to get for them the opinions expressed on this matter by our various factions, regardless of whether these opinions are favorable or not. We like to know what the Polish public thinks about this question.

We are quoting now the opinions expressed so far by several Polish newspapers.



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The opinion of other journals will be published also in our columns as soon as they make them public.

I E

III H (Lithuanian)

Gosc (Guest), from Manitowoc, Wisconsin, writes as follows:

"If it is customary for us American Poles to observe every national holiday, if we can afford to present a Polish Day at the Chicago Fair, if we can take active part in the Lwow Fair, then would it not be proper to think about honoring the memory of our hero at the one-hundredth anniversary of the year of his patriotic deeds for our motherland? But the question is, "How?"

"We agree with Dziennik Chicagoski that this anniversary should be honored with deeds rather than with demonstrations. We also agree that to hold a general Polish mass meeting and to create a large patriotic organization, which would unite all large and influential political parties, would be the most proper way of honoring the memory of Kosciusko. We should give this matter careful attention."



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III B 3 a

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III H

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III H (Lithuanian)

Gosc, after commenting on its friendly attitude toward the proposed organization and mentioning the fights that go on among the factions, continues: "If we desire to honor the memory of Kosciusko properly, let us hold a general mass meeting and create something that may unite and lead us toward the same goal."

Gosc advises the merging of four organizations into one; this, in our opinion, is impossible. We are positive that the editors of Gosc will abandon this plan as soon as they acquaint themselves with the program of the League.

As to the necessity of unity and co-operation, Gosc writes: "Polish Day [at the Chicago Fair] has demonstrated that we can co-operate and work in harmony if we desire to do so. The celebration of Polish Day was in the nature of a demonstration; but this time we desire to accomplish a deed, to take a step which could bring us closer to our motherland. Why can't we sacrifice our egoism? Why do we divide ourselves into four parts? We should unite and work



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together for the resurrection of Poland."

I E

III H (Lithuanian) We agree with the opinion expressed by these words. Indeed, they express an aim, the realization of which the League could help accomplish.

Polak w Ameryce (Pole in America) expresses itself on this question as follows: "Polish newspapers in Chicago have undertaken to arrange a general Polish mass meeting. This is a splendid idea, but at present it would be too expensive and impractical. It should be postponed to some other, more prosperous time."

Moreover, Polak w Ameryce recommends Buffalo, and not Chicago, as the proper place for holding this mass meeting, basing its preference on the belief that the Chicago Poles want to monopolize the leadership.

Sztandar (Standard), a new publication issued at Saint Adalbert's parish, has



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III H (Lithuanian)

published a three-column article on the Polish mass meeting and the League. In this article we read the following paragraph: "In our opinion, a general Polish mass meeting is very important, beneficial, and necessary. A successful mass meeting may awaken in us a desire for action and deeds; consequently, it will stand above parties and factions. Polish organizations may preserve their own individuality, their own viewpoints--which, of course, are almost alike--and yet, in spite of all this, it should be possible for them to find some modus vivendi whereby they all could work side by side, helping one another. And what is more important, delegates of other nationalities, such as Lithuanians or Ruthenians, should attend this mass meeting. All our organizations have only one aim, that is, the liberation of Poland. Lithuanians and Ruthenians have a similar aim. We are not so much concerned about the aim as we are about the means; if all of us modify our views a little for the benefit of others, then the means will undoubtedly be found. All we need is more good will and less egoism, for the latter, in some measure, was responsible for the downfall of Poland.



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III B 3 a

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III B 2

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III H (Lithuanian) "Our enemies have always said that the personal ambitions of our ancestors destroyed Poland. Let us give them an opportunity in a very near future to see that the same Poland has been resurrected by her later generations.

However, we cannot undertake any action in this direction until we understand ourselves."

Furthermore, Sztandar is not in favor of any delay on account of the European situation and engages in a controversy with Polak w Ameryce as to the place where the mass meeting should be held. Sztandar favors Chicago and supports the cause.

The anarchistic journal Nowezycie (New Life) also mentions the mass meeting and the League. Its remarks, of course, are uncomplimentary. Like Polak w Ameryce, it desires to have the mass meeting in Buffalo, "where the influence of the Chicago leaders would be limited". And even this opinion is surprising,



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coming as it does from a publication the purpose of which
is not to build but to destroy.

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III H (Lithuanian)



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IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 14, 1893.

POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN OF CZESTOCHOWA

HOLDS CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

[Note: Organized in Chicago in 1887. Not affiliated with the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America.]

The convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the Protection of the Blessed Virgin of Czestochowa opened yesterday, September 12, at Pulaski Hall.

Following the opening prayer, J. Herman, president of the organization, named J. Przymorski chairman, J. Kuczewski sergeant-at-arms, and O. Grochowski secretary.

After the opening formalities were concluded, the delegates marched in a procession headed by the St. Gregory Krakus Society to St. Adalbert's church, where they

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attended Mass. Before the services, the Reverend J. Radziejewski addressed the delegates, commending them for their faithful adherence to the Catholic religion, an adherence which the last five difficult years had not succeeded in diminishing. He said that the Union sought to aid widows and orphans, that it helped preserve the Polish national spirit, and that it had nothing to do with the enemies of the Catholic Church. In conclusion, Father Radziejewski wished the Union every success, leaving it to the delegates to decide whether their organization should merge with one of the larger organizations or remain independent. He assured his listeners that God will always aid those who believe in Him. After Mass, the delegates returned to the convention hall.

Chairman Przymorski made the first address of the day. He was followed by F. Smietanka, manager of Pulaski Hall, who greeted the delegates and put the hall at their disposal without charge. He said that the Union had done much to make this Polish Hall possible. He was vigorously applauded.

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A credentials committee was then appointed, consisting of J. Napieralski, W. Jaworski, and M. Bielecki. On a motion by Delegate Maciejewski, the session was recessed for half an hour.

The session was reopened at eleven o'clock and the credentials committee report was received. All credentials were accepted. The societies represented and their delegates to the Fifth Convention were as follows:

St. Adalbert's Society was represented by O. Grochowski, J. Napieralski, I. Morzynski, and S. Budzbanowski; Heart of the Holy Virgin Mary, by F. Lamich and Jacob Kuczewski; Knights of St. Casimir, by F. Kaminski and Leon Maciejewski; Name of Jesus Society, by K. Gulcz and Vincent Jaworski; Brotherhood of St. Dominick, by Joseph Herman and Martin Bielicki; St. Gregory Krakus Society, by B. L. Maciejewski and John Przymorski; St. Stanislaus Kostka Society, by J. Drzycimski; St. Casimir's Society (of St. Casimir's parish), by Alphonse Tokarski; St. Joseph's Society, by Francis Kolkowski; and St. Stanislaus Society

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of South Chicago, by Martin Borowczak.

Altogether, there were eighteen delegates representing ten societies.

Appointment of committees followed. The auditing committee consisted of J. Drzycimski, F. Kolkowski, and W. Jaworski. F. Kaminski, I. Morzynski, and K. Gulcz were appointed to the committee on motions and constitutional amendments.

President J. Herman made a motion that a committee be appointed to invite the Reverend W. Radziejewski to attend the convention; the motion was carried. The committee included S. Budzbanowski, F. Lamich, and J. Napieralski. After the reading and acceptance of the minutes of the Fourth Convention, the session was adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

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Afternoon Session

The afternoon session opened with a prayer. The committee reported that Father J. Radziejewski had promised to attend the convention in the company of two other priests. At this point, Father Radziejewski, his brother the Reverend S. Radziejewski, and the Reverend Malkowski entered the hall. Father S. Radziejewski, newly arrived from Europe, was an envoy to the German Reichstag and publisher of the Bytoms Catholic [Bytoms is located near Cracow]. The delegates greeted the clergymen by rising.

The secretary-general next read the administration's annual report. It was accepted without question.

The Reverend Stanislaus Radziejewski was asked to address the convention, which he did. In his long, beautiful address, Father Radziejewski pointed to the two aims of all our efforts: faith and nationalism. The speaker said that though

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he knew little of the Union, the reports which were read at this convention proved it to be an institution devoted to these two aims. "Rendering aid to widows and orphans," he said, "is always a good and noble deed. In any case, it is a wonderful thing that Poles can unite and hold conventions here on this free soil, that they can work together for the mutual good. In Poland, such things are either forbidden outright, or must be conducted under police supervision. In general, every organization, either religious, national, or industrial, is a good thing for our people. United, the Poles can do much. The Germans accomplished a great deal by uniting; so can the Poles." The speech was thunderously applauded.

Following Father Radziejewski's address, the session was adjourned until later in the afternoon.

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Election of Officers, Adjournment

The financial statement presented by the secretary-general, F. Marcinkowski, for the period of September 1, 1892, to September 1, 1893, was as follows:

Income for the fiscal year, \$9,760.75; cash on hand at beginning year, \$571.04; total \$10,331.79. Expenditures totaled \$9,582.50, leaving a cash balance of \$749.29. In addition, organization pins on hand, valued at \$79.50, and ten shares of stock in Pulaski Hall, value \$100, bring the total assets to \$928.79. During the past year, \$9,000 in death benefits were paid; other expenditures included a total of \$482.50 for nationalistic purposes and \$100 for salary to the secretary-general. Since its organization five years ago, the institution has paid \$28,800 in death benefits to its members. A recess of fifteen minutes followed this report.

The session was resumed at four-thirty. As the result of a motion by S. Budzbanowski, the secretary-general reported that six hundred and seven members

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had paid their last assessment. The secretary-general also read a letter from St. Casimir's Society, of St. Casimir's parish, requesting financial aid.

Further, a motion was made that the Union remain independent as heretofore. It was carried. Another motion, stating that all members of societies affiliated with the Union must be members of the Union also and contribute to the death benefit fund, was also carried. At six thirty, the convention adjourned until the following morning.

Second Day's Sessions

The second day's session opened at about ten o'clock in the morning, after the delegates had attended Requiem Mass, said for the intention of their departed brethren.

J. Drzycimski was elected special secretary to read the constitution. Article V,

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paragraph one, of the constitution occasioned some discussion. Delegate Maciejewski proposed an amendment raising the annual dues to the Union to fifty cents and discontinuing the practice of special collections. It was finally decided to leave the paragraph unchanged, but in case the necessity should arise for a special collection, the administration and the delegates will be called together to adopt appropriate measures.

Before further reading of the constitution, the auditing committee presented its report. It had found the accounts entirely in order.

An amendment to paragraph two of Article VI of the constitution, proposed by J. Drzyeinski, providing that all societies listing from ten to twenty-five members will be allowed one delegate to the convention, was accepted. (Heretofore, one delegate was allowed to societies listing from ten to fifty members).

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At noon, the session was recessed until one o'clock, at which time, reading of the constitution continued.

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The secretary-general next read a telegram of greeting from the Censor and the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance, expressing best wishes for the conventions's success and for continued efforts toward freedom, equality, and the spreading of Polish fame in America. The delegates acknowledged the greeting by rising.

A motion by the delegate from the Name of Jesus Society, proposing that the death benefit be paid to an incurably crippled member, was defeated.

An appeal in regard to the Polish Day celebration was read. Since all of the member societies of the Union have already signified their desire to participate in the celebration and are paying as much as fifty cents per member to this

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cause, it was decided that a special appropriation is unnecessary.

After a short recess, the matter concerning the fifty dollars that had been offered to aid orphans several years ago was discussed. A commission, consisting of J. Drzycimski and B. L. Maciejewski, was appointed to dispose of the matter.

A report on the agreement reached with St. Adalbert's parish was accepted.

Twenty-five dollars was appropriated in compliance with a request for funds made by the St. Casimir's Society, and a like sum was appropriated for Masses. In addition, fifty dollars was donated to the new parochial school in St. Adalbert's parish. The secretary-general's salary will remain one hundred dollars per year; officers of the convention will be paid three dollars per day.

A commission including O. Grochowski, J. Napieralski, and B. L. Maciejewski

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was appointed to investigate the possibility of establishing an organ for the Union. It was decided also, to purchase three more shares of stock in Pulaski Hall.

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The election of officers resulted as follows: Joseph Napieralski, president; Francis Kaminski, vice-president; O. Grochowski, secretary-general; Stanislaus Budzbanowski, treasurer. The advisory board consists of W. Jaworski, F. Lamich, L. Maciejewski, F. Kolkowski, M. Bielicki, and Jacob Kuczewski.

The new administration took office immediately, the old president administering the oath.

After the chairman had thanked the delegates for their presence, and the priests for their attendance and kind words, the convention was adjourned.

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IV

THE POLISH NATIONAL
ALLIANCE CONVENTION

(Editorial)

In Monday's issue of Dziennik /Chicagoski/, we gave the last in a series of reports on the proceedings of the Polish National Alliance Convention. We tried to give an accurate account of the Convention's proceedings and, in accordance with our promise, reserved all commentary until after its close. In this article, we fulfill that promise.

We see now that we did well to refrain from jumping at conclusions after the first few sessions. In its earlier sessions, the Convention promised to be much worse than what it turned out to be later. Partisan politics played so important a role in its first hours, radical slogans were so boldly spoken, that it seemed doubtful whether the delegates would maintain themselves on the only foundation proper for a Polish institution,



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or whether they would be strong enough to release themselves from partisan blindness to truth and justice.

Fortunately, it developed differently, at least in a certain measure; at some points, justice and tolerance triumphed. The party which was undoubtedly the stronger, and which managed to re-elect some of the officers who--in the opinion of the minority--bring disgrace to the Alliance, knew how to discard personal prejudices on matters of general importance and followed the voice of justice for the public good.

We do not say that this was true in all cases. We are well acquainted with other matters which were settled less justly, like the Stan case, for instance; but on the whole, in spite of everything, the Convention turned out to the Alliance's profit.

What is most important is the fact that it smashed the hopes of anarchists and apostates, who, led on by the evil tendencies of the last editorial



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department of Zgoda, sought to sink their roots into the Alliance, like some malignant parasite. In this respect, the Convention's decisions leave no room for doubt. The attempt by a group of radical delegates to discredit the Third of May Constitution, which has hitherto been the cornerstone of the Alliance, was easily forestalled. The Convention, starting as it did with a prayer in a Catholic church, confirmed the Catholic foundation of the Alliance. Its basic Catholicism was further confirmed by exclusion from the organization of those enemies of the Catholic Church, the followers of Kolasinski, the Detroit apostate. In these two instances, the enemies of the Church were so definitely defeated that they dared not introduce on the floor their famous "memorial," dealing with the school question and proposing a socialistic labor alliance, a "memorial" which the editor of Zgoda saw fit to publish in full in one of the Convention issues of that paper. Thus, the fundamental principles upon which the Alliance exists were maintained; attempts by the radical element to change them were frustrated.



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In performing a public duty, the Convention followed the example of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. It appropriated a sum of money for the Polish Day fund and for the Lwow Exposition [1894]. In addition, it appropriated three hundred dollars for a school in Holy Trinity parish.

The Convention made several important changes within its own organization. The first, and perhaps the most important of them, was the abolition of representation by proxy. In the past, it often happened that small groups located a long distance from the city where a Convention was held, could not afford to send delegates of their own. Instead, they sent their blank credentials to various individuals, usually to the Central Administration, in order to be represented by proxy. The Central Administration then distributed the credentials among its own followers. The groups did this in good faith, believing that in strengthening the Central Administration they were acting for the good of the Alliance. In reality, however, they helped create a majority favorable to the Administration, and thus prevented



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criticism of its actions, even when such criticism was necessary. This is what happened at previous conventions. Even at this particular Convention, it was well known to everyone that the names written on a certain number of blank credentials were in the handwriting of one of the officers in the Central Administration. The Tenth Convention's ruling will make such manipulations impossible in the future. Delegates from each group must be members of that group--otherwise the group cannot be represented. This was a very necessary measure, as it will prevent the creation of a "political machine" within the Alliance and will insure equal rights to all members of the organization.

An important change was made in the Central Administration itself. Henceforth, the Central Administration will consist of the president, vice-presidents, the auditing committee, and the treasurer. The secretary-general, as a paid official, is no longer a member of the Central Administration, whose officers receive no salary. Instead of being an arbitrary dictator, he becomes, as is perfectly right, a servant of the organization



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which pays him. Such a change has long been necessary; in its time, it would have prevented such things as the Morgenstern case and many of the more recent scandalous occurrences. At the same time, this change, putting the secretary in his proper place, releases the editor of Zgoda from his influence. The change, then, should have a definitely beneficial effect upon the affairs of the Alliance in the future.

We omit discussion of other changes, such as the increase in the death benefit to six hundred and three hundred dollars, and the abolition of the one-cent death assessment, for these are strictly internal matters.

We hurry on, instead, to give credit to the Convention and the Alliance for the result of the elections to the newly reorganized administration. However, we regard the elections as beneficial only in part. Credit is certainly due [to this Convention] for the removal of Mr. Gryglaszewski as a potential candidate for the office of censor. The turbulent past of this gentleman, his open anti-religious stand at the Convention, and his intrigues directed



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against Censor Przybyszewski during the past year, created the fear that, should Mr. Gryglaszewski stand at the head of the Alliance, he would certainly lead it into a sorry mess. The candidacy of Mr. Gryglaszewski, whose protestations of patriotism frequently smack of humbug, was very skillfully set aside. Mr. Helinski, formerly vice-censor, was elected to the office of censor. His conservatism during the recent misunderstandings was well appreciated. Mr. Lewandowski, well known in Cleveland for his honesty and moderation, and who demonstrated his tact and ability as president of the Convention, was elected vice-censor.

Another important fact was the removal of Mr. Nicki from the editorship of Zgoda. During the four-year incumbency of Mr. Nicki, the official organ of the Polish National Alliance dropped to an extremely low level, both morally and journalistically. During the past few years it has been an organ of dissension, incapable of conceiving or appreciating a single good idea, a single honest cause. While we deplore the fate of Mr. Nicki, who has been left at a rather advanced age without means of support, we cannot but commend

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the removal of this man from a job for which he was unfit. His successor, F. Jablonski, is a young, capable man, well known, it seems, for his peaceableness and tolerance. He seems destined to make Zgoda a decent paper again.

Most unfortunate was the re-election of the secretary-general and the president of the Central Administration. Considering the auditing committee's report, the interference of Mr. Mallek with the credentials committee, the charter mix-up, the case against Morgenstern's guarantors, and the illegal expulsion of Stan, the Convention proved beyond a doubt that these two men exert an evil influence over the Alliance's affairs. Their re-election strikes us and many other people as very inept. It will not have a definitely evil influence over the Alliance's affairs however, for a group of new people, representing fresh, healthy strength, have been elected to the Central Administration. These people, working in harmony with the decent elements of the Administration, will not allow any harm to come to their institution. By their own example they may even inspire--and we really believe this--the above-mentioned



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officials to peaceful and constructive work.

Such were the commendable acts of the Convention, which had its unworthy side also--the case of T. Stan, for example. Against all rules and logic, in spite of the fact that his credentials as a delegate were recognized, Stan was suspended without any formal accusations being made, and his case was put off until the very close of the Convention. Another bad feature was the constant shouting, especially on private matters, which was heard continuously during the entire course of the Convention; often the delegates would direct bitter words against others who did not share their ideas. It is also to be regarded as unworthy that as many as thirty delegates (against a majority of seventy) voted for acceptance of Kolasinski's followers into the Alliance.

On the whole, however, the commendable actions of the Convention outweigh the unworthy ones. We have hopes that with the reorganization of the Central Administration and the replacement in the editorial department of Zgoda, God's peace will reign within the Alliance instead of its usual bickerings; that



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instead of destructive activity and dissension, active work for the good of the Polish cause will be taken up. We believe that the Alliance will now enter upon the road of peace and tolerance, and we sincerely hope that it does. If it really does, we will never find expressions for the Alliance other than those of fraternal recognition.



The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 5, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

POLES IN CONVENTION

The tenth biennial convention of the Polish National Alliance of North America is in session this week at Pulaski Hall. Two hundred delegates are present.

The exercises yesterday commenced with a high solemn mass in the Church of the Holy Trinity.

A session was held in Pulaski Hall in the afternoon, and a song festival was celebrated by the United Singers of America in the evening.

III B 4

II B 1 c (3)

I D 2 a (2)

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

I A 2 a

I A 2 c

III B 2

II D 1

I B 1

III A

III H

III C

I C

I E

IV

POLISH

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POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE CONVENTION

First Day's Session

The Tenth Convention of the Polish National Alliance opened on Monday September 4. At nine o'clock in the morning, all delegates reported to the central headquarters for their badges. Later, at ten o'clock, they attended Mass at Holy Trinity Church. Mass was said by the Reverend Czyzewski, who was assisted by the Reverend Wojtalewicz, of Hammond, and Reverend Pawlowski, of Chicago. The Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, pastor of Holy Trinity parish, preached the sermon. He called upon the delegates to devote themselves to the work for Poland and not to seek personal fame, saying that he who seeks fame, works for himself, not for Poland. He spoke of the sad plight of our nation, that unfortunate motherland which, oppressed, asks our aid. "We can give it that aid", he said, "if we remain Poles, if we band together in the name of God." He adjured the delegates to keep in mind



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throughout the discussion the general welfare of both the organization and Poland. "The fate of the Alliance," he went on, "rests in the hands of the delegates; their efforts, the results of the Convention, will be watched by sympathizers and enemies alike. The latter suspect the Alliance of anti-Catholic tendencies. The delegates gathered at the Tenth Convention ought to prove that they are not enemies of the Church." Finally, Father Sztuczko pointed out that the Polish youth in America had already begun to lose its national characteristics, that it was ashamed to use the Polish language. "The youth no longer has the Polish spirit, it does not understand our high ideals. For this reason, we must bend our efforts toward teaching our youth to remain Polish," he said.

After the church services were over, the delegates formed into ranks and marched to Pulaski Hall, Eighteenth Street and Ashland Avenue. Since the march started at about twelve o'clock and the sun was very hot, the delegates arrived at the hall very tired.



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After the delegates had taken a short rest, F. Smietanka, in behalf of the management, welcomed them to Pulaski Hall. He expressed his joy at the fact that this Convention could meet in a Polish hall. He then turned the hall over to the disposition of the delegates and the censor. Upon the censor's request, Mr. Smietanka addressed the Convention. His speech was frequently interrupted by vigorous applause.

Following this address, the Convention was called to order by W. Przybyszewski, the censor, who said that he would speak to the gathering at another time. He proceeded immediately to the appointment of a Credentials Committee, naming to it L. Szopinski, Dr. L. Sadowski, Alexander Leszczynski, L. S. Dewoyno, and C. Zychlinski. Following the appointment of the Credentials Committee, the Convention was adjourned until the following day at nine o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Mallek, president of the Singers' Society, invited the delegates to attend the Polish Singers' Alliance concert to be held in the evening in the same hall.

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The evening concert, played to a full hall, was very successful. Among the vocalists who distinguished themselves were Mrs. Bansiewicz, of Milwaukee, and Miss Dabrowski, of Racine.

Second Day's Morning Session

The second day's morning session of the Polish National Alliance was called to order at nine o'clock this morning [September 5, 1893] by Censor Przybyszewski.

L. Szopinski read a report of the Credentials Committee to the effect that the secretary-general had flatly refused to allow the Committee the use of group-membership records, without which credentials could not be checked. As a result, the Committee was forced to question the credentials of all delegates present. This report gave rise to a storm of disapproval. It was claimed by the opposition that A. Leszczynski, of Sand Beach, as a representative of a group (H. Sienkiewicz Society, Buffalo) which had been in the Alliance for less than six



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months, had no right to be a delegate. A stormy discussion followed, in which Secretary-General Mallek and Delegates Roland, Dr. Gryca, Gryglasiewicz, and others participated. As a result, the censor removed Leszczynski from the Credentials Committee and appointed Dr. Ilowiecki, of Detroit, in his stead. The secretary-general was directed to supply the Committee with the necessary records.

Some time after ten o'clock, the meeting was adjourned so that the Credentials Committee might do its work.

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Election of President and Secretary

The whole morning of the second day's session was spent in the verification of credentials, which, as reported yesterday, were all questioned by the Credentials



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Committee after the secretary-general had refused to submit membership records. After a long and stormy debate, Secretary-General Mallek was finally persuaded to surrender the necessary records.

The Credentials Committee's report was completed at 12:30 in the afternoon and read to the Convention by C. Zychlinski, secretary of the Committee.

The following were qualified delegates from Chicago: Stanislaus Lauferski (Polish Group), F. Sowadzki and C. Zychlinski (Polish Industrial Association), W. Bardonski and S. Makielski (Harmony), S. Terczewski (Polish Tailors' Union), J. Bobowski (Polish Group II), B. Korpolewski (Holy Trinity Singing Society), A. Groenwald (Industrial Youth Society), F. Jablonski (St. Joseph's Society of Holy Trinity parish), T. Golniewicz and A. Lisztewnik (Kosciusko Society), F. Smietanka and L. Czeslawski (King John Sobieski Society), O. Ekowski (Polonia Society), W. Templin (King John Sobieski Society of South Chicago), A. Jaroslowski (Third Division, Polish Krakus Society), S. Baranski (J. I. Kraszewski



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Society), M. A. Wleklinski and T. Nowacki (Batory Society), M. Moszczynski (August Gillers Society I), J. Slowikowski and J. Rudzinski (Eagle and Chase Society), L. Mroz and M. Magdziarz (King Miecislaus Society), W. Poszwinski and M. Ball (Star Society), S. Rokosz (Pole in Exile Society), L. Tushoeki (Jan Kochanowski Society I), L. Roland (Adam Mickiewicz Society I) K. Machek and J. F. Smulski (Zana Society), E. Pawelkiewicz (Unity Society), J. Blaszkas and T. Wikaryasz (King Casimir the Great Society). Delegates from the following cities were also present: Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Brooklyn, New York, Milwaukee, La Salle (Illinois), Duluth, South Bend, Philadelphia, and others. [Itemized list of delegates from these cities omitted by translator.]

After the report of the Credentials Committee had been accepted, election of Convention officers was next in the order of business. Delegates S. Lewandowski, of Cleveland, W. Bardonski, of Chicago, Lipinski and former Censor Gryglaszewski, of Philadelphia, were nominated for president. On the first ballot, Lewandowski received most votes. Gryglaszewski withdrew in favor of



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Lewandowski and moved that the latter be elected by acclamation. The motion was carried.

Delegate S. Lauferski nominated Gryglaszewski for chairman of the Convention and proposed that he also be elected by acclamation. A number of delegates protested. Twenty-one delegates responded to the demand that those opposed rise. (Shouts of "Traitors!") Among those protesting, we noticed Bardonski, Jakinski, [L.] Szopinski, Roland, and Rudzinski, of Chicago.....

Delegates Kosak, of Cincinnati, and [F.] Jablonski, of Chicago, were nominated for secretary. There were no other candidates.

The newly elected president of the Convention took his place on the platform amidst thunderous applause. He thanked the Convention for the unexpected honor conferred upon him. Following this short address, the chairman of the Convention,



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Gryglaszewski, addressed the delegates.

He spoke of his own great services to the Alliance during his eight years as censor, emphasizing the patriotism with which he had worked for the Polish cause. He spoke also of his plans for the future, namely, that the Alliance build factories and shops so that Poles will not have to work for Germans. He touched upon the patriotic sermon of Father Sztuczko, who approved of the Alliance's tendencies. In conclusion, he read a toast written in verse by Simon Modrzewski. The verse cries out for enlightenment of the common people; enlightenment is the common people's only salvation from ignorance and slavery. The result of this enlightenment is to be a struggle against the Roman Catholic Church.

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The verse also complained against the American extradition treaty with Russia.....Since it was already two o'clock in the afternoon, a one-hour recess was declared.



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Second Day's Afternoon Session

The afternoon session opened with a proposal by Chairman Gryglaszewski that the manager of the hall be summoned to remove the floral decorations from the platform, seemingly disturbing to him. The flowers had been sent by E. Z. Brodowski upon request of the Committee on Decorations.

The president settled this matter by--formally opening the session. First in the order of business was the appointment of a Committee to Recheck Credentials.

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The Committee retired immediately, its report to be ready the following morning.

After a short, tactful address by the president, Censor Przybyszewski took



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the floor. He spoke with sorrow of the quarrels and scandals which had occurred within the Alliance during the past two years. He talked at length about the well-known case of T. Stan, and the rough treatment this gentleman had received at the hands of the secretary-general. The censor said that he was convinced that the accusations made by Stan were justifiable and that the Alliance's accounts were handled incapably. He said that it was because of the tactlessness of the editor of Zgoda, that a violent newspaper controversy had ensued. Everyone who disagreed with Zgoda was referred to by that paper as a rogue and a traitor. The speaker touched upon the Morgenstern scandal and said that there was little hope of the Alliance's winning its case against his guarantors. Some agreement might have been reached with Morgenstern's guarantors had it not been for Satalecki's obstinacy. He spoke of such legal shortcomings as the lack of bond for officers and the lack of a proper charter, even though he himself, as censor, had recommended the procurement of a charter. He concluded his address with various recommendations to the constitution.



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Following him, Vice-censor Helinski, President F. A. Satalecki, and Vice-president Slominski spoke. Secretary-General Mallek's reading of a written report was followed by a speech by Majewski, the treasurer. Satalecki, in his speech, advised that all scandalous matters be laid aside. Slominski's words were directed mostly against T. Stan. Mallek and Majewski spoke with equal sharpness though comparatively calmly; the former spoke of singing and music, to which he devotes his time, while Majewski attacked the censor and the newspapers Echo and Polonia, of Cleveland. Mallek spoke also of the national fund, and Delegate Pulkowski took up the museum and library question.

Following these speeches, an Auditing Committee was appointed. This Committee consisted of L. Wild, Dowiatt, Poszwinski, Kupfer Schmidt, and Jakinski. The committee to audit Zgoda's accounts consisted of Olszewski, of Detroit, Twarowski, of Nanticoke, and Dewoyno, of Cleveland. Delegates Schreiber, Heurteux, and Czerwinski comprised a committee to attend to Convention correspondence. The meeting was then adjourned until nine o'clock the following morning. Dr. Dunikowski will speak at the next session, and doubtless, other committees will be appointed.



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Among the letters read at yesterday's session was one that stated that "all religious fanatics should be hanged!" The assembly protested against the reading of such letters.

Third Day's Morning Session

The third day's morning session was called to order by President Lewandowski. Censor Przybyszewski submitted a written report to be included in the minutes. The long discussion which ensued over the acceptance of this report was finally terminated after adoption of a proposal by W. Bardonski that written reports of officers should be accepted.

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The report of the Committee to Recheck Credentials followed. The Committee reached the following decisions: (1) The credentials of delegate T. Stan are in order despite his expulsion from the Alliance by the secretary-general. The secretary-general's act is unconstitutional in that it violates Article I,



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paragraph one, of the constitution, providing for self-rule of individual groups. Delegate Stan's group still regards him a member. (2) The objections to the credentials of Delegates Blaszkowski and Mitacki are unfounded. (3) J. Pulkowski cannot be a delegate since he has not been a member of the Alliance for the past two months, having left one group without signing up with another.

W. Bardonski made a motion that the report be accepted as it stands. A long and bitter debate ensued over the Stan case. Delegates Terczewski and Lisztewnik spoke against the acceptance of Stan as a delegate, while Delegates Magdziarz, Smietanka, Roland, and Czarnecki defended him. Delegate Poszwinski argued that the secretary-general had no right to expel members from the Alliance. Such a right would give him despotic power. Lipinski, chairman of the Committee [to Recheck Credentials] declared that since Stan was a member in good standing with his own group, he therefore had the right to sit as a delegate; that if there were any accusations against him, impeachment proceedings should be instituted. At this point, the discussion became so stormy



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that President Lewandowski had to rap for order and request that the delegates refrain from shouting.

As we leave the hall (11:30 A. M.), the discussion continues. Final results in this case will be reported in tomorrow's issue.

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Third Day's Afternoon Session

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Delegate Lipinski, chairman of the Committee to Recheck Credentials took the floor three times during the discussion of the Stan case. He said that he had no idea of what had passed between Stan and the secretary-general, but that he was convinced that Stan's credentials were valid and that he ought to be permitted a seat in the Convention. He advised impeachment proceedings to



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clear up the matter.

Delegate Lisztewnik insisted that Stan had created so much dissension within the Alliance that he did not deserve a seat. (Cries of "Throw him out!") Pandemonium reigned in the hall; the crowds in the galleries stamped their feet and hissed. After order was again restored, the president administered a sharp rebuke to the offending delegates.

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It was finally decided that, with the exception of Pulkowski's, all credentials be accepted, that is, to accept Stan also as a delegate, but to suspend him immediately until he clears himself of the charges made against him (the secretary-general has not as yet made any formal accusations before the Convention).

Since the hour was already late, the Convention was adjourned until three o'clock



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in the afternoon.

Dr. Dunikowski's Speech

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After carrying a motion that the hall be cleared of all who were not delegates, the assembly proceeded to name a committee to report the Convention's proceedings to the American press. Mr. J. F. Smulski, Casimir Zychlinski, and Thaddeus Wild were named to this committee.

The Committee on Petitions and Correspondence reported. The chairman turned over the petitions and letters to the secretary, asking him to read them. In one letter, Group 188 of Chicago protested the questioning of the credentials of one of their delegates, Blaszkas. Since the matter had already been attended to, the protest was tabled. A petition from Group 160 of Philadelphia made a motion that the one-cent assessment be abolished. The petition suggested also that Zgoda, the Alliance's official organ, devote less of its columns to



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polemics and more to enlightenment. The petition was referred to the Constitutional Committee (not yet appointed).

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A plea for financial aid and moral support from the Polish Day Financial Committee was read. A long discussion began concerning the amount of money the Convention ought to appropriate for the Polish Day cause. Dr. Statkiewicz, of La Salle, made a motion that three hundred dollars be assigned for this purpose. C. Zychlinski, of Chicago, argued for five hundred dollars. On the other hand, S. Lauferski, also of Chicago, insisted that no more than a hundred dollars be appropriated. Delegate Smietanka spoke of the importance of Polish Day and asked that the Alliance be generous.

At the request of the chairman, further discussion of this question was postponed.

A letter from the Central Committee in charge of Polish-American participation



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in the Kosciusko Exposition at Lwow [Poland] was read. Secretary Kosak's reading of the letter was so inarticulate that--the chairman took it from him and read it himself. Numerous voices demanded that this correspondence be rejected.

Without attending to the Lwow Exposition question, the Convention returned to the Polish Day question on a motion by W. Bardonski. Delegate Satalecki spoke in favor of supporting the project, saying that it concerned not only Chicago Poles, but Poles throughout America. Delegate Kosak reminded the gathering that even the Negroes had had their "Day," and that it would be a disgrace if the Poles remained in the background. Dr. Statkiewicz withdrew his motion. Delegate Chrzanowski proposed that one-hundred-fifty dollars be given to the Polish Day Financial Committee, and that two-hundred-fifty dollars be used to represent the Alliance in the celebration. The motion was seconded. On a motion by L. Szopinski, debate on the subject was closed and Chrzanowski's proposition was put to a vote. The proposition was carried. Thus, a total of four hundred dollars was appropriated for the Polish Day celebration.



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Participation in the Lwow Exposition was next in the order of business. Some delegates, among whom was the chairman himself, were dissatisfied with the [Central] Committee. Some asked for a plan of the Exposition; others advised that the matter be attended to by the Central Administration [of the Alliance]. On Delegate Bardonski's suggestion, Dr. Dunikowski took the floor. He was introduced by the chairman amidst thunderous applause. In his lengthy address, Dr. Dunikowski touched upon many important matters. He wished the Convention success and expressed his pleasure at being able to attend it. He spoke of improving relationships between Poland and American Polonia.....It was for this purpose that he had been sent to America by a group of patriots, behind whom stood all the people of Poland. He spoke next of the Alliance's constitution, terming it worthwhile and idealistic, but he suggested that the Alliance adhere more closely to its principles. It had pained him to hear words against our churches expressed by the highest officer [of the Convention]. "What will happen to our people", he said, "if we deprive them of the church? And our youth?" The speaker said that he knew a certain Pole who enjoyed enormous



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popularity. His wife was Polish; yet his children spoke not a word of the Polish language. The speaker also said that he knew certain Poles, members of the Alliance, who should better forget their Polish origin. "Such members ought to withdraw from the Alliance", he said, "for they disgrace its name." (Thunderous applause.)

Touching upon the labor problem, he advised that we should organize legally and that we should avoid internationalist radicals.....(Great applause.) He had been grieved on reading the demand for government supervision of our schools in the last issue of Zgoda. "We do not need the government in this case"; he said, "we ourselves can best take care of our schools; We ourselves can best improve them." (Applause.) Dr. Dunikowski concluded his beautiful address with a description of the Lwow Exposition [of 1894.]

Delegate Rudzinski spoke eloquently in favor of the Lwow Exposition, saying that it was a Polish exposition and all Poles should participate. Gryglaszewski,



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Satalecki, and Poszwinski also spoke on this question. Delegate Machek, a member of Zana Society [Chicago], severely criticized Dr. Dunikowski. A violent commotion arose in the hall and in the galleries, during which a large number of delegates left the hall. The speaker's discourse was interrupted while the chairman rapped for order. The chair allowed Machek to continue.

The speaker said that Dr. Dunikowski wore his cloak on both shoulders, that he consorted with Poles from the other camp. (General laughter.) He concluded by saying that the former delegate of the Polish magnates had promised much, but had accomplished little.

Another delegate asked if Dr. Dunikowski had produced his credentials as a delegate. Gryglaszewski and Satalecki answered that Dr. Dunikowski's credentials were perfectly in order; as a matter of fact, his name alone gave him the right to speak at the Convention. The chairman then gave the floor to Dr. Dunikowski who, in a few words, answered all the charges that had been made



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against him. He said that he did not come to this country especially to visit the Polish National Alliance but to visit the Poles in general, that the work he was engaged in could not be done in one day, and that the future would show whether he would accomplish anything. (Thunderous applause.) The president of the Convention proposed that the delegates do honor to Dr. Dunikowski by rising. With the exception of five dissenters, everyone arose.

Several delegates then spoke on the importance of Polish-American participation in the Lwow Exposition. Delegate Poszwinski [Chicago] donated twenty-five dollars to the cause. Following this, on a motion by Delegate Terczewski [Chicago], a resolution appropriating five hundred dollars toward the cost of erecting a Polish-American pavilion at the Lwow Exposition, was passed.

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Further correspondence included an invitation to a play to be given by the Alexander Fredro Dramatic Society on September 10. Delegates will be admitted



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free. The invitation was accepted.

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Delegate Stefanowicz made a motion that the constitution be read to the Convention, so that necessary amendments might be made. The motion was carried and the session adjourned.

Fourth Day's Morning Session

The fourth day's morning session was opened by President Lewandowski. Following the reading and acceptance of the minutes, letters and telegrams were read. One letter proposed the candidacy of A. Brzostowski, Warsaw author, for editor of Zgoda.

Following the reading of correspondence, the chairman announced the results of collections taken up for the benefit of the Polish-American exhibit at the Lwow



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Kosciusko Exposition of 1894. The total sum collected was \$65.65.

The president then named a committee to examine the charges against Group 212 (White Eagle Society of Detroit, part of the congregation of the apostate Kolasinski). This committee consisted of M. Welzant, of Baltimore, W. Mroz and F. Lella, of Minneapolis, and J. F. Smulski and A. Zdzieblowski, of Chicago.

Revision of the constitution was next in the order of business. The constitution was read to the assembly by J. J. Chrzanowski. Paragraphs one, two, and three of Article I were passed without change. Paragraph four provides for the office of censor. A number of delegates demanded that this office be abolished. Among these were L. Szopinski, Roland, Sowadzki, Bardonski, and Zychlinski. Others, as delegate Kosak, objected to the title of censor, asking that it should be replaced by some other title more in keeping with the spirit of the Poles. Delegate Terczewski spoke for retention of the office, but asked that the duties connected with it be more strictly defined. Delegates



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Grabarkiewicz, Lipinski, and others spoke for unconditional retention of the office. Turmoil reigned again until the chairman restored order. The question was put to a vote by a roll call. About eighty delegates voted for retention of the office of censor; a little over forty voted for its abolition. Thus, the office will remain.

Delegate Chranowski read paragraph five of Article I, dealing with the charter. Delegate Terczewski demanded that the Central Administration explain the matter of the charter, for many delegates maintained that the Polish National Alliance did not have a proper charter. Delegate Lipinski asked that this document be read to the assembly. Delegate Czarnecki demanded an explanation of the matter by the Central Administration and the censor. The censor explained that he had taken out a charter for the Alliance in the State of Michigan. President Satalecki's explanation of the Central Administration's position in the matter was quite interesting.

The president revealed that although the Alliance existed and operated under



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the name of "Polish National Alliance", its charter, taken out many years ago, was granted to it under its original name of "Polish Benevolent Association". "It is this irregularity", said the president, "that has complicated the case against Morgenstern's guarantors, which case, as a result, will probably be lost." At any rate, such is Satalecki's opinion. The matter was muddled further when, on May 6, 1892, a commission engaged in framing a new constitution took out a charter for the "Polish National Alliance." The members of this commission were F. Bieszke, T. Wild, J. Slowikowski, S. Terczewski, M. Drzemala, A. Blaszczyński, J. Blociszewski, Pikulski, and Dowiatt. When we left the hall (11:15 A. M.), a stormy discussion was in progress. Details will appear in tomorrow's issue.

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Continuing the discussion of the charter question, T. Wild, acting as spokesman for the [1892 constitutional] commission, explained why it had taken out



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the charter. In a solemn voice, he asserted that certain enemies of the Alliance, members of a Polish Roman Catholic Union society, had intentions of stealing the Alliance's valuable name by incorporating their society as the "Polish National Alliance". Delegate Wild forgot to mention the name of this insidious society. Delegate Beczkiewicz asked why the commission had not informed the Central Administration of the danger that threatened; why it had not sought the Central Administration's advice. The reply was evasive.

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The chairman read a telegram from Mr. McDowell, president of the Liberty Bell committee, placing the bell at the Alliance's disposal during the Polish Day celebration. Delegate Szopinski made a motion that the president appoint a committee of three to thank Mr. McDowell personally. It was finally decided to send him a telegram of thanks.

Delegate Szopinski then moved that the new administration be instructed to



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attend to the charter immediately. He further asked the Central Administration if taking out a new charter would in any way affect the case against Morgenstern's guarantors. Chairman Gryglaszewski, so well informed on all subjects, answered for the Administration. He said that a new charter could not be taken out until the Morgenstern case was settled, that the old [1892] charter would have to be cancelled. With this, debate on the charter question was closed. Article I of the constitution was thus accepted without change.

An enlivened discussion arose over Article II. Delegate Chrzanowski read a beautifully written article on the aims and purposes of the Alliance and moved that it be incorporated in the constitution. The motion was not carried. Delegate Bobrowski moved that the words "establishing necessary institutions" be changed to "supporting....." Delegate Szopinski suggested "establishing and supporting....." Delegate Kuflewski moved that "institutions" be qualified by the word "Polish". Delegate Helinski moved that establishment of libraries and promotion of lectures be included among the aims and purposes



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of the Alliance. All of the amendments to the original motion were accepted.

Then followed a motion by Delegate Rydlewicz that a provision be adopted requiring all Alliance members to send their children to Polish schools. (Great commotion; cries of, "Unnecessary! Religious fanatics!") When order was finally restored, Delegate Rydlewicz regained the floor and shouted: "You have given proof of your patriotism, gentlemen!"

Vice-president Slominski informed the assembly that an Alliance school had already been established in Holy Trinity parish, and that this school would produce capable citizens. "The pastor of this parish [Reverend C. Sztuczko], who is in sympathy with the Alliance, will help establish Alliance schools in other communities," he said, adding that the Alliance hopes to build a high school next year. With whose money? No one knows.

Upon further reading of the constitution, a number of voices protested against



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the article on drunkenness. The majority, however, voted to retain it. With this, the session was adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

Fourth Day's Afternoon and Evening Sessions

At the opening of the afternoon session, the president of the Convention announced that from this session on the names of all absent delegates would be published in Zgoda, so that the groups might know how their delegates attended to business. The roll was called and a record made of the absentees.

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An evening session, which adjourned at 10 P. M., was also held.



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Fifth Day's Morning, Afternoon, and Evening Sessions

After the roll call, reading of the constitution continued. During the course of the morning session, the secretary-general's salary was raised to twelve hundred dollars a year, and the treasurer's to two hundred dollars a year.

At the afternoon session, it was decided that death benefit payments be as follows: for the death of a member, six hundred dollars; for the death of the wife of a member, three hundred dollars. The one-cent assessment was abolished. A motion for the purchase of a printing press was carried. The evening session appropriated four thousand dollars for the complete outfitting of a printing shop. The Central Administration was instructed to make use of these funds within the course of one year. It was also decided that Zgoda [official organ of the Polish National Alliance] be prohibited from devoting more than one column of each issue to announcements of meetings. A motion was passed barring scandalous articles, and another motion, instructing the editors of Zgoda to print news of Congressional activities, was also passed.



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Three hundred dollars was appropriated for the Alliance school in Holy Trinity parish [Chicago].

Sixth and Last Day's Sessions

The Auditing Committee presented a report to the effect that the accounts of the Alliance had been very incapably handled and that receipts for many expenditures were missing. The morning session was consumed in the debates that followed.

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In a vote by ballot, Cleveland, Ohio, was decided upon as the location of the next Convention. The afternoon session occupied itself principally with the election of officers. The administration, in accordance with a motion previously passed, will consist of the censor, vice-censor, and the board of directors (Central Administration), which will include the president, two vice-presidents, the treasurer, and an auditing commission of three. The secretary-general will



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no longer be a member of the Central Administration. His duties will be limited to bookkeeping, and he may not have more than one hundred dollars in cash on hand at any time. He may not pay out any money without the consent of the auditing commission. Helinski, of Duluth, was elected censor; Lewandowski, of Cleveland, vice-censor; Satalecki, of Detroit, president; S. Slominski and W. Bardonski, of Chicago, vice-presidents; M. Majewski, treasurer; K. Mallek, of Milwaukee, secretary; and J. F. Smulski, K. Smietanka, and A. Groenwald, all of Chicago, members of the auditing commission. F. Jablonski, of Chicago, was elected editor of Zgoda by a large majority of votes.

At the evening session, J. J. Chrzanowski was elected treasurer of Zgoda at a salary of three hundred dollars a year. S. Nicki was elected librarian, and one thousand dollars was appropriated for the upkeep of the library (including librarian's salary) during the next two years.

The Central Administration was instructed to take care of any remaining business.



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After a short speech by the newly elected censor, the Convention adjourned.
The time was already midnight.



III B 4
II B 2 d (1)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 5, 1893.

THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE CONVENTION

(Editorial)



The Polish National Alliance Convention opened yesterday; today's issue of Dziennik Chicagoski carries a full report of its first day's activity. We say in advance that whatever our own private opinions on Alliance affairs, the reports in Dziennik [Chicagoski] will be strictly nonpartisan and textual. Our sole aim is to present the activities of the convention without any partisanship one way or the other. In this respect, we will not follow the example of the Alliance's official organ [Zgoda], which begins its criticism of one side or the other on the second day after the convention starts. We will restrain ourselves from any premature judgments as to its results. We intend merely to perform the functions of a daily newspaper in reflecting faithfully and truthfully everything that happens at the convention.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 26, 1893.

AFTER THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION'S CONVENTION

(Editorial)

The convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union was conducted in perfect harmony and the delegates went back to their homes satisfied. This happy outcome was in sharp contradiction to the uncalled-for prophecies that this would be the stormiest convention in many years, that such a difference of opinion exists as to make agreement impossible, and even that the Union is in danger of collapse, etc.

As we foretold (in an article before the convention opened), these prophecies not only failed to come true, but were entirely groundless as well. Discussions were conducted peacefully, with dignity, amidst the mutual respect of each member for his fellow. Although the difference of opinion on important matters was great, the will of the majority was adhered to; this was as it should be.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 26, 1893.

Some people unjustly maintain that the Union's conventions are characterized by monotony, lack of important business, and by the settling of frivolous and insignificant questions. The Twentieth Convention proved again that the matters which the conventions settle are important not only to the Union itself, but to the public at large as well. There were differences of opinion, of course, for the matters laid before the convention had been previously discussed by the member societies, which had instructed the delegates as to how they should vote. The debates and discussions were interesting. Those delegates should be commended who, upon arriving at the convention with opinions at variance with those of the majority, allowed themselves to be convinced by force of argument that the wishes of their particular societies were not for the general good. These delegates also undertook to convince their own societies that the decisions of the convention are beneficial.

Among the important business settled by the convention was the matter of assessments, and the establishment of Wiara I Ojczyzna (Faith and Homeland) as the Union's official organ. The convention also voted on such matters



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of public interest as support of the Immigrants' House, participation in Polish Day activities, and participation in the [Kosciuszko] Exposition in Lwow [1894]. Debate on these subjects was as interesting as it was instructive.

We congratulate the Polish Roman Catholic Union on its last convention. It should serve as a model for delegates coming to other conventions from all parts of the country.



III B 4

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (3)

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II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 d (3)

POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION HOLDS

II B 1 a

CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

II D 10

First Day's Session

III B 2

II D 1 As early as one-thirty in the afternoon, delegates to the Polish
III H Roman Catholic Union Convention were gathering in the convention hall.
III E The scene was a crowded, noisy, gay one; old friendships were renewed,
III C new friendships made, memories recalled, and past events reviewed.

IV

At 2:30, the president of the Union, J. Kromka, of Detroit, and its spiritual adviser, the Reverend Gutowski, appeared on the platform. After the delegates, headed by the clergy, took their places, Father Gutowski spoke a few words on the importance of the convention and the need for harmony. He then said a prayer which the kneeling audience repeated after him.

Following the prayer, President Kromka spoke. He described to the delegates



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the steady growth and development of the Union during the past year, which, he said, was due entirely to the tireless efforts of its founder, Father Vincent Barzynski, the clergy, the officers, and the members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. He called upon the gathering to acknowledge these efforts by rising from their seats, which everyone did. He added that during the past year twenty-six new societies joined the Union, and that to date the total membership is 152 societies--9,250 assessable members.

As one of the initial formalities of the convention, the president named the Credentials Committee, which included Thomas Krolik, of Chicago; I. Buzalski, of Bay City, Michigan; Michael Tomaszewski, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; W. Sobczynski, of Detroit, Michigan, and A. Chmiel, of Everson, Pennsylvania. Upon a motion by the secretary, B. Straszynski, the convention voted a half-hour recess to give the committee time to check the credentials of the delegates. Following the recess, Mr. Krolik, upon the president's request, announced that the credentials of 163 delegates, representing 205 votes, were accepted.



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Secretary Straszynski read the list of delegates as follows:

Holy Family Brotherhood, J. Manna: one vote; St. Mary's Society, Jacob Mucha, P. Ratkowski, B. Klarkowski, F. Zagrebski, F. Kaczmarek, and T. Krolik: six votes; St. Adalbert's, Bishop and Martyr, of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, M. Mellin, W. Kujawa, J. Ryband: three votes; St. Joseph's II, F. Fuhl, J. Jarzembowski: two votes; Sacred Heart of Jesus, Town of Lake, M. Andrzejewski: one vote; St. Adalbert's I, of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, W. Przybylski: one vote; St. Francis Xavier, Reverend Lange, L. Wegner: two votes; Sons of Freedom, under the protection of St. Casimir, B. Straszynski (for absentee); Holy Cross Society of St. Casimir's parish, Reverend F. Kroll: one vote; King Sigmund I Society, Vincent Klebanowski: one vote; St. Mary's of Perpetual Help, Frank Bemka: one vote; St. Casimir's [Society] of St. Casimir's parish, W. Wachowski: one vote; St. Francis Society of St. Casimir's parish, S. Kinowski: one vote; St. Isidore's, J. Trebacz: one vote; Holy Cross Society, A. Lamkowski (two votes), Paul Lewandowski (one vote): three votes; King Ladislaus Society, M. Gawron,



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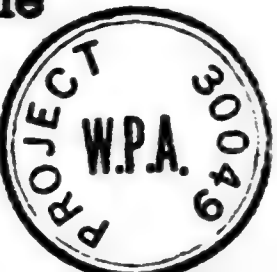
W. Kosmala: two votes; St. Casimir Youth Society, W. Jozwiakowski, S. Cywinski, T. Gordon, and J. Grabowiecki: four votes; St. Anthony's, F. Szatkowski: one vote; Knights of St. Martin, Anthony Gordon: one vote; St. Hedwig's, of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, J. Puzik, J. Mrohen: two votes; Jacob Wejher Society, F. Chwarszczynski: one vote; St. Valentine's Society, J. Cyszewski: three votes; Archbrotherhood of St. Dominic, F. Czerwinski: two votes; St. Hedwig's Society, of St. Hedwig's parish, K. Armknecht, J. Jablonski: two votes; Sacred Name of Jesus Society, of St. Adalbert's parish, A. Martin, K. Bielinski: two votes; St. Cecilia Society, J. Czekala, J. Suwalski, W. Barwig, W. Grabarski, A. Huntowski: five votes; Association of Priests in America, the Reverends F. Szukalski and Edward Kozlowski: two votes; King John Sobieski Society, A. Tomasik: one vote; Holy Trinity Society, F. Wleklinski, F. Zwierzynski, W. Jedrzejek, P. Luka, Paul Giersz, J. Paszkewicz: six votes; St. Joseph's Society, St. Stanislaus parish, F. Strzelecki (two votes), H. Abraham: three votes; St. Stanislaus Kostka Society, W. Zielinski, M. Deregowski, W. Matuszak, F. Jalow, J. Jakubowski: five votes; St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr, Society, M. Zawislanski, M. Ptaszek: two votes;



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Holy Heart of Jesus Society, St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, S. Czajka (two votes), J. Gniot: three votes; Father August Kordecki Society, W. Zwierynski: two votes; Society of the Sacred Heart of the Sorrowful Mother of Jesus, I. Skorupa, J. Malicki: two votes; St. Hyacinth's, J. Hoppa: one vote; Holy Cross Society, St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, A. Lamkowski, W. Grabarski, P. Lewandowski: three votes; St. Joseph's I, F. Fuhl, M. Siuda: four votes; St. Adalbert's Society, St. Adalbert's parish, J. Kramer: two votes; and St. Florian Krakus Society, S. Behnke: one vote. [Translator's note: All societies listed are Chicago societies. Out-of-town societies represented 111 votes; Chicago, 94.]

After the list of delegates had been read, the president declared the election of a chairman as the next business of the convention. Nominations were made immediately. Father Kroll nominated W. Jedrzejek, and J. Mucha nominated Peter Kielbassa. Father Kroll and K. Bielinski were also nominated. On a motion by the Reverend E. Kozlowski, it was decided that a trial ballot be taken, following which the convention would elect one of the three candidates polling the



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most votes. Delegates Czekala, Krolik, and Klarkowski were appointed to distribute the ballots.

On the trial ballot, Kiolbassa polled forty-three votes, Jedrzejek forty-two, Father Kroll thirty-eight, Bielinski twenty-six, and Krolik one. On the final ballot, Kiolbassa polled seventy-two votes, Jedrzejek forty-seven, and Father Kroll forty-two. Besides these, one vote was cast for Bielinski and one for Grabarski. The president's announcement that Peter Kiolbassa had been elected chairman of the convention was greeted with repeated applause. The chairman took his place on the platform.

Mr. Kiolbassa thanked the convention for the honor it had conferred upon him. "I regard it an honor," he said, "since it is always an honor to preside over a gathering of honest men. We may not be highly educated, but we are an honest people; of this we are proud." The speaker further expressed the hope that debates would be conducted in true Christian spirit, for, "the eyes of



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our countrymen are upon us," he said. He declared that all personal matters should be put aside and that each speaker should respect the other, not shouting out of turn when things went contrary to his wishes. After twenty years as a member and officer of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the speaker said that he knows well the virtues and faults of delegates to the Union's conventions. He said that he will be just and entirely impartial, but that he will not permit mutual interference among the delegates. Since it represents a nation, the convention is of significance before the eyes of the world. Once more thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him, the chairman asked the convention's desire.

J. Kromka, president of the Union, spoke again. He said that after serving as president for a year, he was entrusting the care of the Union to the hands of God and to its representatives, wishing it God's blessings and continued expansion. Surrendering the gavel to the chairman, he called upon the convention to respect it and to work in harmony and unity. Upon the chairman's



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request, the delegates rose from their seats in acknowledgement of the president's services.

On a motion by Delegate Tomasik, the chairman named B. Klarkowski secretary of the convention, and Jacob Mucha sergeant at arms. Following this, he announced that next in the order of business was the reading of the annual report by the secretary. Since the hour was already very late, however, numerous voices were raised in motions for adjournment. There were still a few important formalities to be observed. The chairman read two telegrams from well-wishers, one from Milwaukee and one from Detroit.

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Several committees were yet to be named. The chairman appointed an auditing committee of five, and a program committee of three.

Delegate K. Bielinski made a motion that a telegram be sent to the Pope,



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asking his blessing. The chairman directed the priests to appoint a committee among themselves to compose the telegram.

After inviting the delegates to the evening performance of "Children of Israel," to be performed especially for their entertainment, the chairman adjourned the meeting until the following day.

The Evening's Performance

In the evening, the same hall was filled to capacity--even the galleries were crowded--to witness a truly splendid performance of Szczesny Zahajkiewicz's drama, "Children of Israel".

The performance was an unusually successful one. Evidently the players exerted their best efforts before so numerous an audience, among whom were visitors from all over the United States and even from Europe. The direction of the play,



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under the author himself, was meticulous down to the finest details, and it was the general opinion of the audience that it would be difficult to find a play equaling it on the Polish-American amateur stage.

We have had many occasions to write of "Children of Israel". This time the cast was much the same as in previous performances, and to list it at this time would be needless repetition. Suffice it to say that the principal roles (especially the lead, played by Mr. V. Jozwiakowski) were performed more carefully and successfully than ever before. Newcomers in the cast were Mr. Domek, as Pharaoh, I. Kowalski, as Paha, and P. Ligman in the role of Judas. Miss Kunkowski, who played the part of Potiphar's wife (appearing on the stage for the first time, we hear), displayed a talent which our stage directors would do well to remember. The music was also excellent.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we will mention the priests who, as out-of-town guests of the convention, are staying among us in St. Stanislaus



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Kostka parish (Na Stanislawowie). The visiting priests are the Reverends Raskiewicz, Gutowski, Lipinski, Ponganis, Matkowski, Kozlowski, Nowakowski, Skory, Wrobel, Kobylinski, Szymanowski, Pradzynski, Szukalski, Krzywonos, Jachimowicz, Frydrysiak, Nawrocki, Miskiewicz, Kroll, Frydrychowicz, Grabowski, Pawlowski, and the Rector Klos, from Poland.

Before the performance, the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, as host, greeted the visitors with heartfelt words and the ancient Polish motto: "Gosc w Dom, Bog w Dom" (Who receives guests, receives God). Before the curtain was raised on the last scene of the play, Father Barzynski invited the audience to attend a meeting to be held in the same hall on the evening of the following day, that is, Wednesday.

Church Services for Convention Delegates

At 8:30 in the morning, solemn services were held at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church for the delegates to the convention.



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Mass was celebrated by Reverend P. Gutowski, spiritual adviser of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. Reverend E. Kozlowski and Reverend Lipinski officiated as deacon and subdeacon respectively. Reverend Casimir Skory was the master of ceremonies. The sermon was delivered by Reverend T. Jachimowicz.

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Second Day's Session

The second session of the Polish Roman Catholic Union's Convention opened yesterday, at 11:15 A. M., after the church services in the morning. The first duty of the chairman, according to the constitution, was to name a motions committee of seven..... By general request, the chairman added to this number two priests, who were to act as advisers.....

The secretary of the Union called the roll, and the secretary of the convention



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read the minutes of the previous day's session. Following this, the secretary of the Union read the annual treasury reports and the auditing committee presented its report. This last report showed the accounts of the secretary and treasurer in such perfect order that the auditing committee felt obliged to commend these officials publicly. However, it developed that upon receiving the books from his predecessor, the incumbent treasurer had received \$143.09 less than the report showed. Both the treasurer and the secretary spoke on this subject, as did their predecessors. Former secretary John Manna explained that a misunderstanding had arisen which would be explained in the afternoon, and former treasurer Gniot promised to produce receipts; further discussion of this matter was postponed until the afternoon.

Since the hour was already late, the meeting was adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.



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Afternoon Session

The roll was called again at 2:10 P. M. Ex-treasurer Gniot produced a receipt, showing that treasurer Wleklinski had received \$4,375.89 from him on August 6, 1892. The annual report for the year 1891-92, however, showed that at the time the books of the last administration were closed, the treasury account totaled \$4,518.98. The shortage was \$143.09.

Former secretary Manna explained how it happened. After the last convention, there were receipts and expenses still recorded by the former officials. To September 1, receipts were \$2,069.20 and expenses \$2,211.29. Debate continued on this matter until finally a committee was named to check the accounts. The committee--consisting of W. Dukarski, of Gaylord, Michigan, J. Andryson, of New York, and Reverend Szymanowski--retired from the hall to check the accounts immediately.

Since the motions committee had not yet reported, minor matters were taken up.



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Delegate Bielinski demanded that the books and financial reports contain separate accounts for initiation fees and dues paid by new societies (instead of being accounted for under the general head of Income). The recording secretary was instructed to make a notation to this effect.

On a motion by Delegate Tomasik, the secretary of the Union read a portion of the minutes of last year's convention, calling attention to the motions that had not been voted upon. The case of Hopa was mentioned, to whom the last convention had voted a hundred dollars' benefit, but who had died before it could be paid to him. The question was debated whether or not his heirs were entitled to receive this money, and a petition to this effect was read to the convention. The decision was, however, that since the heirs had received six hundred dollars in death benefits, payment to them of the money which had been assigned to the man while he still lived was out of the question.

At this time, the chairman of the motions committee entered the hall. The



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three principal motions were read and debate began immediately. We present here the motions in order of occurrence. The first was to equalize death benefits for all members of the Union by establishing the death benefit at nine hundred dollars. If a member should die without having received benefit payment on the death of his wife, his death benefit is to be nine hundred dollars; but, if he has already received the usual three-hundred-dollar benefit on the death of his wife, the death benefit in his case is to be six hundred dollars. The motion was hotly debated. While some thought it entirely just, especially as far as the unmarried members are concerned, others felt that it would merely prove a greater burden and would mean further assessments. Among those who took part in this discussion were K. Bielinski, J. Czekala, and the Reverends Kroll, Szukalski, and Nowakowski. On a motion by Delegate Abraham, the question was put to a vote. An overwhelming majority voted against the change.

The second motion was that the officers of the Union be from different cities, as previously. Among those who discussed the question were Bielinski, Czekala,



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Tomasik, Manna, and Father Kroll. The motion was carried by a large majority. Delegate Barwig proposed an amendment providing that the secretary and treasurer be elected from the same city. As the vote was not decisive, a ballot was necessary. Kromka, Bielinski, and Father Nowakowski were appointed to count the ballots. The result was 116 votes against the amendment, 84 in favor, and two blank ballots. The secretary and treasurer will, therefore, each be from different cities.

The third motion provided that the reserve capital in the hands of the treasurer be never greater than two thousand dollars, all surpluses to be loaned out at interest and an account to be kept thereof. The motion was discussed by the Reverend Kozlewski, Bielinski, Czekała, Lampkowski, and others. Upon being put to a vote, it was carried. On a motion by Delegate Krolik, the constitution will be amended to this effect.

Delegate Krolik also moved that the payment of one per cent of the organization's



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funds to the treasurer be abolished. A lively discussion followed. Treasurer Wleklinski had already renounced his claim to this percentage..... The question was discussed by Jedrejek, Kromka, and others. A large majority voted in favor of Delegate Krolik's motion. Delegate Czajka moved that the treasurer be given a salary in order that he should be legally responsible for the money entrusted in his care. Again a lively discussion followed. It was moved that the treasurer pay four per cent to the Union on surpluses over the reserve fund; other motions called for three per cent. The original motion was defeated by a considerable number of votes. Delegate Kromka declared that the treasurer is entitled to some kind of income, and Delegate Czekała moved that the treasurer's salary be set at fifty dollars per year. The discussion that followed was taken up by Father Kroll, Czekała, Jedrzejek, and Bielinski. This motion was also defeated.

The committee assigned to check the accounts of former secretary Manna reported that the books held no record of income or expenses for the period of



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August 8 to September 1, 1892. Since Manna had bound himself to produce records for this period, conclusion of the matter was postponed until the next day.

As the hour was already late, motions for adjournment were in order. The chairman announced that a mass meeting would be held at eight o'clock in the evening and invited all delegates to be present. He also announced that the delegates would gather in the hall at eight in the morning, from where they would proceed together to church. With these announcements, he adjourned the meeting.

Evening Mass Meeting

In the evening a large audience, including a great many women, filled the convention hall. A selected orchestra played Polish national hymns while the chairman and secretary took their places upon the platform.



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At 8:20 the chairman opened the meeting with a speech. He spoke of the significance of such mass meetings as this, stating that they had more than once accomplished important results. At this time, a mass meeting assumes new importance, for it can be attended by visitors from all over the United States and Europe, he said. "Since we are accustomed," he continued, "to opening all of our important gatherings with an appeal to God, the parish choir will sing the hymn "Bogu Rodzica" [Kyrie Eleison, thirteenth century Polish Gregorian chant]. The choir sang this solemn hymn, from the St. Adalbert oratorio, under the direction of A. Kwasigroch. The chairman then called upon the Reverend Snigurski, who came to the stand amidst great applause as the first speaker. The reverend speaker raised the question: Why are we gathered here from all parts of the country? Why have our societies sent us? He said that those societies which belong to the Polish Roman Catholic Union must consult together on how to insure their existence in the future. "We strive to attain perfection; in order to achieve it, we combine into organizations. There are many different organizations; we do not condemn any of them, for we



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have neither the right nor the time to do so. We should look to ourselves, perfect ourselves. An organization has the right to exist if its members meet in the name of God. Any organization collapses unless it has religion for its foundation. Our motherland was built not upon sand but upon the rock that was St. Peter. Our faith was our foundation, and though our armies were smaller than others, we were powerful and a terror to our enemies. It was only when we sought other gods, when Lutheranism and Calvinism crept in among us, that dissolution and ruin came.

"Now we are scattered everywhere except in our beloved Poland. There Germans, Jews, and others have taken possession, while we are exiles in the United States, in Brazil, Argentina, Australia. When we have better understood our mission, our national existence will be easier. The mission of the Polish Roman Catholic Union is to gather Poles together in the name of God. Each man should strive to inspire his fellow to virtues, as in the early days of Christianity. It is the task of our Union not only to help us perfect ourselves.... but to teach us



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to help our less fortunate neighbors."

This beautiful address, of which we have given only the main points, was frequently interrupted by applause. It was followed by a medley of Polish national hymns, sung by the girls' choir. The next speaker was Doctor Dunikowski. He said that he had come to listen, not to speak, but since he had been called upon, he would gladly say a few words. He stated that when he was in this country last year, he not only came to know us, but to love us, in proof of which he returned, bringing several friends with him. He encouraged closer relations with the homeland. "The anniversary which we are now observing is a sad one--it reminds us of Maciejowice [1794--Battle in which Kosciusko was defeated and taken prisoner by the Russian Army]--but are we to observe it in mourning? No! We mourn the dead, and Poland is not dead," he said. The anniversary will be celebrated in Lwow [Austrian Poland] by the Kosciusko Exposition. The speaker urged participation in this Exposition, referring to the announcements he has already published regarding it. In conclusion, he stressed the necessity for perseverance in the Catholic faith and



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in patriotism, for these are the virtues that make us strong.

Dr. Dunikowski's speech was followed by an orchestral number, after which a lecture, entitled "The Need for Polish Colleges in America," was delivered by B. Klarkowski. Following the lecture, the male chorus sang a beautiful number. The next speaker was the Reverend Jachimowicz, of Omaha, Nebraska. His spirited address was vigorously applauded.

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After another choral number, the Reverend Stanislaus Szymanowski, of Perth Amboy, spoke. We would like to present the entire text of his speech, but this is not possible. He illustrated, with cases from his own experience, the importance of the Church in maintaining Polish nationalism in America.

The program ended at eleven o'clock with the singing of "Boze cos Polske" (God Save Poland) by the entire gathering.



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Third Session of the Convention

After Mass, celebrated by the Reverend Grucza, of Milwaukee, the delegates gathered at the convention hall for the third day's session. The chairman called the meeting to order at 9:20 o'clock. The secretary of the convention read the following petitions and telegrams:

(1) A letter from the Polish Patriotic Youth Society, signed by its president, J. Plywaczyk, and secretary, F. P. Danisch, proposing the organization of a Youth Union, auxiliary to the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

(2) A petition regarding Polish-American participation in the Kosciusko Exposition at Lwow in 1894. It was signed by the committee consisting of Peter Kiolbassa, W. Smulski, Father Vincent Barzynski, Leon Szopinski, W. Bardonski, Doctor [C.] Midowicz, H. Nagiel, M. Drzemala, S. Slominski, M. A. La Buy, and A. Szwajkart.



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(3) A petition asking the convention's financial and moral support of the proposed Polish Day. This petition was signed by the committee from the Southwest Side, consisting of F. Smietanka and Anthony Stefanowicz.

(4) The request of Joseph Rogosz for support of his Great Book of the Polish Nation.

All of these communications were favorably received and tabled for future discussion.

The chairman next read telegrams of best wishes from Kuryer Polski, of Milwaukee, and from a number of out-of-town societies.

As chairman of the committee for checking the accounts of former treasurer Manna, the Reverend Szymanowski reported that the books were entirely in order and the \$143.00 in question satisfactorily accounted for. Chairman Kiolbassa



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explained further that the reason for the old administration's remaining in office a month after the new officers had been elected was the uncertainty concerning the American citizenship of the newly elected president. It was decided that hereafter the outgoing officers would immediately turn their accounts over to the new administration. With this, the matter was dropped.

One of the important motions presented by the committee on motions proposed that the Union's official organ should be its property, and that this organ ought to be Wiara i Ojczyzna (Faith and Homeland).

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Last Session of the Convention and Its Adjournment

After election of the new president, the chairman invited him to the platform and turned the gavel over to him in accordance with constitutional regulations.



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The remaining elections and the rest of the convention to its adjournment were presided over by the newly elected president. After election of a vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, it was proposed that all of the former directors be re-elected by acclamation. However, due to the absence from the convention of director J. Dardas and to the resignation of B. Klarkowski, who had accepted other duties, L. Ruszkowski, of South Bend, Indiana, and J. Rejch, of Manistee, Michigan, were nominated to replace them. These two candidates plus the three remaining directors were elected unanimously.

The president then declared that in addition to a secretary general, a recording secretary must also be elected. A short discussion followed. The question was: Should the recording secretary be of the same city as the president or the vice-president, and what additional costs would this new office entail? Finally, B. Klarkowski offered to perform the duties of recording secretary without pay, provided the cost of stamps, paper, etcetera is returned to him. His offer was gratefully accepted.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 26, 1893.

The convention next turned its attention to the numerous letters requesting financial aid. The secretary of the convention read one of these letters and announced that there were at least thirty more like it. A lively debate over the first letter began. It was evident that everyone believed that some aid ought to be extended but many doubted, however, that the Union's treasury could stand the expense. Finally, Reverend Gutowski made a motion that the president of each society take up a collection for this purpose within his own society. The money thus collected would then be turned over to the administration of the Union, the members of which would divide it among the petitioners according to the needs of each. The motion was carried.

The chairman of the convention, P. Kiolbassa, made a short farewell address to the delegates, saying that important business compelled him to leave the hall. He thanked them for the honor they had shown him and for the exemplary harmony they had maintained throughout the convention. Minor matters still being raised on the floor prevented Delegate Czajka from making the appropriate motion. A



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 26, 1893.

motion that the Union's organ publish the names of all those receiving aid was first made, following which Delegate Czajka moved that the assembly acknowledge Mr. Kiolbassa's able and impartial leadership by rising. The chairman had already left the hall.

As their host, the Reverend Barzynski bade farewell to the delegates, expressing the hope that nothing had been lacking and thanking them for their perfect conduct. He next announced that the Pope had sent them his blessing by telegram to the Archbishop, who, at the present time, is not in the city. Father Barzynski called upon the Reverend S. Kobrzynski to bless the assembly in the Pope's name. The moment was a solemn one. The clock had just struck twelve and the church bells were ringing the "Angelus" as the delegates piously kneeled and received the papal blessing from Father Kobrzynski.

As the last business of the twentieth convention, the Reverend Gutowski, spiritual adviser of the Union, received the oaths of office from the new administration.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 26, 1893.

After adjournment, Father Barzynski invited the delegates to lunch, and soon after twelve o'clock the convention hall was empty.



WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 21, May 25, 1892.

LOCAL NEWS

The Polish Daily News published a request endorsed by Mr. Peter Kiolbasa, given in the name of the United States veterans of America, in which he invites all of the Polish army organizations, regardless of from what section they come from, to be present at the parade in the city the 30th of May, 1892, Decoration Day, in order to pay tribute to the heroes who gave up their lives for the freedom of this country.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 5, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

EIGHTEENTH CONVENTION OF THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC
UNION IN AMERICA
(Summary)

According to the instructions given by Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union in America, the delegates representing different groups of this organization in Chicago and Milwaukee gathered on September 29 at the railroad station, whence they left at 3:10 P.M. in a chartered coach for the convention. Delegates from other cities, as well as members of the clergy, boarded the train here and there along the route, and thus the party arrived at 5:00 P.M. in the small but romantic city of Manticoke, Pennsylvania, which is situated in the mountains.

Some delegates found lodgings with local members; others went to hotels. As soon as quarters were found, everyone felt at home, thanks to Polish hospitality.

III B 4
II B 2 d (2)
I A 2 a
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- 2 -

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 5, 1891.

On September 30, at 2 P.M., the delegates gathered at the Broadway Armory, which was beautifully decorated with all kinds of banners on the outside and with beautiful garlands, wreaths, and portraits of the Polish heroes and Kosciusko and Pulaski on the inside. There were many banners and American and Polish flags, among them a Polish flag with a white eagle.

The president of the Union, Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, asked Reverend W. Raszkiewicz to say a prayer, after which he formally opened the eighteenth convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America with a speech full of enthusiasm.

Up to then, out of the seventy-eight societies which constitute the Union, only forty-five delegates had arrived. There were fourteen priests.

The president of the organization made a suggestion, which was unanimously accepted, that Mr. Ignacy Machnikowski, editor of the organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, be made secretary of the convention.

III B 4

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YPOLISH

II B 2 d (2)

I A 2 a

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 5, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

A Committee on Resolutions was formed, and Reverend V. Barzynski of Chicago was chosen as one of its members.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 6, 1891.

Mr. Peter Kielbassa made a motion that the delegates gather on the following day at 9 o'clock in the morning at the hall, from where they would march to church. The motion was carried.

Reverend V. Barzynski announced that the very Reverend Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, would honor the convention with his presence of the next day's church services.

First Evening Session

Before seven o'clock in the evening, the hall was so full of people that some had to stand outside. The session started at half past seven.

III B 4

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

I A 2 a

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 6, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Mr. Ignacy Machnikowski of Chicago, who was the first speaker, expressed his gratitude for the honor of addressing such a large Polish audience, and then spoke of our American good laws of freedom, liberty, and tolerance, which do not exist in Russia and Prussia.

He praised the Polish Roman Catholic Union in America for its great merits, for its good work, for establishing parishes, building churches, schools, and libraries; he praised the organization for holding national celebrations and arranging theatrical plays. He made many good suggestions and remarked that we should not be indifferent as to what kind of people fill the world; that, according to the will of God, the world should not be filled with people who live only for the pleasure or satisfaction of their daily needs; for they are not capable of fulfilling God's plan on earth. Only those people can fulfill God's plan who can raise themselves above this world. Such aim may be attained only by a truly religious person, for religion teaches us duties toward God and country, and for this reason it is the most important factor in education. He spoke about parochial schools and their great influence. He assailed the

III B 4
II B 2 d (2)
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- 5 -

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 6, 1891.

opponents of parochial schools and begged his countrymen to send their children to these institutions.

The next speaker was Reverend V. Barzynski, who was received with great ovation, and who spoke of the great difficulties [met by the] Polish clergy in America, of the enemies and opponents of religion and the Roman Catholic Church in America, and of our fatherland and its fate. He also mentioned our great men, artists, writers, heroes, and called upon his listeners to follow their example. His speech, which is a gem and was stenographically reported, was rewarded with great applause.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 7, 1891.

The chairman invited Mr. Peter Kiolbassa again to the stand, and the latter delivered another speech in which he compared the Polish settlements of Chicago with those of New York and other cities praised the Polish clergy for its splendid work. Tremendous applause rewarded the speaker.

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 6, 1891.

The next speaker was Reverend Wojcik from Minnesota, who, in a very interesting talk, described a certain fashionable residential district, its unnatural life and bad example.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 8, 1891.

Finally, Reverend Stephen Szymanowski of Camden, J. J., chairman of the convention, took the floor and stated that the Americans must respect the Poles, and then he said, "I will take the liberty to point out what kind of Poles I mean, and my task will be simplified by presenting to you a practical and exemplary type of Pole whom you should strive to emulate; he is in our midst, and his name is Peter Kielbassa. (This remark brought prolonged applause). By his work, integrity, steadfastness of character, loyalty to the Catholic Church and fatherland, he has gained the respect and affection not only of the Poles but also of the people of other nationalities. His high position as city treasurer has not in any way changed him, for he is a man of unwavering principles.

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 8, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30279

"If all Poles in America would conduct themselves as he does, then the people of other nationalities would be obliged to respect them."

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1891.

The September 30 afternoon session began at 2:18 P.M. with a prayer by Reverend V. Barzynski, chairman of the committee, introduced a motion that the wording of some paragraphs in the constitution of the organization be changed for the purpose of removing their ambiguity, and proposed the elimination of paragraph 1, article fourteen, of the constitution, alleging it was obscure and unnecessary. The motion was put to a vote and adopted unanimously.

Other paragraphs of the constitution were put to a vote and adopted.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1891.

The next item on the program was the official organ of the organization. Mr. Kiolbassa asserted that the Polish Roman Catholic Union in America was strong enough to have its own organ published and supported by the organization. All agreed that such organ was necessary. However, Reverend V. Barzynski declared that he knew from experience it would be hard for such organ to exist, saying that some time ago the organization had adopted a resolution that every member should subscribe [to] Wiara I Otczyzna (Faith and Fatherland) but no one had complied with it.

Mr. Kiolbassa supported the objection of Reverend V. Barzynski, arguing that the maintenance of such organ would put the organization to a great expense.

Finally a motion was made that the weekly publication Wiara I Ojczyzna be adopted as the organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, and that it be published twice a week. This motion was carried unanimously.

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 13, 1891.

There were many patriotic and religious speeches on September 30 by delegates from other cities. The last speaker was Mr. Ignacy Machnikowski of Chicago, who spoke of the Roman Catholic Church and its great and uplifting work, and who displayed a profound knowledge of history--ecclesiastical and political. He also spoke of our unfortunate fatherland and the fate of our people, our patriots, and our great heroes, warned us against the danger of discord, and recommended harmony and co-operation. Great applause.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 14, 1891.

The Thursday Oct. 1, 1891, session began at 9:30 A.M., right after church services. After the reading of telegrams and other correspondence, the delegates resumed their tasks. New motions were made and carried, and resolutions were adopted. Finally, Reverend V. Barzynski announced that an election of officers should take place. The motion was carried unanimously and Mr. Peter Kiolbassa was re-elected president by acclamation. The newly elected president thanked the delegates for their support. Mr. John Arkuszewski of Chicago was elected vice-president of the organization, and Mr. Gniot of Chicago cashier.

III B 4

- 10 -

POLISH

IIB 2 d (2)

IIA 2 a

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 14, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3027

Then a board of directors was elected, which passed a few resolutions. Finally, the presidential oath of office was administered to Mr. Kiclbassa and the directors, and the convention was over.

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 24, 1880..

CONVENTION

The first annual convention of the United Polish Benevolent Society was begun yesterday in the club-room of the Palmer House.

Credentials were presented by the following delegates:- J. Andrzejkowicz, Philadelphia; J. Glowczynski, Grand Rapids, Mich.; K. J. Malsk, Northim, Wis.; F. J. Borchardt and J. Wendzinski, Milwaukee; R. Stobiecki, F. Sowadski, J. Krzemieniecki, W. Puterch, I. Rewerski, M. Kucera, and W. Dyniewitz, Chicago. Mr. J. Andrzejkowicz was chosen as chairman.

A new constitution and by-laws were presented, and the meeting adjourned until today, when the annual election of officers will be held.

III B 4
III G

POLISH

Chicago Times, Oct. 14, 1878.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POOR POLES, THEY FIND IN AMERICA THE FREE HOME DENIED BY EUROPE.

The Polish Residents In This Country Are About To Hold Their First Regular Convention.....Natives Of Poland In This Country, Nearly All Of Whom Are Exiles.....

A curious people, springing from one of the savage tribes that occupied central Europe at the time of the downfall of Rome, they advanced rapidly in arts of peace and war until they became one of the greatest powers of Christendom.

The Poles are of Slavic origin. In consulting the ancient maps, it will be found that a tribe called the Polani dwelt in a small space between the Oder and the Vistula rivers.

III B 4
III G

- 2 -

POLISH

Chicago Times, Oct. 14, 1878.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In Chicago there are over 7,000 families of Poles and five societies. There are three Polish churches in Chicago.

In the matter of education, the Poles of Chicago are not behind other nationalities. There is a school connected with St. Stanislaus Church, taught by nuns, or "Sisters" as they are uniformly called. Here, besides the usual branches that are taught in public schools instruction is given in the Polish language and literature. There is a Polish newspaper published in Chicago called the Gazetta Polska.

Among the projects to be laid before the convention will be the establishment of a half-orphan asylum and a college for instruction in the Polish language.

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 12, 1877.

POLISH PATRIOTS.

Second Day of the Convention.

The second day's session of the fifth annual Convention of the Polish Catholic Union of the United States was held yesterday at the corner of Noble and Bradley streets. There were some twenty societies represented by delegates. The Rev. Father L. Moczygemba, of Jeffersonville, Ind., presided, John Barzynski, secretary.

A committee of three, composed of P. Kiolbassa, the Rev. Kosloski, of La Salle, and the Rev. Joseph Dombrowski, was appointed for the purpose of finding a suitable place in which to establish a Polish Orphan Asylum, and to raise funds among the Polish Societies through the country for that purpose.

III. ASSIMILATION

C. National

Churches and Sects



Przebudzenie, Vol. I, No. 4, Nov. 27, 1937.

JUST THINK!

Did you ever realize that churches and other church buildings in America erected with Polish money and estimated at a \$7,000,000 value, are owned by the Irish and Germans? That we, Poles, who actually erected these church buildings, have no legal right to claim them? That we are rather despised and branded as wild Hottentots even by the high Roman officials?

Three hundred thousand of honest Poles have perceived that condition perfectly. They took the situation in their own hands and, being convinced that God understands Polish as well as any other language, decided to praise God in their own native language and in their own Polish National Catholic Church.

The Polish National Catholic Church is the only outpost and place for every good thinking Pole.

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I A 2 a

POLISH

Polonia, June 11, 1936.

THE CHURCH AND THE PASTOR'S HOUSE OF ST.
MAGDALENE PARISH

The above picture shows the church St. Mary of Magdelene as well as the school and the pastor's house located at 85th Street and Marquette Avenue.

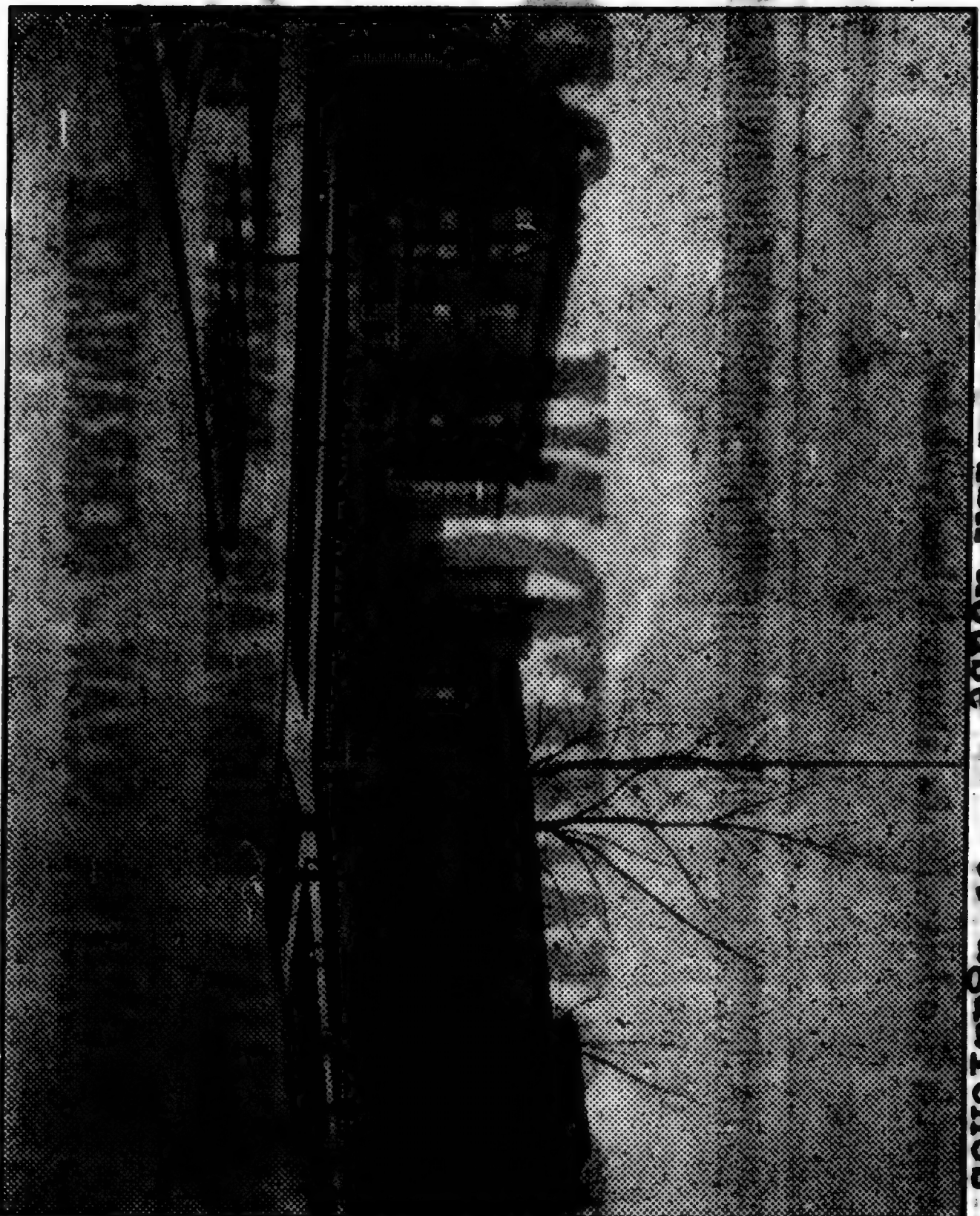
The parish was organized in 1911 and has about 5,600 parishioners of both sexes.

The parish is under the administration of pastor John J. Kozlowski and his assistants are Rev. T. Wesolowski, Rev. B. Karpowicz and Rev. Stanislaus Dopak. The parochial school is under the direction of the valiant Felician Sisters who devote a great deal of labor to the education of youth.

111 (ILL.) PRO. 2005

Kościół, Szkoła i Plebania Św. Marii Magdaleny

School and Parish House of St. Magdalenes Par1



Podobizna powyższa przedstawia kościół pod wazwaniem św. Marii Magdaleny, jak również szkołę i plebanję, które się mieszczą przy 85ej i Marquette ave. Parafia została zorganizowaną w roku 1911tym i posiada około 5,600 parafjan obojga płci. Parafją zawiaduje ks. proboszcz Jan J. Kozłowski, zaś asystentami są ks. T. Wesołowski, ks. B. Karpowicz i ks. Stanisław Dopak. Szkołę parafjalną prowadzi dzielne Siostry Felicjanek, które bardzo wiele pracy poświęcają nad wykształceniem młodzieży.

III C

POLISH

Polonia, June 11, 1936.

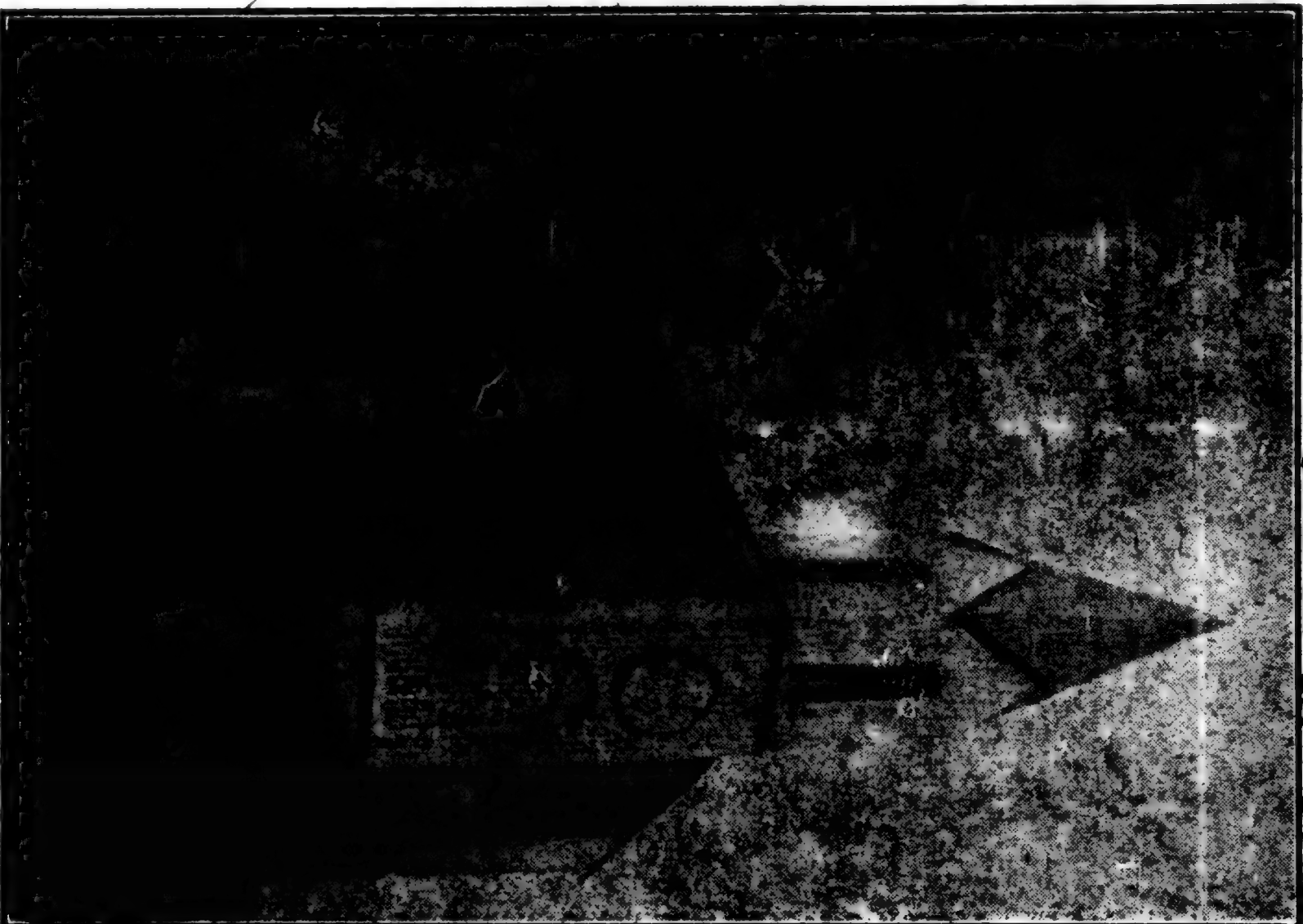
THE FIRST POLISH CHURCH IN SOUTH CHICAGO

The picture of the church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the first Polish church in South Chicago. The church was constructed after the parish had been organized in 1882.

APR 11 1936
FILM PROJ. 30275

Pierwszy Kościół Polski w South Chicago
First Polish Church in So. Chicago

The Immaculate Conception Church.



**Widok pierwszego polskiego kościoła pod wezwaniem Niep.
Pocz. N. M. P., którego obecnym proboszczem jest ks. Fr. M.
Wojtalewicz. Kościół ten wybudowano po zorganizowaniu się
parafji w roku 1882.**

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POLISH

Polonia, June 11, 1936.

POLISH CHURCH OF ST. BRONISLAVA IN SOUTH CHICAGO

The above picture shows the exterior of the Polish church and parochial school of St. Bronislava erected in 1929 by Franciscan Fathers.

The present pastor is Father Cyril Kita and assistant priests are Sigismund Grochowski, Edmund Krolicki, Andrew Derenda.

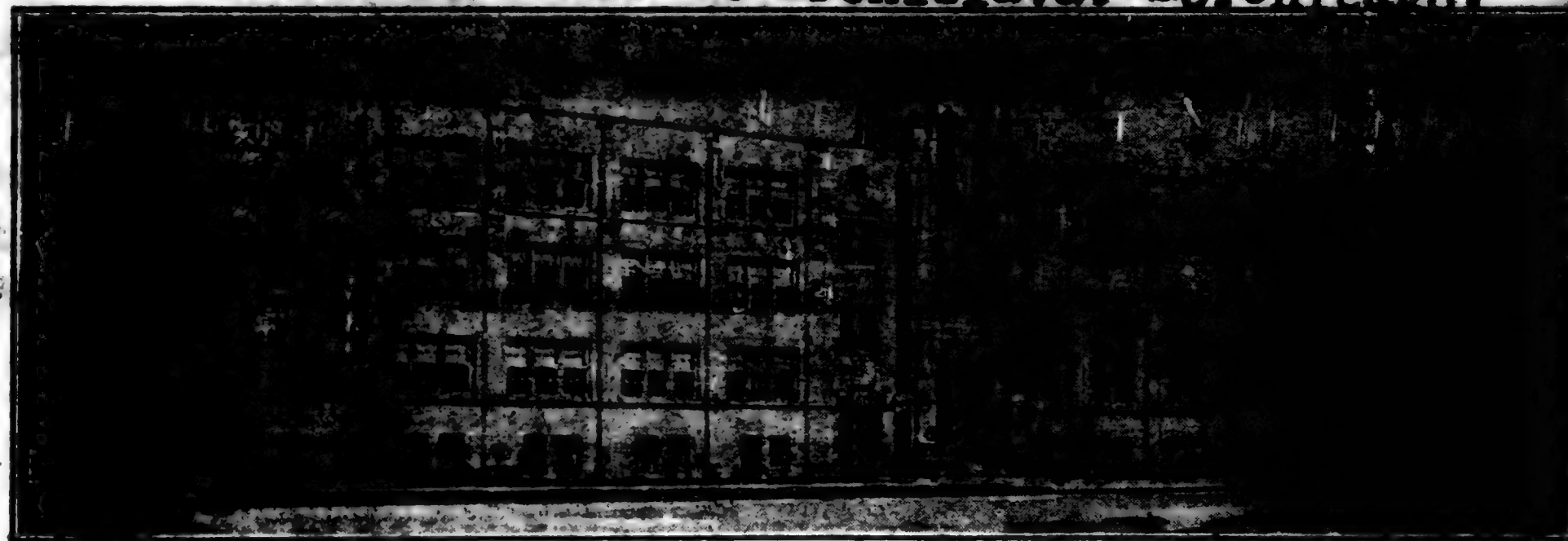
About 3,500 parishioners - men and women - belong to this parish.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**Combination Building.
Church and School.**

Polski Kościół Pod Wezwaniem Św. Bronisławy

Polish Church of St Bronislava. So. Chicago.



Powyższa rycina przedstawia widok polskiego kościoła i szkoły parafjalnej pod wezwaniem św. Bronisławy wybudowanego w roku 1929 przez O.O. Franciszkanów. Proboszczem obecnie jest ks. O. Cyryl Kita, zaś asystentami księży: Zygmunt Grochowski, Edmund Krolicki, Andrzej Derenda. Do parafji należy około 3,500 parafjan i parafjanek.

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POLISH

Polonia, June 11, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, THE ARCHANGEL
IN SOUTH CHICAGO

The Magnificent View of the Church of
St. Michael, the Archangel.

At the junction of South Shore Drive and 83rd Street there is the magnificent edifice of the Polish Church of St. Michael, the Archangel which presents itself as the most magnificent of all Polishes churches in South Chicago. The parish of St. Michael, the Archangel was organized in 1922 and has at present 10,500 parishioners. This parish gave the first Polish bishop in America, bishop Paul Rhode. The present pastor is Rev. John Lange and assistant pastors are Rev. A. A. Gawkych, Rev. L. Handzel and Rev. A. J. Wycisol.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20274

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 7, Feb. 13, 1936.

[SILVER JUBILEE]

Sunday, Feb. 9, 1936, will be remembered by the members of St. Magdalene's Parish for a long time. On that day they celebrated a silver jubilee of the foundation of their parish. The celebration was conducted in a regular Polish Catholic spirit. The weather was cold but clear. At 10 A.M. the church societies gathered at the parish house, and from there they marched to church, where they remained in the reserved seats until 11 A.M. At 11 A.M. the procession started from the church, headed by Rev. G. Wesolowski, followed by the ministrants. The cross was carried in front of the ministrants. Then followed the clergy and the faithful.

The church was beautifully illuminated and decorated with flower and silver leaves. The faithful filled the church to capacity. They thanked God for all the favors that He bestowed upon them and upon their parish for the last twenty-five years. They prayed for His blessing and the strength necessary for carrying work further. They also prayed for the souls who left this world in order to receive the reward for their work.

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POLISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30270

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 7, Feb. 13, 1936.

The solemn mass was said by Prelate John G. Mielcarek, the pastor of the parish, assisted by Rev. L. Hince and S. Dopar. The jubilee sermon was preached by Right Rev. Bishop Bona.

After the celebration there was a banquet.

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 4, Jan. 23, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

ST. MAGDALENE'S PARISH

There will be another great celebration in the South Chicago 'Polonia,' the silver jubilee of St. Magdalene's Parish, on Feb. 9, 1936.

History of the Parish. The early history of this parish is also closely connected with the parish of the 'Immaculate Conception' and Rev. Father Wojtalewicz (Father Frank). In 1910 the parish of the 'Immaculate Conception' had overgrown again, and its church was too small to accommodate properly the parishioners. Father Frank saw that, and he thought that another division of the parish was necessary.

Not losing any time, he called a meeting at which it was decided to buy twenty-four lots at 84th Street and Saginaw Avenue, for which a sum of \$5,379.40 was appropriated. This sum was given to the new parish as a gift. Archbishop Quigley appointed Rev. Edward Kowalewski as pastor of the new parish, and on June 10, 1910, he took charge of the new parish. Under his superintendency the foundation was laid for the brick church building in

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 4, Jan. 23, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20271

which the school is also located. Due to the young pastor's care, the work progressed very quickly, and on September 10, 1910, the ceremony of laying the cornerstone was performed. The ceremony was performed by Right Rev. Bishop Paul Rhode, assisted by many clergymen. Rev. Father Wojtalewicz preached the sermon suitable for the occasion. The dedication of the church took place on Feb. 12, 1911.

The Dedication. February 12, 1911, was a memorable day for every member of St. Magdalene's Parish. For those pioneers who worked for it the work was accomplished. That Sunday was certainly a beautiful day. The pealing of the new church bells announced to the world with a sweet and harmonious tone that a new temple of worship had been built.

In that new temple, for the first time, a solemn mass was celebrated by its pastor, Father Kowalewski, assisted by the clergy and masses of people. The sermon, adaptable to the occasion, was preached by Rev. Prelate Thomas Bona.

The church is large enough to accommodate one thousand people. The parochial school is attended by over 760 children. The school is conducted by twenty sisters. There are twenty-two societies in St. Magdalene's Parish. The present

Polonia, Vol. XXX, No. 4, Jan. 23, 1936.

WPA (III) PROJ 30271

membership is about 1,200. Near the church there is a parish house. In the back of the church there are big buildings. The auditorium is located on the second floor in one of the buildings. There are many rooms that are used for different functions. There is also a large and beautiful convent for the sisters.

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POLISH

Poles in America, (Souvenir Book Century of Progress Chicago 1933).

HISTORY OF POLISH PARISHES

St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.-- First Polish Roman Catholic congregation organized in Chicago. In 1867 the Polish pioneers of Chicago conceived the idea of organizing a Polish parish. Built first church in 1869, a humble wooden structure. In 1871 built a new place of worship. Not destroyed by Chicago fire. In 1876 built one of the largest and most beautiful churches in Chicago. Completed and dedicated in 1871. School building also erected later, containing class-rooms for 3,000 pupils and assembly-hall with seating capacity of 4,000. The Church of St. Stanislaus Kostka, the auditorium, the sisters' residence school, the rectory, and the gymnasium occupy the entire block bounded by Noble, Ingraham, and Bradley Streets, and are opposite Pulaski Park, Chicago. The present pastor of the St. Adalbert parish is the Reverend John Drzewiecki, C. R.

Second Polish parish in Chicago.--Organized in 1874. First Church built at

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POLISH

Poles in America Souvenir Book Century of Progress 1933.

the corner of Seventeenth and South Paulina Streets. Present church erected in 1914. It is almost a facsimile of the famous Basilica of St. Paul in Rome. St. Adalbert's parish has been the seat of history-making activities for the Poles of Chicago. - There were founded the Polish Roman Catholic Union of North America, the Polish National Alliance, The Polish Women's Alliance, and the Sokol Polski (Falcons). Present pastor the Reverend Casimir Gronkowski.

Immaculate Conception Parish.--Organized early in 1882. The oldest Polish in South Chicago. The church has a seating capacity of 1200. The school has 22 class-rooms besides a library, a medical bureau, and an assembly hall. All encumbrances on this property, which was built after 1895, were liquidated in 1909. Present pastor, the Reverend F. M. Wojtalewicz. Location, Eighty-eighth Street and Commercial Avenue.

St. Joseph's Parish.-- One of the oldest Polish parishes in Chicago. Located on the Southwest Side. Church and school premises are at forty-eighth Street and South

Poles in America Souvenir Book Century of Progress 1933.

Hermitage Avenue. The first Polish settlers located there in 1877, and the first church was built shortly afterwards. The present church was built in 1914. The population of the parish is about 1,700. The present pastor is the Reverend Stanislaus Cholewinski.

St. Casimir's Parish.--One of the largest Polish parishes on the Southwest Side. Founded in 1890. At first a frame building was used for church and school. A combination brick church and school was erected in 1904 - 1905. The present church was completed in 1919. It is of Polish Renaissance architecture and stands on the corner of West Cermak Road and Whipple Street. It has a seating capacity of 1,500. The cost of the edifice was \$185,000. Present pastor, the Reverend Mgr. A. Halgas.

St. Hedwig's Parish,--situated on the Northwest Side, was founded in 1888. New church built in 1898, designed in Roman style. Seating capacity 1,500. Cost

Poles in America Souvenir Book Century of Progress 1933.

\$175,000. The parish premises, located at Webster and Floyne Avenues, cover one square block, 112,922 square feet, valued at the huge sum of \$1,000,000. Present pastor, the Reverend Francis Dembinski, C. R.

St. Hyacinth's Parish.--The history of St. Hyacinth's Parish dates back to the year 1894. A group of Polish families from St. Stanislaus Kostka parish had settled in vicinity of Milwaukee and Central Park Avenues, where another group, hostile to the faith of their ancestors had endeavored to undermine it by organizing and erecting a Polish National Independent Church. The threatened heresy, however, was shocked in its infancy by the courageous and jealous Reverend V. Barzynski, C. R. who succeeded in purchasing the property of the incipient heretical church. The present church was erected in 1921; the new school building in 1926. The parish at present, includes over 3,000 families, Present pastor, the Reverend S. A. Kowalczyk, C. R.

Poles in America Souvenir Book Century of Progress 1933.

St. Michael Archangel Parish.--Founded in 1891. Church and school premises located in the block bounded by Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, South Shore Drive and Brandon Avenue. Bought for the sum of \$14,700. On October 31, 1897, the Reverend Paul P. Rhode was appointed pastor. He later became the first Polish bishop in America, consecrated in 1908. The present church was erected in 1909. It is in the Gothic style, Present pastor, the Reverend J. M. Lange.

S.S. Peter and Paul Parish.--This parish was organized in 1895. The original church was on Charlton Street between Thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Streets. The present church built in 1907, is located at 3745 South Paulina Street. The present school structure was consecrated on September 4, 1908. Present pastor, the Reverend A. S. Olszewski.

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II D 3

POLISH

"Poles in America," Souvenir Book, Century of Progress, 1933.

A Complete Summary of Polish Educational, Religious and
Charitable Institutions in the Archdiocese of Chicago,
Including Data as of May 1, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

St. Adalbert's Parish - five clergymen - 1,680 pupils in school - 42 teachers,
sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. Anne's Parish - four clergymen - 1,114 pupils in schools - 24 teachers,
sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary Parish - two clergymen - 557 pupils in school -
10 teachers, sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. Barbara's Parish - three clergymen - 957 pupils in school - 23 teachers,
sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Bruno's Parish - two clergymen - 602 pupils in school - 12 teachers, Felician
sisters

St. Bronislawa's Parish - four clergymen - 480 pupils in school - 10 teachers,
Felician sisters.

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POLISH

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"Poles in America," Souvenir Book, Century of Progress, 1933.

II D 3

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

St. Camillus's Parish - one clergyman - 304 pupils in school - 7 teachers, sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. Casimir's Parish - five clergymen - 1,750 pupils in school - 45 teachers, Resurrectionist sisters.

St. Constance's Parish - two clergymen - 646 pupils in school - 20 teachers, sisters of Notre Dame.

St. Fidelis's Parish - three clergymen, - 605 pupils in school - 12 teachers, sisters of St. Joseph.

Five Holy Martyrs' Parish - four clergymen - 1697 pupils in school - 31 teachers, Franciscan sisters of St. Kunegunda.

St. Florian's Parish - one clergyman - 760 pupils in school - 17 teachers, Franciscan sisters of St. Kenegunda.

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"Poles in America," Souvenir Book, Century of Progress, 1933.

II D 3

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

St. Francis of Assisi's Parish - one clergyman - 388 pupils in school - 6 teachers, sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

Good Shepherd Parish - two clergymen - 400 pupils in school - 9 teachers, Felician sisters.

St. Hedwig's Parish - five clergymen - 2,180 pupils in school - 47 teachers, 45 sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth and 2 brothers.

St. Helen's Parish - three clergymen - 1,340 pupils in school - 24 teachers, Felician sisters.

Holy Innocents' Parish - four clergymen - 1,845 pupils in school - 29 teachers, Felician sisters.

Holy Trinity Parish - seven clergymen - 2,170 pupils in school - 41 teachers, sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

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"Poles in America," Souvenir Book, Century of Progress, 1933.

II D 3

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

St. Hyacinth's Parish - five clergymen - 1,704 pupils in school - 32 teachers, sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

Immaculate Conception Parish - three clergymen - 1,141 pupils in school - 22 teachers, Franciscan sisters of St. Joseph.

Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish - two clergymen - 308 pupils in school - 95 teachers, sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. James's Parish - two clergymen - 889 pupils in school - 17 teachers, Felician sisters.

St. John Cantius' Parish - four clergymen - 1,165 pupils in school - 25 teachers, sisters of Notre Dame.

St. John the Divine's Parish - four clergymen - 1,479 pupils in school - 27 teachers, Felician sisters.

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I A 2 a "Poles in America," Souvenir Book, Century of Progress, 1933.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

St. Josephat's Parish - five clergymen - 856 pupils in school - 16 teachers,
sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. Joseph's Parish - four clergymen - 1,671 pupils in school - 29 teachers,
Felician sisters.

St. Ladislaus's Parish - two clergymen - 515 pupils in school - 11 teachers,
sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. Mary of the Angels' Parish - three clergymen - 950 pupils in school - 20
teachers, Resurrectionist sisters.

St. Mary Magdalene Parish - three clergymen - 963 pupils in school - 19 teachers,
Felician sisters.

St. Mary of Perpetual Help's Parish - four clergymen - 1,668 pupils in school -
37 teachers, sisters of St. Joseph.

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"Poles in America," Souvenir Book, Century of Progress, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027

St. Michael's Parish - four clergymen - 1,883 pupils in school - 35 teachers,
sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. Pancratius' Parish - two clergymen - 930 pupils in school - 20 teachers,
Franciscan sisters of St. Kunegunda.

SS. Peter and Paul's Parish - three clergymen - 1,271 pupils in school - 18
teachers, Felician sisters.

St. Roman's Parish - three clergymen - 873 pupils in school - 18 teachers,
sisters of St. Joseph.

Sacred Heart Parish - three clergymen - 1,031 pupils in school - 22 teachers,
Felician sisters.

St. Salomea's Parish - two clergymen - 477 pupils in school - 8 teachers, sisters
of St. Joseph.

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"Poles in America," Souvenir Book, Century of Progress, 1933.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

St. Stanislaus Kostka's Parish - six clergymen - 1435 pupils in school - 28 teachers, sisters of Notre Dame.

St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr's Parish - four clergymen - 1,218 pupils in school - 24 teachers, Franciscan sisters of St. Kunegunda.

St. Stephen's Parish - two clergymen - 232 pupils in school - 6 teachers. Felician sisters.

St. Thecla's Parish - one clergyman - 255 pupils in school - 7 teachers, Resurrectionist sisters.

Transfiguration Parish - one clergyman - 147 pupils in school - 4 teachers, sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Turibius' Parish - one clergyman - 194 pupils in school - 4 teachers, Felician sisters.

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"Poles in America," Souvenir Book, Century of Progress, 1933.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

St. Wenceslaus' Parish - three clergymen - 691 pupils in school - 16 teachers, Felician sisters.

St. Wenceslaus' Parish, DeKoven Street - one clergyman - 145 pupils in school - 4 teachers, Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate.

St. Blaise's Parish, Argo - two clergymen - 358 pupils in school - 9 teachers, sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. Isidore's Parish, Blue Island - one clergyman - 269 pupils in school - 6 teachers, Felician sisters.

St. Andrew's Parish, Calumet City - three clergymen - 731 pupils in school - 15 teachers, sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. Joseph's Parish, Chicago Heights - one clergyman - 332 pupils in school - 8 teachers, Franciscan sisters.

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"Poles in America," Souvenir Book, Century of Progress, 1933.

II D 3

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

St. Mary of Czestochowa's Parish, Cicero - three clergymen - 828 pupils in school
- 19 teachers, sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Valentine's Parish, Cicero - two clergymen - 253 pupils in school - 6 teachers,
sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. Mary of Gostyn's Parish, Downers Grove - one clergyman - 81 pupils in
school - 2 teachers, Felician sisters.

Ascension Parish, Evanston - one clergyman - 265 pupils in school - 6 teachers,
Felician sisters.

St. John Baptist's Parish, Harvey - one clergyman - 477 pupils in school -
8 teachers, Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. Susanna's Parish, Harvey - one clergyman - 257 pupils in school - 6 teachers,
sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

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"Poles in America," Souvenir Book, Century of Progress, 1933.

II D 3

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Holy Cross Parish, Joliet - one clergyman - 193 pupils in school - 4 teachers,
sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate.

St. Thaddeus's Parish, Joliet - one clergyman - 388 pupils in school - 8 teachers,
Felician sisters.

St. Stanislaus's Parish, Kankakee - one clergyman - 123 pupils in school -
4 teachers, sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

SS. Cyril and Methodius' Parish, Lemont - one clergyman - 182 pupils in school
- 6 teachers, Felician sisters.

Holy Rosary Parish, North Chicago - two clergymen - 450 pupils in school - 12
teachers, Felician sisters.

St. Stanislaus's Parish, Posen - one clergyman - 214 pupils in school - 4
teachers, Felician sisters.

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"Poles in America," Souvenir Book, Century of Progress, 1933.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Total, 60 parishes, 158 clergymen, 48,967 pupils, and 1,044 teachers.

Various Institutions

St. Hedwig's Orphanage, Niles - 700 children - 2 clergymen - 52 Felician Sisters.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged - 166 residents - 1 clergyman - 16 Franciscan Sisters of St. Kunegunda.

St. Mary of Nazareth's Hospital - total patients in year 4,333 - 1 clergyman - 100 sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. Mary of Nazareth's School of Nursing - 75 students. Connected with St. Mary of Nazareth's Hospital.

Holy Trinity High School for Boys - 11 Brothers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross - 238 students.

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"Poles in America," Souvenir Book, Century of Progress, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Weber High School for Boys - 5 Resurrectionist Fathers - 6 Brothers - 6 lay teachers - 264 students.

Holy Family Academy for Girls - 1 clergyman - 46 sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth - 3 lay teachers - 360 students.

Resurrection High School for Girls, Norwood Park. A boarding-school - 50 Resurrectionist sisters - 22 novices - 23 postulants - 1 lay teacher - 112 students.

Good Counsel High School for Girls. A boarding-school - 1 clergyman - 11 Felician sisters - 2 lay teachers - 172 students.

Religious Institutions

Novitiate of the Resurrectionist Fathers - 4 clergymen - 17 novices - 3 postulants - 3 brothers.

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General Mother-House of the Franciscan Sisters of St. Kunegunda - 1 clergyman -
316 sisters - 65 novices - 30 postulants.

Novitiate of the Resurrectionist Sisters, Norwood Park - 50 sisters - 22 novices
- 23 postulants.

Novitiate and Training-School of the Felician Sisters - 2 clergymen - 702 sisters
- 21 novices - 28 postulants.

Mother-House of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, Desplaines - 1 clergy-
man - 613 sisters, - 76 novices - 15 postulants - 15 aspirants.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Przebudzenie, Vol. V, No. 18, April 30, 1931.

A DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, Roman-Catholic priest of the Chicago diocese, declare herewith that I am voluntarily joining the ranks of the National Church.

The reasons that induced me to take this step were: my conviction that in the National Church I am more certain of attaining salvation, because my mind and will shall not be hampered by the numerous canons of the Roman-Catholic Church; further, injustice and politics, as well as the un-Christian way of the Roman-Catholic Church authorities in dealing with people, have shaken my confidence in said church.

I sincerely wish to work for the salvation of Polish souls and for the glory of the Polish name.

Rev. Jan Stoinski.

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Przebudzenie, Vol. V, No. 1, Jan. 1, 1931.

FROM 'ALL SAINTS PARISH'



During the last Christmas holidays our church was so overcrowded that many persons could not get into the temple and had to go back home.

Never before during Christmas holidays had our church been so thronged with our faithful disciples. Thank God that people of good will are awakening from their slumber and are drawing nearer to our Lord.

The midnight mass was said by Bishop Leon Grochowski. After the mass was over, Rev. J. Padewski delivered an elevating sermon, and then Bishop Grochowski extended his best wishes to the congregation.

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Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 46, Nov. 13, 1930.

A VOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

According to the information given in the Roman papers, Prelate Kokoszny, the delegate of Bishop Hlond of Poland, came to the United States to investigate the religious status of our immigration, and also to uplift it spiritually. They called it "The Great Solitude" of the cardinal for the souls of Polish immigrants.

But we see it in a different light. The bishop's delegate did not come here to find out in what condition is the soul of our workingman, merchant or artisan, but to learn how fat is his pocketbook and how much can he squeeze out of it for the Vatican king, who must have lost heavily on the American stock market, just as any other worldly speculator. Someone must cover these losses; naturally no one else but the faithful subjects frightened by the Roman hell.

One of those "spiritual delegates" of the Vatican, from Poland, Prelate Adamski, left America some time ago with a full pocketbook; for that he was made a bishop.



Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 46, No. 13, 1930.

Hundreds of Polish workmen placed their savings in his hands and now they are cursing him, but the Vatican does not care.

For their hundreds of dollars they may get enough to buy one meal or at the most to live one day in some cheap room full of bedbugs.

The Vatican rewards very liberally its "spiritual collectors" of money, especially of American dollars, which have a special sanctifying power in the Vatican palace.

However, Prelate Rakoszy must have another and very important mission. And that mission is to fix firmly the voluntary bondage of the Polish immigration under Irish and German spiritual masters, for the Vatican has learned that the Polish immigration in America is getting restless, in fact, it is opening its eyes and is beginning to see the truth.



Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 46, Nov. 13, 1930.

Our immigration began to realize its degradation to which it was subjected by the "Roman hypnotizer" in cassocks, who have persuaded the Polish people to believe that they, the priests, are higher and better beings, who possess the exclusive rights to issue permits for admission to heaven or hell. They scoff at God and our honest people. The Irish and German agents of the Vatican, dressed in black cassocks, abuse our Polish people with impunity. What about it, Prelate Rokoszy?

According to Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Prelate Rokoszy, in his speech at the celebration of "The miracle on the Vistula," advised our Polish immigrants to obey humbly the foreign bishops because "they would not obey their own, anyhow."

In other words, Prelate Rokoszy encourages the Polish immigrants to submit themselves as servants and slaves of Irish and German lords and church tyrants. Will the Poles remain ignorant forever is a question.



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More and more of them are casting away the fetters of bondage, and are enrolling under the banner of the Free Christian Polish National Church, whose bishops are Polish and the Poles obey and respect them. The Vatican tyrant who is playing the role of the representative of God is alarmed by such actions of the Poles in America; therefore he sends his agents here for the purpose of keeping us in submission and draw profits for himself.

Poles! It is high time to do away with the Roman religious hypocrisy and worship the Lord in our Polish National temples.



Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 27, July 3, 1930.

A GREAT DAY IN ALL SAINTS PARISH OF THE
POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH

On June 29, 1930, the day of Saint Peter and Paul, when Mr. Herbert Hoover was the President of the United States and Prof. Ignacy Moscicki was the President of Poland; when Rt. Rev. Francis Hodur was the head bishop of the Polish National Catholic Church and Rt. Rev. Leon Grochowski was the bishop of the western diocese, the historical act of blessing the cornerstone of All Saints Cathedral, in All Saints Parish of the Polish National Catholic Church in Chicago, was performed.

The ceremony of blessing was performed by the Rt. Rev. Hodur, head bishop of the Polish National Church, assisted by Bishop Jan Zenon Jasinski from the Buffalo diocese, Bishop Leon Grochowski from our diocese, the clergy from nearby parishes, and the throngs of the faithful.

The 29th day of June, 1930, was indeed a great and memorable day in All Saints Parish. It was the day of proving our strength and worth for the great cause of our Free Church. On that day we had an opportunity to

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30219



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observe the attitude of honest Americans towards us, especially those who rule the country. Every fair-minded observer of this celebration must admit that this test turned out excellently. We can not describe all the details of this celebration but we will give you the most important ones.

At about 8 A. M. our faithful people began to gather in front of the new church. The street in front of the church was filled. The houses around the church and the church itself were beautifully decorated. At 9:30 the American Legion, led by Captain Johnson, arrived. The Legion was preceded by a company of trumpeteers and buglers dressed in picturesque costumes. There were forty of them. The blowing of the bugles and beating of the drums moved the celebrators profoundly and thrilled them very deeply, bringing tears of joy and happiness.

A procession was formed. Captain Johnson, the head marshal, was helped by his assistant, Francis Kordecki. The band, directed by Mr. P. Sokolowski, started to play a march. The procession, headed by the company of buglers, which was followed by a group of 100 girls dressed in white



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and girded in blue ribbons, began to march. The great number of American, Polish, church, and society banners resembled a forest. The white Polish eagle was conspicuous. The procession was a mile long.

In Wicker Park. Processions from other parishes joined ours in Wicker Park. This made the procession much bigger. The weather was grand, but it was hot and the marchers were perspiring. The procession reached its destination. The motorcycle police kept order. The streets and sidewalks were filled with onlookers.

The procession was greeted by Bishop Grochowski standing on the steps of the cathedral together with Bishop Jasinski and the clergy.

After a short while there appeared a group of priests preceded by the ministrants, after which strode solemnly Bishop Francis Hodur, the head of the P. M. C. church, accompanied by two bishops. After a short prayer in the old church, they went directly to the cornerstone where the St. Cecelias Choir greeted the head bishop with a special song.



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The grand procession reached the cathedral and Bishop Hoður performed the ceremony of blessing the cornerstone, assisted by Bishop Jasinski, Bishop Orochowski, and the clergy.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 8, 1930.

EVEN THE SOUTH IS INDEBTED TO ITS FEW CATHOLICS

(Editorial)



In reply to Senator Heflin, the apostle of the discredited Ku Kluxism, the editor of the Birmingham News asks why the promoters of the Confederacy did not recognize a Catholic danger. We quote:

"Why is it that Jefferson Davis did not discover this danger? Why was he so indifferent to Alabama's and America's liberties that he appointed in his cabinet not only Judah Phillip Benjamin, the Jew, but Stephen Mallord, the Roman Catholic?

"If Roman Catholic citizens may not be trusted, why was it that President Davis, commissioned Beauregard, a Catholic, to be lieutenant general in the Confederate Army, and Raphael Semmes to be admiral to the Confederate Navy.

"Why did Mr. Davis commission Judge Mann, a Roman Catholic, to represent the Confederacy in Europe?

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 8, 1930.



Does Mr. Heflin forget that it was a Catholic, James Ryder Randall, of Maryland, who wrote the Confederacy's battle song "Maryland, My Maryland"?

"Does he forget that "The Sword of Lee" and "The Conquered Banner" were written by Father Ryan, a Roman Catholic priest, appointed chaplain in the Confederate Army?

"What has this defamer of Roman Catholics done for Alabama, for the South, for America, that is comparable to the patriotic work done by Roman Catholics like James Ryder, General Beauregard, or Stephen J. Mallord, to say nothing of Roger B. Taney, and Edward Douglas White, two Roman Catholics whose images now stand at the altar of justice in the nation's court of last resort?"

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Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 23, June 5, 1930.

A PRAISE OR A SNEER

A Polish papal journal, discussing the great Polish material wealth that the Polish people have in the Roman-Catholic churches, states:

"Our acquisition in that field is so great that even other nationalities may be jealous of us on account of it.

"'Our' Polish churches and school buildings are among the most beautiful and most magnificent in America.

"Let us take a look at 'our' wealth in the land of Washington, gathered in the name of religion and nationality; indeed, we should be proud of it, for in this respect we are better than other races, because none of them have gained that much for themselves in such a short time.

"Hundreds of Polish parishes, hundreds of Polish churches, hundreds of Polish priests and nuns, and a number of Polish organizations in the name of faith are headed by the Polish Roman-Catholic Union."



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It is hard to understand what the editor means by such nonsense. It seems to us that the editor jeers at our humble Polish people. On the other hand we realize that this was written by a "papal" editor and in a "papal" newspaper. Would he care to sneer at his own camp?

Who will believe them? There is no Pole with such a limited mind who would not know and grieve over the fact that papal priests have squeezed out millions of dollars from Polish people, for magnificent churches and schools and then handed them over to the bishops of other nationalities, enemies of our people.

A case in Madison, Illinois. We still remember the affair in Madison, where a bishop of another nationality made a disposition of a Polish church by changing it into a dance hall and telling the Poles to join the Irish parish and pay their debts there.

Another example. We have another very vivid example in Saint Tekla's parish. There the "Polish slaves" have built the church and the German



Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 23, June 5, 1930.

cardinal declared arrogantly that it is not a Polish parish and the church is not for the Poles.

He told the truth. The cardinal is right, for all so called Polish churches do not in reality belong to the Poles, for they are the property of others. The cardinal took a half million dollars to Rome but he indebted Polish churches and schools. The Polish slave will pay it off. The swell descriptions of the great Polish fortunes invested in Polish churches and schools are common everyday frauds.

Yes! The Poles have built magnificent churches, for which they paid millions of dollars but those million dollar fortunes are and will remain the property of others.

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Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 22, May 29, 1930.

NARROW-MINDEDNESS OR IMPUDENCE

The editor of Dziennik Zjednoczenia must be afflicted either with mental deficiency or with the ego of his masters and is ready to threaten with inquisition those who oppose papal slavery.

Lately his demands and claims have been carried further than expected. Here are some of his own remarks published in his journal:

"We have learned that a certain Polish Falcon group of Chicago has joined the Independent Church, in which its banner will be blessed. Such action in that honorable organization does not have the desired symptoms and with such tactics our Falcons are breaking away from those traditions which this gymnastical organization enjoyed and which based its activities on the foundation of the Roman-Catholic Church ideology.

"Such a symptom indicates that into the organization of Polish Falcons has crept an independent element which may cause discord in the ranks





Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 22, May 29, 1930.

of the organization. Therefore, among the Falcons, whose members are mostly young men, a Catholic spirit should prevail; a spirit which characterized this organization from the very beginning of its foundation.

"No, Falcons! You shall not gain anything this way. On the contrary, the weakening of faith in the ranks of the Falcons may do harm to the organization."

It is not necessary to make any comments on these "wise remarks." Mr. Editor considers himself and his clique a dictator over the Polish Falcons.

What right have the Polish Falcons to belong to the Polish National Church without first getting permission from the "little head" of Mr. Stefanowicz?

Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 22, May 29, 1930.

That is, indeed, very amusing. It seems to Mr. Stefanowicz that he is the "boss" of the Falcons. He waves his club, full of rage and threats. Mr. S., those are silly threats. All organizations, Falcons and the rest of them, will in time break away from the Pope and work for the good of the whole community, because they realized that the Pope wants them to work only for himself.



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Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 18, May 1, 1930.



AN EXEMPLARY FAMILY

In every Polish National Church parish there are people who are sincere and greatly attached to the church. We are quite sure that the majority of our members belong to this class, not the class that is cold, insensible and indifferent. Some of these families may be taken as an example for other nationalities.

The family of N. N. joined the parish of Our Savior right after the consecration of the church, during the mission week.

The initial deposit fee was brought into the parish office by the mother of the family who stated that the sum was too small but they would try to make it up later so the parish could exist and develop. After joining our parish the parents sent three of their children to our school. They spoke Polish beautifully and took a course in higher Polish. Two of the girls are attending the catechism class with great punctuality, never missing a lesson.



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This year they will receive their first communion. The son is our altar boy and attends the church services every day.

The mother, in order to help our parish, offered herself to serve as a theatrical performer. Both parents can be seen at all church services with the exception of the evenings when the father is at work; even then the mother comes with the children.

Those parents help our parish willingly and sincerely at every opportunity; there was no play, lecture or entertainment of any kind in the parish without that family; they always took active part in every thing.

From the pastor we have learned how glad this family was to receive our pastor in their home during the so-called "Kolenda," or the annual visitation by the pastor. Although it was quite late the whole



Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 18, May 1, 1930.

family was home waiting all day for the rare opportunity of having their pastor for a guest.

The house had been cleaned and redecorated. On the table there was a vessel containing holy water and a new sprinkler. All members of this family greeted the pastor very cordially and behaved very respectfully during the entire visit.

Besides the holy water there was also an envelope containing a donation for the church. This envelope was presented to the pastor by the head of the family. The family was made very happy by the visit of their pastor and escorted him to the gate. The children waved their hands saying good by. Our work could be much easier if all members of our parish would act in that manner.



Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 4, Jan. 26, 1930.

ALL SAINTS PARISH BUILDING A CATHEDRAL

At the last parish meeting presided over by Mr. F. Nowak, it was unanimously agreed to build a church according to the plans designed by architect Steinbach, and recommended by the building committee.

It will be a beautiful cathedral in gothic style with two towers thirty-five feet high.

The front of the church and windows will be finished in terracotta, a beautiful imitation of marble. The structure will have a form of a cross. The main section will be 54 feet high.

We chose the terracotta for the front of the church because it is a durable material and because of its smooth surface it looks clean. From time to time it can be washed and the church will look like new.

The interior of the church will also be decorated with colored terracotta. This material is very practical for decorations because it keeps in its



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original state for a long time.

The ceiling will also be finished in a gothic style. The great pointed arches will meet at four points right over the windows, forming a beautiful gothic ceiling directly over the center of the cross.

The front of the church will be finished in a rich style. Artistic niches, richly carved columns and pointed towers will form a beautiful and artistic structure.

A beautifully carved facade will protrude over the front steps of the church. The ceiling of the facade will be constructed of blue terracotta and ornamented with gold stars.

The tall pillars of the church will be inlaid with terracotta from 7 to 8 feet from the floor.

The towers will be decorated with gilded and colored terracotta. The bells

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will be installed in the tower and operated by electricity. In other words, it will be a magnificent church in a gothic style and a most modern structure.

At the parish meeting before that decision, Bishop Grochowski called the attention of the members to the fact that a beautiful church is a very costly proposition and that no one is forcing the parishioners to build a costly temple.

But the parishioners, like one man, demanded this imposing temple and our parishioners are like a brave army. Our resolutions are not only on paper, they will be carried through.

We have already gathered a nice capital but it is not enough. Next year we intend to collect about \$50,000. Can we do it? Why not? As soon as we start to build the donations will come. We are a great and generous army. Our parishioners will prove that we are a great and God loving family. Some people gave even their lives for God and the country, and we can share some of our hard earned money for the great work of God.



Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 2, Jan. 12, 1930.

MY FIRST IMPRESSION IN THE POLISH NATIONAL CHURCH

After the fight in Saint Teklas' Parish of Chicago on account of an attempt to take away the Polish language, the committee for the protection of Polish language, appointed by the parishioners, after a long struggle with Chicago archdiocese, came to the conclusion that further struggle is useless, leaving the whole matter at the mercy of the Roman-Catholic clergy, betraying by such action the confidence of the Polish nation.

Can that be called a Christian deed if for hard earned dollars the Polish people are led into a trap? If they are made to believe that the church and parish which they built will be Polish? And then the cat is let out of the bag. They find that the parish of Saint Tekla is not Polish and never shall be. It is not strange that the Polish people change their religious views after such treatment by the Roman-Catholic Church. It is due to such drastic measures of the Roman-Catholic clergy that the Polish National Church grows like mushrooms after the rain, and the Polish people flock to them seeing a true Christian love there.



Przebudzenie, Vol. IV, No. 2, Jan. 12, 1930.

The time shall come when not only the Polish people but also the clergy who feel the Polish blood in their veins will embrace the new Lord's vineyard because they will not be able to bear such cruel measures which humiliate national feelings.

I, the undersigned, not being able to agree with the committee for the protection of Polish language in Saint Teklas' Parish and not willing to wait for the promises of the pastor, decided to accept the invitation to the consecration of the Polish National Church of Our Savior at Cortez and Rockwell Streets, Chicago.

I went there in order to convince myself how much truth there is in the clerical papers, slinging mud at the National houses of God.

How great was my surprise, after I found myself inside the Polish National Church, where I was greeted cordially by the committee with smiling faces, inviting me to occupy any seat I wished. On looking around I saw happy



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and pleasant people not hypocrites; it seemed that all of them belonged to one great family in that holy temple. I heard sweet tones of music; some people stepped out to meet their friends, others waited very anxiously for the moment when the new temple shall be dedicated to the glory of God and benefit of the Polish nation.

Then the procession entered the church preceded by small children carrying flowers. And here a man forgets about his own self, hearing beautiful Polish songs, dear to every Polish heart. Here for the first time I saw Bishop Grochowski following the procession with dignity, full of hopes for the future.

After the procession the church ceremonies started and only the Polish language was used.

The holy mass, celebrated in the Polish language, makes a most profound impression upon a man, because he gets so interested that he forgets the words of prayer and finds himself in another world, especially during

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the reading of the Holy Gospel. Because a man used to hearing the Holy Mass in Latin did not understand it, while hearing it in his native tongue, he has an opportunity to contemplate upon it.

After such experience a man has an idea how false is the world and the people who are against the National Church. Now I can comprehend why those churches are growing for it can be seen that God blesses it and its faithful.

Pitr Pawel Sarnecki,

One of the Parishioners.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 9, 1930.

PRIEST-RIDDEN

(Editorial)

As an antidote and answer to much anti-Catholic propaganda, which passes for facts, we suggest that our readers commit to memory such facts as these:

Are Catholics priest-ridden? There is a Catholic priest in America for every eight hundred and seventy-five Catholics, a Protestant minister for every two hundred and sixty Protestants. There are forty nine thousand Baptist ministers and twenty thousand Catholic priests.

Are Catholics a foreign mission? Of fifteen thousand Catholic churches, two thousand and two hundred use a foreign language, while Protestant churches using a foreign language number nine thousand four hundred and fifty.

Are Catholics taxed exorbitantly for the support of religion? Catholics average annually about three dollars and seventy cents, each while Prot-



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estants average seventeen dollars each, and one Protestant denomination averages eighty dollars each, though no Protestant denomination duplicates our expensive school and charity system...

Napoleon once called the Jesuits, "the best organizers, next to God." Figures indicate that the same tribute could be truthfully paid to the whole Catholic church.



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Memorial Book "33" - Polish National Catholic Church,
1930, p. 395.

POLISH

PARISH OF ALL THE SAINTS CHURCH



The Parish of All the Saints Church in Chicago is founded on the West Side and is the first one which withdrew from the Roman Catholic Church. In January of 1895 a very young vicar (assistant) of Rev. Barzynski, Rev. Anton Kozlowski, having adherents and supporters among parishioners, started to organize a free-from-Rome independent parish.

On May of the same year a small chapel was built, at which Rev. A. Kozlowski began to fulfill his duty as a regular priest. Two years later, that is, in 1897, Rev. A. Kozlowski was elected bishop, and after that he received a bishop's hat from the hands of bishops of the old Catholic Church in Europe.

With his cordial and truthful devotion to his duty and work for his people, the late Right Rev. Bishop Kozlowski has received the sympathy and acknowledgment of his believers to such an extent that they still keep him in their reverential remembrance. Not very long did he perform

Memorial Boook "33" - Polish National Catholic Church, 1930, p. 395.



his duty as a bishop, because in 1907, on January 14th, he departed from this temporal life. After his death, for two years, the function of pastor was administered by the late Rev. Tomaszewski. After the death of Rev. Tomaszewski, the parish was transferred to the Polish National Catholic Church, under the jurisdiction of Right Rev. Bishop F. Hodura. The first parish priest of the Polish National Catholic Church was Rev. Lawnicki, who officiated as a parish priest for two years. After him the parish priest's duty was performed by Rev. Joseph Plaga for eight years. Rev. Mirek was next till the end of the year 1926, when Right Rev. Bishop Leon Grochowski came to Chicago.

Societies. At this parish are organized and exist various societies. To the oldest societies belong the sorority, "Society of Sister Workers," which has over 300 members; the Brotherhood of Temperance, the Society of Young Men of St. Stanislaw, the Second One of St. John the Baptist. The three societies of Virgins, the Society of God's Mercy to Women, and the Society of God's Mercy to Men, which has about seventy members.

Memorial Book "33" - Polish National Catholic Church, 1930, p. 395.



At the parish exist the three choirs. The choir of Saint Cecilia, composed of over 100 female singers; the younger choir of All the Saints, of female singers, and choir of male singers of Saint Agnes. In the last year there was created at that parish the Christian School of Life, which is attended by over 150 youngsters and children.

(Next is a picture of Right Rev. Bishop Leon Grochowski). The foundation of the bishop's See, or Cathedral.

Because of many very important reasons the parishioners decided to build a new cathedral for their bishop. The actual action, which began a year ago, and according to the members is supported with satisfaction materially and financially by all the parishioners. In that short time there has been collected for the above mentioned purpose \$44,000, and it is supposed that the sum for that purpose, with all its income and savings, will reach to \$50,000. In the spring of the year 1930 the new building will be started. We are convinced that during the next two



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years the beautiful sanctuary of the National Church will be built and proportionally it will have very few debts.

Place and Opportunity for Cultural, Social and Religious Work. The city of Chicago possesses an adaptable location, position and conditions for the work to our church. Even the Roman-Catholic clergy in their publications report that in the city of Chicago there are over 100,000 Poles who do not belong to any religion or church at all. It is evident that this group has been offended and imbued with prejudice or aversion to the Roman-Catholic Church, and with all probability will not return again to that church. But it is our duty to get those people again for God, for Jesus Christ. God gave us the orders as a Samaritan mission to heal and cure the wounds and help the injured people. This work has been successful for us. During one year, 1928, we have organized at Chicago two parishes. The Polish people gregariously supported our efforts. The churches were filled to capacity with the believers. We need only zealous and devoted priests, preachers imbued with God's



• Memorial Book "33" - Polish National Catholic Church, 1930, p. 395.

spirit, and our mission work very quickly will fill the rows with the believers of the National Church.

The founder of the National Church, Right Rev. Bishop Francis Hodur (sic), ought to feel very satisfied with the development of that godly action, to which he has devoted all his life. God has permitted him to see the result of his hard work. Let God bless him with a long life and (enable him) to see the Polish National Catholic Church become the church of the entire Polish nation.

Przebudzenie, Vol. III, No. 44, November 3, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHY?

Extracts:

Why is it that there are so many beggars in Poland and so few in America? Someone would say that Poland is a poor country, while America still enjoys prosperity. There is some truth in that, yet before the war, as we remember, the number of beggars in Poland was far above the present number.

We believe that there are more people depending on public support in America than in Poland. But in this beautiful country of ours lives a great majority of Christians who abandoned the Pope and drew nearer to Christ.

Through this approach to Christ these Christians understood that neither the Pope nor any other mortal can save us; that our salvation depends entirely on our compliance with the teachings of Jesus.

The clergy in Poland could take the United States as an example, and set up special institutions for the poor; they could organize a great charitable program as it is being done here.

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We are certain that the government in Poland and the Polish society there would greatly assist in an enterprise that helps to restore human dignity to those unfortunate beggars.

Yet, we are afraid that the papal clergy will not agree to such an action, because they want to make money even on the most unfortunate; we do not believe they would ever consent to public control of the collected donations.

Here, in the United States, all charitable institutions have been maintained and assisted by all the people regardless of their religion, and that is the reason why there are no beggars in America.

In Poland the charitable program is conducted by the Roman clergy and the society has no control over the collected money. That is why the convents and other similar institutions in Poland are growing richer, and the army of beggars is becoming bigger and bigger.

Przebudzenie, Vol. III, No. 35, Sept. 1, 1929. WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

ABOUT THE NATIONAL CHURCH

Extracts:

The Irish and German bishops in America, as well as the Polish priests, are attempting to usurp for their Roman-Catholic Church the name "National." They claim that since the papal church is the church for 80% of the Polish people, it is quite appropriate for them to assume that name.

This statement is beyond any understanding. Although the papal church dominates over 80% of the Poles, yet it does not prove that it has a national character.

When the governments of Russia, Germany and Austria reigned over our nation, nobody would have regarded them as "national" governments.

The papal church took possession of the Polish nation and then through international intrigues, anathemas and other means gained great profits at our nation's expense. When Poland was being torn and divided among its

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neighbors, the papal church did not utter a single word of protest. And during the insurrection of 1831, the Roman Church condemned our sons who fought for the liberation of Poland.

At various times one or another Pope instigated our neighbors against us, and that always caused bloody and devastating wars.

These were the benefits that the papal church bestowed upon us.

Even in these contemporary times, the Vatican's policy towards Poland remained just the same as it had been in the Middle Ages.

The only "National" Church for Poles is and will be the Polish National Catholic Church, which has been established in order to defend the rights of the Polish people. The rights, which so often are being disregarded and even despised by the Roman Church.

Przebudzenie, Vol. III, No. 5, Feb. 3, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A GREAT MISFORTUNE

Extracts:

Almost in every issue of the Przebudzenie one can find articles stressing the need of the Polish National Church for Poles in America, and revealing the disadvantageous and even injurious attitude of the Papal Church with regard to our Fatherland, nation and language.

One would think that those articles express personal opinions of the staff of our weekly. In order to convince our readers that all those articles are founded on principles voiced by the most renowned Polish historians and philosophers, we presume to cite an excerpt from the System of National Pedagogy, a work by an eminent Polish novelist, B. F. Trentowski:

"At the end of the 10th century the Christian faith has been established in Poland. That was our good luck because we have been bound once and for all with Western Europe, whose destiny was higher civilization, education and freedom.

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"But at the same time it was our great misfortune, because it exposed us to the unconditional power of the not always saintly successors of St. Peter. This power through intrigues infected our minds and brought about innumerable disasters. The Pope looked upon Poland as a province of the new Roman state, and offered our country as a fief to the German feudal princes. Hence the numerous wars between the Poles and German princes, until the decisive battle on Psie Pole (Dog's field). Had not Poland won that battle, we would have shared the fate of Bohemia and Moravia.

"The same Roman-Catholic power was menacing our language, branding it as a 'barbaric' speech. The Polish language has been removed from the church services and instead the dead Latin has been introduced.

"The Latin language was as injurious to us as the policy of Rome. Already at that time Polish was not a chaotic mixture, but a clear, original and cultivated language.

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"In short, we have to admit that what the barbarians were to Old Rome, the New Rome was to us. Rome never ceased to be a rapacious and blood-thirsty monster. For many, many years the Poles hated this religion, which always threatened the integrity of Poland as a nation."

Referring to the ideals of the Independent National Church, the same author in another work under the title Pantheon of Human Knowledge, says: "An independent nation can create its own moral ideals and develop itself accordingly. The adversaries of any progressive current will certainly hinder the development of the nation; but finally they will have to yield to the most sacred rights of an independent people."

Przebudzenie, Vol. III, No. 2, Jan. 13, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GOOD WILL IS A MAJOR FACTOR IN ANY ACHIEVEMENT

Within the last year two new national parishes have been established in Chicago. These young outposts are thriving continuously, and we may be certain that before the end of this year the new parishes will be as big and important as any old one in America.

What is the cause of that beautiful development?

There is only one answer to this question. The members of these newly established parishes proved to be men of good will and ready to devote much for the sake of Christ and their church.

Despite all the hindrances and mockery on the part of the papal disciples, our parishioners kept faith and perseveringly endeavored towards their goal. Thus God blessed their work, and in a very short time these new parishes were set up.

Last year the New Poland Parish, where Rev. F. Swiatek is pastor,

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practically did not possess anything. There was only a small group of Poles which, having been despised by Mundelein and his adherents, decided to bury themselves with the building of a church; and indeed, before the Christmas holidays the church was completed.

Good will, perseverance and patience were the contributing factors of this achievement. Wherever Rev. Swiatek came to ask support for the establishment of the church he received generous contributions.

The parish on Town of Lake, where Rev. Antoni Sobaszek is pastor, was established last summer. Poles in that neighborhood, enthused by the spirit of their neighbors in New Poland, became organized; purchased a Lutheran church and now are the owners of a beautiful church building. The people are becoming more and more acquainted with God, and every day new members join the parish.

It will not be long now before again we shall hear that a new parish has

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been set up on the South Side of the city. This will come true thanks to the efforts and patience of our two new outposts, which truly and Christian-like fulfill their duties.



Przebudzenie, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan. 6, 1929.

[GROWTH OF NATIONAL CHURCH]

During the Christmas holidays all National churches in Chicago were almost besieged by crowds of Poles.

In the parish of Jesus Christ only one third of the crowd could be accommodated within the church. The remaining two-thirds swarmed the streets adjoining the church.

Similar conditions prevailed in the All Saints and other parishes.

All that proves that God sends light from above, and under the influence of that light the Poles draw near the National Church.

As we see, despite the hindrances of our foes, the National Church is breaking all the prejudices on its way to victory.

All because God desires it.



Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 43, Oct. 21, 1928.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HYPOCRISY

As we predicted, Smith's campaign for the presidency of the United States opened the eyes of the American public upon the unscrupulous hatred and hypocrisy of the Roman-Catholic church.

The papal accomplices in their numerous newspaper articles complain of the American intolerance because, as they say, the Americans mix religion with politics to Smith's disadvantage.

But it will not help them any!

The American public already knows what the mouldy papal system, with its ever unappeasable desire for power and wealth, means.

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Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 29, July 15, 1928.

NEW MATERIAL FOR THE HISTORY OF THE POLES IN THE UNITED STATES

In commemoration of the Polish heroes who died in the World War, a monument in their honor was unveiled at St. Adelbert's cemetery on July 4.

This particular celebration will pass down to the history of the Poles in the free land of Washington, and our posterity will certainly comment on the peculiar circumstances of that affair.

The memory of our heroes who died for democracy and freedom of all nations, should be cherished by us. But let us not forget that the most sacred ideals are sometimes utilized for mean and humiliating purposes.

We hope that some unbiased historian of Polish life in America will establish the true facts of that particular celebration.

Anybody who read the reports of that solemn occasion must have been struck by the fact that, except for a few sections of veterans, there was not a single representative of the Polish population. The celebration,

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instead of being an expression of tribute to Polish heroes, was rather a homage to the greatest enemy of the Polish spirit, Cardinal Mundelein, who on every occasion brutally treads upon our national pride.

"Our true father," as Dziennik Chicagoski puts it in its issue of July 5, was "kind enough" to offer a place in the cemetery for the monument, for which the Polish community will ever cherish gratitude to the "Most Eminent Cardinal."

A real hero of that day was Cardinal Mendelein, who, with the assistance of his Polish accomplices, clad in long, white, priestly robes of the Roman-Catholic Church, received all the honors which originally were destined for our dead heroes.

These are facts which we presume to leave to an unbiased historian of Polish life in America, as evidence of how the Polish people here have been robbed of their most sacred sentiments by the pillars of the Roman-Catholic faith.

Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 23, June 3, 1928.

THE POWER OF THE POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Polish National Catholic church in America represents a power, consisting of four large dioceses, about 150 parishes and over 200,000 parishioners.

Besides that, our Polish National Church has a great moral power, in the face of which princes of the Roman-Catholic Church, such as Cardinal Mundelein, etc., become jittery and show every sign of capitulation.

Not so very long ago there appeared an official statement in the Chicago clerical newspapers saying that no more Polish Roman-Catholic parishes may be established within the limits of the Chicago diocese.

Due to that injunction a large group of Poles joined the Polish National Church and organized a new parish in the neighborhood known as Nowa Polska. Because the new parish was thriving, his cardinal highness withdrew his injunction and in his kind generosity permitted a new Polish Roman-Catholic parish to be set up in that neighborhood.





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We are very doubtful whether the Polish community in that section of Chicago will ever forget the humiliating facts which accompanied its efforts to establish a Roman-Catholic parish.

At any rate, even a foe of the Polish National Church will have to admit that the mission of our church is very great not only among the Polish population, but also among the meek servants of the Roman-Catholic faith.

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Przebudzenie, June 3, 1928.

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[MUNDELEIN TRIES TO DENATIONALIZE THE POLES]

In execution of an order from Cardinal Mundelein, priests in some of the Polish Roman-Catholic churches demand that the parishioners adhere to all the conditions imposed on them by the church.

Most naturally, some of the parishioners begin to assume a critical attitude towards their religious "bosses," and in consequence join the German and Irish parishes where everything is quiet and peaceful.

Of course, it is a diplomatic game on the part of Cardinal Mundelein, whose aim is to denationalize the Poles.

In making it hard for them to belong to Polish churches, the Cardinal indirectly compels them to join German and Irish parishes and send their children to parochial schools, where not a single Polish word is spoken.

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Przebudzenie, Apr. 22, 1928.

POLISH



[NO MONEY FOR ROME]

The leaders of the clerical Polish Welfare Association appeal to the Polish population here to enlist in the association and to cover very important expenditures.

We are quite aware of what these expenditures mean. Some of the Polish priests are very much interested in a Polish bishophood. They would like to have a Polish bishop who, through his authority, would be able to improve the conditions of the Polish clergy. But at the same time they realize that for that purpose they must have money. Plenty of money. The more money they send to Rome, the more certain the appointment of a Polish bishop.

Why, the Rev. Syski of Boston wrote recently that if Poles sent a car-load of gold to Rome, they would positively obtain a bishophood.

So, come on, brethren! Let's collect the money and pretty soon we shall have a Polish bishop.

Thus the Polish clergy collects. But their foes don't neglect the

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Przebudzenie, Apr. 22, 1928.

situation either. On his recent visit to Rome, Cardinal Mundelein presented the Vatican with \$1,500,000, and probably will send \$3,500,000 more in the near future.

Of course, that money was sufficient to secure a bishophood for Mundelein's German accomplice. All those millions will be paid by the poor Polish people. The papal priests know how to go about squeezing that money out of the Polish parishioners.

Shall the exploited Polish community donate new millions to the hypocritical Vatican in order to eclipse Mundelein's recent present, and through it win more favorable attention from Rome?

No! You Polish clergy, keep away from it! Don't abuse and exploit the poor Polish people any more! Don't toy with their patience!



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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 3, 1928.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF POLISH PARISHES

(Editorial.)

We realize that the Polish element in Chicago is, from day to day, creating a historical background. The political, social, religious and educational scope of its daily life, is now subject to constant changes. Up to now it was the general opinion, that the Polish element in America is only temporary, and that Poles will return to their homeland, to establish a permanent residence. It is true, however, that a small percentage of the Polish element returned to Europe, but later attempted to return here. This was impossible because of the immigration laws of America. We must remember that the Poles in America are aware of the more favorable conditions existing here, insofar as opportunity to share the general welfare and wealth of the country is concerned.

The greatest attraction, and one which is drawing the people of all nations, is the high standard of living which the average laborer enjoys in America. The foreigners returning to Europe, are those who have been deported or who have reached an age where they are unable to earn a livelihood. Those are only rare exceptions; the average Pole remaining in America becomes a law abiding and loyal citizen.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 3, 1928.

Conditions present the Poles in America with a new problem, namely that of attaining equal social and economic standards. Confronted with the task of writing the history of the Polish element in America, we must begin a thorough search of documents and records in archives of the various parishes in America.

If all the Poles who are members of the many Polish parishes of churches in Chicago and the United States, would co-operate by submitting to the historians, whatever information they possess, it will bring forth the ever present pioneering spirit, with which the Polish race is endowed. It is a very important factor when compiling this history of Polish parishes, which truly will be a very complete chronicle, that all outstanding events, in which the Poles participated be mentioned. Today, items and notices which may have the aspect of insignificance will become valuable pieces of historical data; for instance, information as to the name of the Church pastor, who took upon himself the responsibility of raising funds for the purpose of building more churches, schools and other necessary edifices, will be available.

It is only fair that this history be compiled with the definite thought of paying homage to those brave people who gave their support in establishing it.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, April 3, 1928.

Collections of valuable documents and archives of this type were greatly responsible for the publication of the following books and annuals.

- 1-History of the Polish People in America, by the Reverend X. Kruszka.
- 2-The Golden Ledger, by Zahajkiewicz.
- 3-The Educational Era of Poles in America, by S. Osada.
- 4-The Silver Jubilee booklet, published on the 25th Anniversary of the St. Stanislaus Parish, in Pittsburgh.
- 5-The League of Nations and Poles in America, by S. Osada.
- 6-The History of the Holy Trinity Parish in Chicago.
- 7-A Jubilee Souvenir Booklet of Saint Joseph's Parish in Manistique, Michigan.
- 8-The Parish History of Saint Hyacinth's Parish in LaSalle Illinois.

The above ~~number~~ of books are but a small part of the historical data, which the Poles possess and which could be published.



Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 3, Jan. 15, 1928.

NO MORE NEW POLISH PARISHES

Mundelein in fear.... How can it be? Yes, indeed! He fears the National Church. For seven years Poles residing in the neighborhood of Nowa Polska had made efforts to establish a Polish parish, but without any success. For seven years the arrogant German had had but one answer: "There will be no more Polish parishes in Chicago."

All that time the German "prince" ignored numerous petitions to organize Polish parishes in Chicago. But when a real Polish parish was established, where not only sermons but the Holy Mass and other ceremonies were conducted in beautiful Polish, the German suddenly changed his attitude.

In Dziennik Chicagoski of January 3 we read as follows: "One Polish parish more in Chicago. We will have three more in the near future. This news is very timely and the Polish community will certainly learn about it with great ease -- all the more that some gossips try to spread false information saying that there will not be any more new Polish parishes."

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If Mundelein or someone else in his behalf did not blush when publishing the above news, it may be assumed that something must have gone wrong with his conscience. We advise him to fall down on his knees and implore God for forgiveness.

We have investigated this matter at the source and are able to present ten witnesses who will testify under oath that whenever efforts had been made to set up a Polish parish they had been answered: "The establishment of new Polish parishes will no longer be permitted in Chicago."

Nevertheless, we are very glad that Mundelein retreated like a coward, but at the same time we grieve at the fact that newspapers published by the clergy use lies to conceal their fear of the National Church in Chicago.

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POLISH



Polonia, Vol. XXII, No. 2, Jan. 12, 1928.

ST. BRONISLAVA'S PARISH

The new Polish parish of St. Bronislava is an accomplished fact in South Chicago. The church will be erected at 87th Street and Colfax Avenue. The Franciscan Fathers of Buffalo, N. Y., took charge of it. Father O. Cyryl Kita is the pastor of the parish. The first mass for this parish was said by the pastor on Jan. 8, 1928, in the Bowen High School Hall. This parish was founded through the efforts of Father Wojtalewicz.

Laying of the cornerstone. The Fourth of July, 1928, shall never be forgotten in St. Bronislava's parish, South Chicago, Ill., for on that memorable day a great celebration took place; the ceremony of laying the corner stone for their new church.

The ceremony was performed by Prelate Rev. F. Ostrowski, pastor of St. Josef's Parish, assisted by Rev. J. Damp, and Rev. A. Socha, who are assistants in Immaculate Conception and Mary Magdalene parishes.



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Before the sermon the local choir sang "Veni Creator." The sermon was preached by Father Wojtalewicz; it was a wonderful and uplifting sermon. He spoke about the new parish and as he was its organizer he described his efforts lasting eight long years, resulting in a great reward and a happy ending. He spoke about the necessity of the Catholic schools, and on other subjects. The sermon of Father Wojtalewicz made a profound impression upon all who heard him. There were about twenty priests and thousands of faithful.

A combination building: St. Bronislava's parish has a combination church and school building. It is built in English gothic style. It is three stories high. Under the building there is a large basement, or rather a hall, capable of accommodating eight hundred people. There are also other smaller halls suitable for meetings, kitchen, etc. On the first floor there is a church hall which will serve as a temporary church, till a regular church is built later on. The present church will accommodate 1,000 people.



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Later on this church will be changed into a regular hall and three school rooms. There will be nine school rooms all together. The building is so constructed that it could be changed into fifteen school rooms. It is a fire-proof building. The plans were designed by Mr. Leon Strelka. The electrical work was done by Mr. W. Obarski. The three altars are gifts of St. Hedwig's Parish of Detroit, Mich., which is conducted by Franciscan Fathers.

The new St. Bronislava's church of the South Chicago Polish parish is almost finished and next Sunday, October 28, the first mass will be celebrated. A beautiful organ, which will be installed on June, was bought from the Kimball Company of Chicago.

The school is attended by 512 children. There are eight grades, conducted by the Felician Sisters.

Dedication of St. Bronislava's Church and School. The South Chicago Polish



Polonia, Vol. XXII, No. 2, Jan. 12, 1928.

settlement celebrated another great event. This time it was the dedication of St. Bronislava's Church and school building. It was on Sunday, June 16, 1929.

The dedication ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Archbishop Mundelein. The members of the parish were preparing themselves for this great occasion for a long time. Indeed, it can be said that it was the greatest manifestation in the history of South Chicago. There was nothing like it since the World War in our "Grod Stalowy," (Steel City), and our fourth Polish settlement in South Chicago.

The dedication parade was a grand affair. It was a very important occasion because Cardinal Mundelein came to South Chicago for the first time to dedicate the church for the Poles.

At 1:30 P. M. the church societies formed at 88th Street and Exchange Avenue, and later on other societies joined them. The combined orchestras and bands greeted Cardinal Mundelein with the American and Polish national hymns.



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The procession led the Cardinal into the church. It certainly was a grand sight. Next entered Father Cyryl, the pastor of the parish, carrying a cross in his hands, which was kissed by Cardinal Mundelein. There were many clergymen. The Cardinal was greeted by a church choir singing, "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus." The Cardinal, then, dressed in pontifical robes, performed the act of dedication.

Then Father Justin Figus, the Provincial of Franciscan Brothers, preached the word of God. After the Polish sermon, Cardinal Mundelein spoke in English; finally he gave the papal blessing to all. The celebration was concluded by singing.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1928.

[POLES WANT EXCLUSIVE PARISH IN "NEW POLAND"]

In order to turn public attention away from the unpleasantness of the long-drawn-out court procedure involving the members of the [Polish National] Alliance, who cannot come to any agreement among themselves, certain ingenious persons are making the most out of certain unpleasant misunderstandings in connection with the proposed new parish at the so-called "New Poland," a district in the neighborhood of the parishes of the Five Holy Martyrs, Saint Pancratius and Saint Bruno. These persons are spreading rumors to the effect that the chancery of the Chicago Archdiocese has announced that new Polish parishes will no longer be organized in Chicago.

We feel it necessary not only to correct these rumors but also to brand as dishonest those who have said that the parish in "New Poland" was to be exclusively Polish. That this statement is false can be seen by the fact that an exclusive Polish parish is now being planned by the Franciscan Order, in the vicinity of the parish of Fathers Wojtalewicz and Kowalewski. This,

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perhaps, is the best denial to the alleged rumor that Polish parishes are no longer to be organized in Chicago.

But these shameless agitators are keeping this a secret, and continue stubbornly to gossip against the project. They gather material among themselves, and at times even get information from innocent children in order to attain their ends. This unscrupulous attitude toward sources of information is one of the worst characteristics of these gossipers.

In order to get at the truth of the entire matter, we consulted two members--neither of them Polish--of the committee that tried to establish a parish in "New Poland". We did so because the two persons in question are not involved in our national ambitions, and therefore are able to give an unbiased picture of the entire situation. We have received a statement relative to this matter from these two persons--J. Weidenbach and Charles Thowbridge. In this statement, which is given below, it is pointed out that these two persons had jointly confirmed the fact that the parish in "New Poland" was not intended to be exclusively Polish, and that the Poles on the committee

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had agreed to this. Their letter follows:

"On or about September 15, 1927, Messrs. Rokosz, Machnicki, and the undersigned had an audience with Reverend Thomas P. Bona in connection with the removal of Reverend Thomas Smyk as pastor of St. Turbius Parish. From the very beginning, Reverend Bona lamented the fact that, in view of the lack of support from the devout Polish Catholics within the vicinity of the proposed parish, its organization had to be discontinued for the present. He also expressed sorrow that the committee--namely, Messrs. Rokosz and Machnicki--in its previous management, had presented an erroneous account of the numerical strength of the proposed parish. The committee had assured him that there were at least 160 Polish families and at least 75 other families [in the projected parish]; however, Reverend Smyk could only account for 70 Polish families and 32 families of other nationalities. To this, Messrs. Rokosz and Machnicki replied that they had expected this community to grow, for building lots had been sold to Polish families. (Both of these men are real-estate agents and have their own office in the neighborhood.)

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"Reverend T. Bona maintained that the present number of residents, made up mostly of poor families, is inadequate to support a local parish. Such parishes are generally organized on an assumption of future growth, with provisions made for the accommodation of children in the parish school. St. Turbius Parish would have to go into debt to the extent of at least \$170,000. The interest rate on this sum would be \$9,000 a year. 'In spite of this,' said Reverend Bona, 'if the members of the proposed parish had shown some enthusiasm and good will, especially when a pastor was assigned, the strength of the organization could have been tested, and it would have been assured full support of the Diocese. But the devout people of this locality, especially the Polish people, began to boycott the pastor. They left him to his lot, denying him various sources of support. Because of this there was no other course left open than to suspend the organization of the parish.'

"Asked whether there was any possibility of Reverend Smyk's return to the parish, Reverend Bona replied that he had been sent for the time being to

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St. Blase Parish in Argo, and that later he would be delegated to organize a parish in another place, because there are parishes that are waiting to be organized, parishes which because of the lack of priests must unfortunately wait their turn patiently. The pastor suggested that the committee begin an energetic campaign to reorganize the faithful families within the boundaries of St. Turbius Parish; once they were organized, His Eminence would unquestionably give them a pastor.

"Then the Polish question arose. The undersigned assured Reverend Bona that the non-Polish portion of the community had no objection to complete Polish dominance. To this Reverend Thomas Bona replied that if anyone was to get credit for this, it was the Cardinal, who always has the interests of the Polish people at heart. That is why he sent a pastor who could speak Polish well to St. Turbius Parish, with a recommendation that he take charge of all the faithful residing within the boundaries of the new parish. Reverend Bona recalled that Messrs. Rokosz and Machnicki had agreed and wanted to organize a parish on this basis, that is, one parish for all the devout

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families in this community. For this reason, the newly-appointed pastor began to organize the parish along these lines, having in view the consolidation of all the families, to the satisfaction of everyone. After a short time, however, the Polish element began to dominate; their wants and demands had to be specifically and fully satisfied. Reverend Smyk called upon the Polish people to have patience and understanding, but without success. The Poles began to strike. As a result, Reverend Smyk was forced to leave his post.

"Reverend T. P. Bona called upon the members of the committee for unity of action and mutual co-operation, offering the suggestion that they advise the people to attend Mass and devote themselves to the church to which they belonged at the time, while awaiting further developments.

"He suggested that the committee seek further help from the Diocese. They went for assistance to the Right Reverend Sheil, chancellor, who more or less repeated what Reverend Bona had already stated.

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"We regret the behavior of our Polish brothers who are trying to break away from our holy church, knowing that the number desiring 'independence' is small. We are also sorry to see the names of Messrs. Rokosz and Machnicki among the leaders of this faction. During these times, let us not forget our faith, for the Catholic church is the true church, instituted by Our Lord Jesus Christ.

"John Weidenbach,

"Charles Thowbridge."

This statement is very clear, but it calls for more comment. The fact that Messrs. Rokosz and Machnicki are conducting a real-estate business in this area, having an office in the vicinity, is worth mentioning. To these men the character of the parish could not be a matter of indifference. To be sure, an exclusive Polish parish would mean that more lots could be sold and more profit made. The Polish people, however, are familiar with this

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trick for boosting real-estate sales. One can easily understand this by looking at any of the advertisements announcing the sale of lots; these invariably read: "Buy, friend, and you will have a home close to a Polish church....and your children close to a Polish school."

The mixture of various nationalities within the parish in "New Poland" was not to the liking of these real-estate agents. They cleverly mixed religious and national angles with their business interests, thus creating a storm of controversy. Others followed in their footsteps, with the result that the agitation is becoming clamorous. To impress the public they use the time-honored method of waving a national flag.

In conclusion, it must be pointed out that one of these real-estate men has for the past three years been making an effort to create an independent parish for the same business reasons. But he was not able to realize such a "laudable" aim. As a result, he "reformed" and set out to campaign for a Polish parish. It is repeated once more that by combining the Polish church with a Polish

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school and a Polish priest, there will result an increase in the number of Polish settlers. This in turn will stimulate real-estate buying and building. In reality this is not a bad thing, but why "twist the cat's tail in the bag"? [sic] It is better to tell how conditions actually are, and not to pose as redeemers and guardians of the people.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

FROM HOLY TRINITY PARISH

The New Year at the Holy Trinity Parish was ushered in amidst solemn festivities. Reverend F. X. Luzny, with the assistance of Father S. Kuszynski and Father F. Nowakowski, officiated at the solemn High Mass. The pastor, Reverend Sztuczko, delivered the sermon to the assembled parishioners.

The New Year was greeted by the members of the parish and the men's and women's societies of the church, in the evening, at the Holy Trinity Auditorium. The Literary Club was responsible for the entertainment. The Sacred Heart Society and the Society of the Children of Mary each contributed one hundred dollars towards the building of the new school.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

FORTY-HOUR DEVOTION CELEBRATED IN ST. FIDELIS'S PARISH

Last Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday a forty-hour devotion was celebrated in St. Fidelis's parish. For three days the parishioners had an opportunity to attend the confessional and to reconcile themselves with God. In the course of the three days the church was never empty. From early morning to late at night mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters came to offer prayer. Thus there was an uninterrupted stream of prayers before the Almighty.

The altars were richly decorated by the St. Joseph sisters. Songs by the church choir, under the able direction of Florian Czonski, added beauty and charm to the holiday.

The services were opened by the pastor, the Reverend John Zelezinski. A procession, in which the church societies participated, marked the opening and the close of the three-day services. Many visiting priests aided in the ceremonies.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

FROM ST. CAMILLUS' PARISH

Although recently organized, The Women's Welfare Club of St. Camillus' parish has exerted energy comparable only to a long standing organization. Its New Year's banquet was made possible by the donation of many small articles and bakery goods. Many families of the parish were responsible for the contributions.

This club was organized November 25, 1927. The administrative body has not been elected as yet. Despite this, plans for "Cracow Wedding" and a "Doughnut Ball" are being prepared.

The organizers of the Club are as follows: Misses Jean Czurzylo, Rosalie Dutka, Josephine Fuchs, Eve Jedras, Marianne Klinek, Marianne Kopec, S. Kukula, Anna Kurzawska, Agnes Kwasna, Valeria Mikos, Catherine Murczek, Sophia Tokarz, and Frances Wojtasik.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1928.

NEWS FROM THE RESURRECTION NOVITIATE IN CRAGIN

The year 1927 was given a farewell tribute with a prayer of thanks to Our Lord for the many gifts and benefits at the Resurrection Novitiate at Cragin, also with the singing of "Te Deum laudamus" (We praise Thee, God).

The New Year was welcomed with a citation to the Holy Ghost: "Veni Sancte Spiritus," with the hope that the coming year will bring us the same blessings as bestowed on us last year. It is hoped that the necessary contributions to complete the St. Joseph Chapel near the Novitiate will be given.



An unusual coincidence! On the very first day of the New Year, the St. John Cantius Young Men's Society of St. John Cantius' parish made a generous contribution towards the completion of the chapel. This was made possible by the administrative body which made a suggestion at the installation ceremonies. Many thanks are extended this young group for their kindness. Perhaps other church societies, clubs, patriotic organizations, and

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national groups will follow their example, and make collections for this cause.

Besides the above mentioned contribution, many individuals from the various Polish parishes have made donations according to their means.

It is hoped that sufficient funds will be received shortly in order to complete the work before the 19th of March, for on that day a fitting ceremony in honor of the Saint, and the opening of the chapel is being planned. This can only be made possible through assistance from our generous citizens.



Those who have made donations have been placed in the Golden Book of Benefactors, and prayers are being said for them daily, whether they are deceased or are still living. The prayers will be continued indefinitely.

Those who wish to be included in these prayers are urged to act now and send in their contribution. Names of all the donors will be placed in the Golden Book of the Resurrection Fathers' Novitiate at Cragin.

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In conclusion, a reply is given to one of the donors who has asked the following question: "Why don't we have people like Napoleon III?" Before this question can be answered, this one is asked: "Do you know who Napoleon III was?"

A severe, but true judgment was given by Pius IX about Napoleon III. The Pope adjudged that he was a person that always lied. His entire life was marked by hypocrisy. Do you wish that such people as he exist today--people that would always lie? We have many such people in America on the pattern of Napoleon III. Various means of combat are used to keep this number from increasing. When these are wiped out completely in America, only then will there be people who will pursue truth and goodness.

Thanks once again are given to the kind contributors.

Reverend John Kasprzycki, C. R.
Superior of St. Joseph's Home,
2249 North Lockwood Avenue.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

ST. CAMILLUS' PARISHIONERS FETE PASTORE KASPRZYCKI

In honor of the fifteenth anniversary of his priesthood, the Welfare Society, with the aid of their most energetic members, planned a banquet for Reverend B. J. Kasprzycki, pastor of St. Camillus' church. The affair took place New Year's day at the school hall.

Because of the severity of the cold weather which has prevailed for the past week, all those who had reserved places did not attend. But despite this, a large number of friends and parishioners turned out to pay their respects to the celebrant. The "old reliable" people of the Polish community gathered into one group and entertained themselves as of old--something which is unusual today.

The pastor was greeted with a rhythmical march played by a local orchestra. Then the school children of the parish paid their respects to him with a



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lively song, followed by the personal greetings of the "old timers."

An interesting dramatical sketch was presented by the children, much to the enjoyment of the entire audience. At the conclusion of their entertainment role, they sang a group of pastorals. The interesting verses, interwoven with pathetic plots, were enjoyed by all. Their able execution of the songs was made possible by the hard work of the Nazareth Sisters. When they made their final bows, the banquet was officially opened.

Mrs. Ann Kurzawska graciously welcomed all the guests at this honorable occasion. After a short introductory speech, she called upon the toast-master for the evening, Reverend Stephen A. Bubacz, pastor of St. Stephen's church and colleague of the celebrant. At the completion of the palatable dinner, a short program followed.

The first speaker was attorney Joseph A. Lasecki, who congratulated the Welfare Society for the fine work it has rendered throughout the year. He



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thanked the committee of women for their untiring efforts expended in making this banquet possible. Sylvester C. Bubacz, well-known real estate businessman of the town of Lake, was next to take the rostrum. Mr. Bubacz pointed out the many fine deeds of the Welfare Society. He was followed by Mr. Czurylo.

Mr. Czurylo supported a movement for the rapid extension of the St. Camillus' school hall in his short talk. He contended as soon as such plans were completed they would aid in the organization of a literary-dramatic club to be organized among the youth of the parish.

"This club", he said, "would arrange the public presentation of dramatic plays, look after our children, and foster the language of our fathers and mothers among them." He was greatly applauded for his suggestions.

Reverend Kasprzycki brought the speeches to a conclusion by thanking all for their kindness.



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After the tables were cleared, the orchestra began to play popular dance tunes. Many stayed to take part.



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ONE MORE POLISH PARISH IN CHICAGO
Three Others to Be Opened Soon

The Polish church and the Polish parish have always been supported by the Polish people. Just as the cornerstone is of fundamental importance to the parish church, the Polish parish is equally important because it is the nucleus of Polish immigration. Many other activities have originated from it and fostered by it. This has been true of the early conception of the parish, and the same applies to the present, because we Poles do not know how to express our activities and existence in no other way than in league with the church. In this same respect, the Polish people of Chicago will be informed that a new parish has been added to the already large number, and that three more will be added in the near future.

The above information is very timely, and the Polish society has received this news with a sigh of relief. A rumor has been spread that there would be no new churches built in Chicago, however, this, as we see, is not true,



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nor was this ever given a thought. This is the work of bad, perversive, and dishonest persons, whose work apparently is to spread false rumors and create a misunderstanding among the Poles. When they are forced to face the consequences of their disreputable work, they hide themselves. Many times such false reports cover up the true material gain of the Polish community.

To support their false claims and cover up the true facts, these dishonest people use the name of the diocese Chancellor, whom they quote as saying that there are enough Polish parishes in Chicago and that no more will be added. Meanwhile, this same Church official granted permission to Fr. Smyk to establish a parish in Harvey. What better evidence can be presented than this against the unjustified rumors?

We have also been informed from reliable sources that in the neighborhood of Father Wojtalewicz's and Father Kowalewski's parishes in South Chicago, at 80th Street, a new Franciscan Fathers' parish is being organized. But the



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plans for this new parish have not been recent. They have been long in the making. This fact is now revealed in order to definitely prove that the spreading rumor is unfounded. But this is not all. Other parishes are also being planned for Chicago. This will certainly spoil the plans of those that wish to discredit our work.

Although these agitators claim to be our guardian angels, in reality they turn out to be our evil spirits. They make themselves deserving "patriots," pointing out to the people their achievements and sacrifices, and warn them against imaginary uncertainties. All this is done only to gain attention and confidence. After this is created, they divert their power in realizing their lowly ambitions. Many times their plans are frustrated as in this instance mentioned above. In this respect, they lose a hundred times more than they were going to gain through their lies.



Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A NEW DISGRACE

To some of our Polish brothers the fact of being in Irish-German servitude does not seem to be adequate enough. They desire to impose upon themselves a new Italian servitude.

A small group of good thinking Poles on the Northwest Side of the city organized a parish under the name of the Holy Family, and invited an Italian macaroni eater to ordain them and take care of the new parish.

Naturally, the Italian welcomed the offer and spread his shepherd's care over a flock of not very fastidious Polish sheep. Not knowing the Polish language, he has to perform his duties by signs, or in a macaroni-noodle-like dialect.

The flock recommended itself most laudably during the Christmas holidays. At that time there appeared in Dziennik Zwiaskowy and advertisement in form of an article, which emphasized the patriotic feelings of this group, for whom one of the most solemn masses was conducted by an Italian

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macaroni eater, Ferraro, and another one by even more renowned, certain Carfora.

Moreover, the latter archapostle of macaroni eaters fortified the spirit of our compatriots with his noodle-like benediction from a throne specially erected for him.

As we see patriotic feelings live among our people. We have to congratulate our brothers on their new success in their emancipation.

Przebudzenie, Vol. I, No. 8, Dec. 25, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONAL CHURCH

Extracts

Members of the Polish National Church believe in God and in the Holy Trinity. They worship Mary, mother of Jesus Christ, and they also worship all other saints.

Members of the Polish National Church are the sole legal owners of the church buildings and all other church estates. All parishioners, through specially appointed committees, manage the parish wealth.

This management is not a reign of the mob, as a certain "intelligent" fool in a letter to our editor branded it. It is rather a democracy. It is justice.

In any partnership, if it is to be successful, every partner has to have an equal right to voice his claims and opinions; unless it is a partnership of thieves in which a few intend to deceive the rest.

Przebudzenie, Vol. I, No. 8, Dec. 25, 1927.

The church is a partnership of Christ, in which every member has the right to know what and how everything is being done, and heed that the church fulfills the tasks given it by God.

The National Church does not want to be a government institution, maintained by the state. This church demands the separation of the church from the state. That means that the church does not interfere with the affairs of the state, nor does the state meddle with the church.

A church ought to be an association, of which everyone can be a member on his own accord.

If someone does not feel the need of religion, nobody must judge him for it. It happens quite often that the so called unbeliever lives much more honestly than the hypocritical bigot.

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A priest should not be a government official, because the state and the church are two entirely different institutions.

The National Church serves all the people regardless of their political or social convictions.

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Przebudzenie, Dec, 18, 1927.

POLISH



[NO SERVICES IN POLISH]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Extracts:

The unusual persecutions of the Polish language by the high Roman-Catholic dignitaries arouse the masses of our Polish brothers here to assume a more appropriate attitude.

A few months ago a group of Poles, residing on the West Side of the city, decided to organize a new parish.

In carrying out that decision, a delegation went to the papal dignitary in order to receive his approval. Of course, the dignitary took the humble request of Poles into consideration and, having bought a few lots for the prospective parish, sent over a priest with distinct instructions to perform all his ecclesiastical duties exclusively in English.

The poor priest, although a Pole, had to obey the strict order of that high dignitary, and soon began the "Irishization" of Poles. But most of our good thinking brothers did not approve of that disregard of their

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feelings and refused to pay their church dues.

In reply to their attitude they were told that either they submit to the "higher policy" of the church dignitaries, or there will be no Polish parish.

That answer, reiterated whenever our Polish brothers tried to persuade the church authorities to their cause, convinced them that God can not require of them to betray their most sacred ideals in order to satisfy the Irish-German church dignitaries.

They understood that the faith itself will gain if they praise God in their own native language, and with that they conceived the idea of organizing a parish under the auspices of the Polish National Church.

In order to carry out that decision a mass meeting will be held at 7 P. M. this coming Sunday, December 18, at the public school auditorium, at 58th and Hamlin streets.

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The gathering will be addressed by various speakers, and among them the representatives of the Polish National Catholic Church.

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Przebudzenie, Vol. I, No. 3, Nov. 20, 1927.

AMERICANIZATION OR "IRISHIZATION"

The Irish bishops in America are doing everything to eliminate the Polish language from the church and school, and to justify that action they say that they endeavor to Americanize our immigration.

But we know, and so knows the American public, that the sole purpose of that action is to strengthen the international power of the Roman-Catholic organization.

The Irish are fanatically devoted to the papal clergy, and as such represent a great source of income for Rome. No wonder that the Roman clergy would like to melt us in the Irish pot and then take the same advantage of us, as they do with their Irish flock.

The princes of the Roman-Catholic Church want to predominate here and by "Irishization" they expect to attain their aim.



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We do not believe that in order to be a good American one should know the English language only. Is an American citizen who masters two languages worse than the one who knows but English?

Kosciuszko and Pulaski did not master the English language, yet their merits for the United States are great. Many American soldiers of Polish descent did not speak English, yet during the world war they fought bravely for the honor of the United States.

The Polish community here ought to educate itself and learn the spirit of freedom, tolerance and real democracy. The spirit which animated the builders of our great and happy country. We, Poles, should actively participate in every enterprise that tends towards the good of our country.

But if the Irish are to predominate over us and to force upon us their Irish clergy, the Polish community will become a herd of senseless sheep,



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blindly devoted to their foreign master in Rome.

It is high time that the honest Poles and sensible Americans discard that old Roman nightmare that so relentlessly stifles them.

Przebudzenie, Vol. I, No. 2, Nov. 13, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

WHAT IS THE SLOGAN OF THE POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH?

One would think that the Polish National Catholic church does not bring us anything new.

But the fact remains that Christ, sowing the seeds of his learnings in the human souls, wanted them to ripen continuously and assume new forms. The gist of his learnings was the continuous perfection of man, and this proves that a religion based on Christian foundations must be ever vital and progressive.

He who does not progress, retreats.

The ideology of some churches resents vigorously the term "progress."

The Polish National Catholic Church, in accordance with the Christian spirit, is the promoter of religious progress. This church believes that

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all forms of religious life should be subjected to the laws of perfection, in order to meet the development of inner faculties of man.

The Polish National Catholic Church freed itself from the barbarous atmosphere of the Roman-Catholic Church in order to awaken the Polish population from its indifference towards the continuous all-nation march of progress.

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Dziennik-Zjednoczenia, Oct. 1, 1927.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES IN ST. BRUNO'S PARISH TOMORROW

Blessing of the new Church and the Parish School--

Cardinal Mundelein to Officiate, Assisted
by the Congregation

On Sunday, October 2, at 3:30 P. M., His Eminence Cardinal J. Mundelein, in an imposing ceremony, will bless St. Bruno's new parish church and school.

Two years ago the Cardinal, after receiving many petitions from this community, sent to us a very ambitious and energetic pastor in the person of the Reverend Alex Stanislaus Gorski, a marvelous worker and organizer.

Father Gorski, with the willing and unstinted assistance of his congregation, was able within a two-year period to build, furnish, and maintain a church, an assembly hall, a home for nuns, a rectory, and an eight-grade school on twenty-five 30-foot lots situated at 49th Street and Harding Avenue, in the

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Dziennik-Zjednoczenia, Oct. 1, 1927.

Archer-Crawford neighborhood. This is a metropolitan community in which Polish-American people predominate.

The parish area is bounded on the north by the Drainage Canal, on the south by 53rd Street, on the west by the Belt Line Railroad, and on the East by the Santa Fe Railroad. It is a pleasant and healthful area, carefully zoned for residence. The absence of factory buildings insures a clean and smokeless community.

From the time of the establishment of the parish prosperous people, prospective home-owners, who have visited our community, have found the surroundings cheerful and pleasant and the air fresh and clean, and as a result hundreds of them have decided to settle among us.

We now have more than four hundred children in our school, in which the teachers are Felician Sisters. The Board of Education has inspected the school and has

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found that it fully complies with all public school requirements.

The Reverend Jacob S. Organisciak, an able and devoted priest and a hard worker, is the pastor's assistant.

We have a Polish Roman Catholic Union group, a Polish National Alliance group, and several clubs. There is a building and loan association which is growing very rapidly.

Many of our streets are already paved; others are under construction and are to be completed in the spring. The home-owners are to be congratulated on the care bestowed on their property and the splendid order in which this section of the city is kept. Cleanliness prevails; green lawns, flowers, shrubs, and trees are everywhere.

A beautiful statue of St. Bruno, paid for by the congregation, will also be blessed by the Cardinal.

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Polonia, Vol.19. No.39. September 24, 1925.



History of Immaculate Conception Parish at 88th St.
and Commercial Ave., So.Chicago, Ill.

The early history of this parish starts about 1881. Frankly speaking, the Society of St.Vincent a Paulo started this parish and should get the credit for it. There were about seven Polish families then in So. Chicago and Stanislaus Gymatyma was the leader. They came to South Chicago about 1873. The number grew rapidly and, at the time of organizing of the Society, there were about thirty-five families. There are no written records prior to 1881. The reliable and historical records start with the organization of the parish.

It was in the fall of 1881 a committee was formed and an agreement was made with the Irish, St.Patrick parish to hold Polish church services there. The first Polish mass was celebrated on St.Stephen's day in St.Patrick's church. Father J.Radziejewski, organizer of the parish celebrated the mass. This continued for some time. The young parish held church services in an Irish church, but soon they wanted to have their own church, so they rented an empty store at 92 St. and Brandon Ave. The empty store was changed into a church. For almost two years the church services were held there, and then fire destroyed the building. The Poles decided to have their own church. They bought five lots but as their location was too near railroad tracks, they changed their mind, and bought eight lots at the present location. Here they



started to build a church which they finished first. As the Polish church was not finished the Poles held their church services in the German church every second Sunday.

Bad Luck.

When the Polish church was almost completed a hurricane pulled it down on Palm Sunday, 1882. The Poles were obliged to continue their church services in the German church. They then started to rebuild their almost finished but ruined church. First they finished the basement, and used it for church services till the remainder was completed.

The Growth of Parish.

The new parish grew very rapidly expecting a great future. The parish already owned ten lots at 88 St. and Commercial Ave. At this time, that is 1882, there was some difficulty in adopting a name for the new parish. The Society of St. Vincent a Paulo wanted to have the parish under their Saints name, while one of the church societies insisted on Saint Josephat. The matter was taken up with the Pastor and the name of Immaculate Conception Most Holy Mary Virgin was adopted.

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Organization of Societies.



The settlement grew in size and strength, and so did the social and patriotic life. In a short time the following societies were formed: Jana III Sobieskiego; Rycerzy Najsw. Marji Panny, Legion Sw. Józefa; Jana Kilinskiego; Związek Braci Polaków; Sokoli Tow. Spiewu; Osada Federacti Polsko Katolickiej w Ameryce (Polish Roman Catholic Federation) whose aim was to unite all Roman Catholic Poles into one strong organization. This organization did not last very long as the Poles were not ready for such ideal work; neither did the other societies last very long.

The Choir.

The church choir of Saint Cecilia (now Immaculate Conception Choir) progressed very rapidly in size and talent and, as a result it gave a number of concerts. The choir instructors were the organists who devoted themselves to the work.

Sisters as Teachers.

During the early days of the school, the organist was also a teacher. As the number of children grew it was necessary to have regular teachers. At that time, there were only a few competent teachers. At last they were fortunate in securing Felician Sisters from Detroit as teachers, and later on Franciscan Sisters, from a



German convent in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In 1907, Polish Sisters separated from the German Sisters, and started a Polish convent, at Stevens Point, Wis., where they are today.

Further Growth of Parish.

Father John Radziejewski remained as a Pastor till 1884. At that time, the Pastor of St. Adalbert's church in Chicago, died, and Father Radziejewski was appointed as a Pastor of the parish. In his place the Bishop appointed Father C. Pyplatz, who came to the Immaculate Conception parish on July 16, 1884.

When Father Pyplatz took the parish over it was indebted \$22,832., and there were many smaller debts. There was \$220. cash in the treasury but Father Pyplatz was not idle. The church was finished and the basement was converted into a school and Sisters quarters, while an adjoining farm house was remodeled as a parish house. Now, there was the church, the school, and the parish house. It was not so easy as the parish was heavily indebted. Father Pyplatz started to pay off the debts, in which he was very successful. In 1885 bells were installed in the small, church tower.

In 1887 the parish suffered another misfortune, as a storm weakened the church

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so dangerously that it was necessary to make immediate repairs. Accordingly the church building was strengthened with stone pillars, and iron rods, at a cost of \$1,405. And that year they built a belfry at a cost of \$465.

In the beginning of 1889 they started to build a new parish house at 88 St. and Exchange Ave. It was a two story ^{brick} building, 40x50 feet, with a basement. It cost \$15,513.91 including furniture.

Father F.M. Wojtalewicz.

As the parish grew in members it was necessary to have two priests. Father F.M. Wojtalewicz was appointed as an assistant, but, in a short time, he was transferred to High Ridge and in his place Father Adolf Nowicki was appointed. Father Nowicki stayed only fifteen months and in his place came Father Rajnert who remained as assistant till 1893.

First Division of Parish. A New Parish is Formed.

The growth of the parish was so rapid that the church was too small for its large number. A large part of the parish was then made into a separate section and another parish was formed, under the name of Sw. Michala Archaniola (St. Michael's



Archangel) and Father Nowicki the assistant, was appointed as Pastor.

The Misunderstanding.

As some members were not satisfied with Father Pyplatz, two opposing parties were formed. The result was the removal of Father Pyplatz and, in his place, Father Wiktor Zaleski was appointed. He took charge of the parish on January 13, 1894. Some members not being satisfied with this arrangement the struggle continued.

The Fire - - Building of a New Church.

On Sunday, May 6, a fire destroyed the church. Immediately, the parish proceeded to build another, bigger and stronger. The services, and school, were conducted in the basement which was temporarily repaired. At the same time there was more dissatisfaction and Father Zaleski was removed. In his place the Bishop appointed the present Pastor, Rev. F.M. Wojtalewicz who was then a Pastor in Hammond, Ind. Father Zaleski took his place.

Father Wojtalewicz not only found the parish without a church, but there was serious disagreement among the members. The taking over of the parish by Father



Wojtalewicz, in 1895, was the beginning of its real growth and prosperity. He knew his business. There was a debt of \$1,500. which he paid in fifteen months. He also succeeded in removing of the misunderstanding that had caused trouble in the parish. In 1898 he had enough money to go on with the building of a new church. The construction progressed so rapidly that it was completed in the same year, and the first mass was celebrated Christmas Day, December 25, 1898.

The church is 165 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 75 feet high, on the inside. The tower is over 150 feet high. The cost was \$73,908.43. The parish debt after building the church was \$34,895.12. The church was dedicated April 23, 1889, by Rt.Rev. Archbishop Feehan.

It was a great celebration in which thirty priests assisted. The participation of the public was great. Almost all Chicago societies as well as from near-by cities took part.

The following year was devoted to the decorating of the new church. The walls of the church were covered with many beautiful paintings, some of them historical.

At the end of the year there was held a concert in the newly decorated church.

Building of a New School.



As the school quarters were too small, Father Wojtalewicz began to build a new school. On May 26, 1901, the cornerstone was laid. There was another great celebration. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Muldoon. The school was dedicated by him in the same year. It is a fireproof four story building. It contains twenty class rooms with modern equipment. The building is $126\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and 110 feet wide. It cost \$61,616.58.

After this school was completed, in 1902, the parish debt was \$61,392.87. The year of 1904 was a jubilee year of the dogma of Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin Mary. As the church is named after her, the parish held a special celebration at which Archbishop Quigley officiated. There were many clergymen, among them some from foreign lands. As a remembrance, the members made a collection and bought a church vestment for \$1,425. In 1904 the parish bought another lot and moved the parish house there, changing it into Sisters quarters.

In 1905 they built a new parish house. It is a two story brick building 72 feet long, and 54 feet wide. The cost was \$23,443.35. The parish debt then was \$34,565.64.

"Father Frank."

Rev. Frank M. Wojtalewicz, known as "Father Frank", is a very popular priest. He was born in Zalesie, West Prussia (Germany), on December 2, 1861. He came to America in 1869. He received his First Communion, in Chicago, at St. Stanislaus Church. He received his early education, also in Chicago. He received his classical education from St. Francis Seminary near Milwaukee, Wis. He studied theology at St. Meinrad, Ind. In the year of 1889, he was ordained a priest by Archbishop Feehan in Chicago Cathedral. His first appointment was as an assistant at Immaculate Conception Parish; his next as a Chaplain for the German Orphanage, Highridge, Ill. He organized a new parish in Downers Grove, then one in Sobieski, Wis., then in Hammond, Ill., where he stayed three and a half years. On September 20, 1895 he was appointed as Pastor of this parish where he has remained.

No Polish priest has received greater honor than Father Frank for on March 10, 1912, Pres. Taft visited him and gave a talk to school children.

Polonia, Aug. 14, 1924.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ST. CASIMIR PARISH IN HAMMOND, IND.

A great day in the Polish settlement of Hammond, Indiana, was August 17, 1924 for on that day they celebrated the laying of a cornerstone for a new St. Casimir's church. This parish came into existence thirty-four years ago. At that time there stood in Hammond, Indiana, on Russell Street, St. Joseph's church, in which services were held occasionally by different Polish priests. In 1890 there was a first meeting of Polish members who agreed to start a parish of their own and they named it St. Casimir's Parish. Father Casimir Kobylinski suggested the name. They bought eight lots for \$2,400, and erected a building which was used as church, school, and Sisters' house. Father Kobylinski was the Pastor of that parish for a few years. Before he left there were about 125 families. In 1911, Father Felix Seroczynski took charge of the parish which under his management started to grow. The debts were paid off, the membership increased and there were fifty-five children

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attending school. The new church has been started. The weather was beautiful. The ceremony of laying the cornerstone was performed by Bishop Paul P. Rhode, Green Bay, Wisconsin, in which participated many societies from Hammond and adjacent towns. There was a great celebration and happiness among the parishioners.

The joy was great because the first Polish Bishop in America was to perform the ceremony. At 8 A. M. Bishop Paul Rhode said a mass, after which he preached a sermon praising the parishioners for their good work. Other masses followed the sermon. The church was filled by 2:30 o'clock. There was a procession of different societies and as it marched through the streets, other societies from adjacent towns joined. It was a grand day.

- Dedication of a New Church -

in West Pullman, Ill.

The ceremony was performed by the Rt.Rev.Archbishop Mundelein; The sermon was preached by Father Jan Grembowicz of Phoenix, Illinois.

In West Pullman, Illinois at the parish of Ascension of Blessed Mary, where Father Teodor Langford is the pastor there was on the 25th day of November 1923, a great celebration. A new temple of God, has been dedicated in which the clergy and all parishioners participated.

At the appointed time, that is 10:30 A.M., the members of many societies and school children, dressed for the occasion, formed lines and marched through Parnell St. toward the parish house located at 123rd St., for the purpose of meeting the eminent guest Rt.Rev.Archbishop George Mundelein.

During the march Mr.John Ronger's orchestra played beautifully. The procession was headed by the ministrants, then the school children, led by Sisters of Nazareth who are also local teachers.

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The Dedication.

Surrounded by the clergy and parishioners, while the church choir sang, the new church was dedicated by the Archbishop. The prayers prescribed by the ritual were also said.

- The High Mass in New Church -

The Archbishop then entered the church where Father Franciszek Ostrowski, pastor of St. Josef's Parish celebrated a high mass, assisted by Father Edward Kowalewski, pastor of St. Mary Magdalene of South Chicago and Father Stanislaus Derwinski. The new temple was filled to its capacity with the faithful. The illumination was wonderful. The decoration of the interior was so beautiful that it really should be called the work of art. The Sisters decorated the church.

The local choir sang during the high mass and Father John Grembowicz preached a wonderful sermon.

During the High Mass the Archbishop was assisted by Father B. Czajkowski pastor of Blessed Mother of Czestochowa church of Hawthorn, Ill. and Father Francis Karabasz

pastor of Sacred Heart Church of Chicago. Father Joseph Lechert was a master of ceremonies.

There were many other priests besides the ones mentioned above. The ceremony was completed by Archbishop's blessing.

The procession returned to the parish house in the same order.

Later on the Archbishop visited the parish school and viewed the new church.

So ended the beautiful celebration.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVII, No. 148, June 25, 1923.

WHAT DOES OUR NATIONAL STRENGTH RELY UPON?

Our national strength depends solely upon two elements which are firmly united with themselves. The essential principles are our holy Roman-Catholic faith and our Polish national impulse. These constituents must be practical as well as theoretical, and make the road to destruction impossible.

Our national strength depends entirely upon practical Catholics and practical patriots. We cannot call those people practical Catholics who were christened and wedded in Catholic churches, but disregard the church and God's commandments. We cannot call those people practical Catholics who are Catholics in name only and disbelievers in their heart and soul.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, June 25, 1923.

We cannot call those people practical Polish patriots who continually speak English among Poles; those who instead of joining Polish organizations enlist in other international organizations, and instead of attending services in the Polish Roman-Catholic churches, attend other national churches, also those who send their children to public schools instead of to Polish Catholic schools, where they would be taught the Polish language and receive religious training.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, no. 271, Nov. 18, 1922.

POLISH ROMAN-CATHOLIC UNION DEMANDS POLISH BISHOPS;
SENDS TELEGRAM TO APOSTOLIC DELEGATE



In accordance with the resolution adopted at the convention of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union at Philadelphia, Pa., efforts have been started by the organization in the matter of nominating new Polish bishops for the United States. Up to the present time the work of the officers of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, who are directing this campaign in the name of the organization, has been summarized in the opening steps leading somehow to a formal action in this matter, depending on the indirect calling of attention to the Pope himself with a plea for Polish bishops, or the immediate explanation of the question direct to the apostolic capital.

Benefiting from the occasion of the recalling of the erstwhile apostolic delegate to the United States, Archbishop Giovanni Bonzano, who will become a cardinal, the Polish R. C. Union has sent to the returning representative of the Apostolic See, on the steamer "Providence," the



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following telegram in the matter of Polish bishops:

To His Excellency Giovanni Bonzano
Apostolic Delegate to the United States
c/o S. S. Providence
New York, Port, N. Y.

The Polish Roman-Catholic Union of America, a fraternal organization, numbering 90,000 members, wishes Your Excellency a safe and happy voyage. It begs Your Excellency to present to the Holy Father in Rome the necessity and also our desires for Bishops of Polish descent in dioceses of larger Polish communities in the United States.

The recent Convention expressed manifestly the wish of the Polish people urging its officers to beg the Holy Father not to delay this matter.

A. Kazmierczak, President
S. Godzich, Secretary General
J. J. Konopa, Treasurer

The Polish Roman-Catholic Union of America, 984 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 18, 1922.

The last convention of our organization expressed plainly the wishes of the Polish people, entrusting its officers to plead with the Holy Father, so that he would take care of this matter as soon as possible.

The union has already worked out a program of action in this matter, and it will not stop in its work for the good of the Polish people in America, until the wishes of those people have been fulfilled. Calculating on the meaning of this largest and strongest Polish Catholic organization in the world, it is proper to expect that the matter will be promptly cared for in a successful manner.

We are informed simultaneously that the Polish Womens' Alliance of America, by means of its honorable administration, has sent a similar telegram to Archbishop Bonzano, the apostolic delegate, who is returning to Rome.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 67, March 21, 1922

AMERICAN LEGION NEWS - PULASKI POST NO. 86.

From time to time in the American press there appear malicious attacks on the American Legion. An attack particularly has been made on the national commander of the Legion, because he expressed himself in a very complimentary manner about the activities of the Roman-Catholic priests during the war.

Not for personal satisfaction is he justifying himself, but to acquaint United States citizens as to how the American Legion stands relative to the Catholic religion. Mr. Hanford Macnider has been compelled to answer the editor of the American periodical The Protestant, in which paper there appeared an article, "Rome at the Head of the American Legion".

Giving the Polish people an opportunity to find out how Mr. H. Macnider answered the accusations that were made, the Pulaski Post No. 86, American Legion, is rendering a literal translation of the letter sent out to the editor of the periodical The Protestant:

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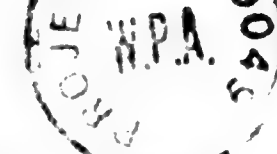


Editor of The Protestant,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your article, sir, entitled "Rome at the Head of the American Legion", has come to my attention. When you came to me with a plea for forgiveness I judged that you did not understand my stand on religion and that your declaration was directed at me personally. I told you that it did not depend much on your opinion about me, but your article was an attack upon the American Legion and as such it demands an answer. The American Legion is an organization of former soldiers and women who served the country during the war, and are now endeavoring to continue to serve as active citizens, in peace as well as war. The question of religion has no place in the Legion, as well as in American life - and therefore cannot be mixed into the activities of the Legion.

For the Roman Catholic Church I have the highest respect. The position and activities of that church in the aim of preserving honesty in our government



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has been recorded by the heroic deaths of the soldiers, serving under my command. And may I take the liberty to add, that the priests of that denomination in the service, have demonstrated human heartfelt emotions, for which they were beloved by all, - Jews, Protestants and Catholics alike.

The propaganda which you are spreading is endangering America, as well as the American laws. The constitution of the United States gives liberty to every citizen, to profess any religion, and the American Legion was formed only for the defense of that constitution.

Respectfully,

Hanford Macnider.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 10, 1922.

[NEWS] FROM CRAGIN

Last Sunday a bazaar was opened, the proceeds of which will be used for parish needs. The bazaar will be open every Sunday afternoon and evenings during the month of February in the parish hall.

Parishioners should come in large numbers to patronize this bazaar.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1922.

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ST. HYACINTH'S CHURCH IN AVONDALE

Several Polish families of St. Stanislas Kostka's parish [some years ago] built their homes and settled on the Northwest Side of Chicago, about six miles from downtown, on both sides of Milwaukee Avenue, in the district generally known as Avondale. This new settlement, inspired with the deep faith of their ancestors [Roman Catholic], was endangered in its beginnings by a sect of imposters which was also trying to settle in this neighborhood and even built a little house on the grounds now belonging to the parish. This was to serve as an independent church [Polish National Catholic Church].

The late Reverend Vincent Barzynski, a man who was truly a Godsend to all the Polish emigrants in Chicago [Translator's note: Emigrants from the Polish standpoint], without wasting any time bought up the land and this half-born church with funds provided by the Resurrectionist Fathers. So was the work of Satan curtailed and destroyed in the bud. Communication between this new settlement and the mother parish of St. Stanislas Kostka was at that time very

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difficult. The settlement had about ten Polish families.

Disregarding the toil and the sacrifices [which would be required], this small settlement decided to build a church and a school. With this purpose they sent a delegation to the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, asking for his counsel and a priest. Having listened attentively to the proposals and requests of the delegation, after thorough consideration of the difficult and complicated question of where the new church should be built, Father Barzynski advised them to erect the church and the school on the lots owned by the Resurrectionist Fathers at the corner of Milwaukee and Central Park Avenues. This was done. At the end of the year 1894, on Christmas Day, the late Reverend Simon Kobrzynski celebrated the first Mass in the new church. So was founded a new Polish parish under the name of St. Hyacinth, patron of Poland.

The first pastor of the parish was the Reverend John Piechowski, who at first came only on Sundays and holidays to say Mass and perform other spiritual functions. For his residence he requested the house originally built as a

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church by the independents, which was moved and set beside the new church at Milwaukee and Central Park Avenues. After six months as pastor of St. Hyacinth's parish the Reverend John Piechowski was appointed pastor of St. Hedwig's parish, and in his place the Reverend John Gieburowski was sent to St. Hyacinth's. He commissioned the well-known painter, Mr. T. Zukotynski, to paint a picture of St. Hyacinth for the main altar of the church. The parish school was assigned to the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, who still have it under their management. At that time two church societies were also founded, the Society of Angel Guardians of School Children and the Rosary Sodality.

The new pastor, the Reverend Joseph Gieburowski, moved immediately into the new rectory and lived there continuously. His most important task was the final organization of St. Hyacinth's parish. In the previous year the new parish had had an important visitor from Rome in the person of the Reverend P. Smolikowski, general of the Resurrectionist Fathers. In his work as pastor the Reverend Father Gieburowski was aided by an assistant priest, the

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Reverend Theophil Szybkowski. After seventeen months of labor as pastor of St. Hyacinth's Church Father Gieburowski was appointed pastor of St. Hedwig's parish.

In that same year, through the efforts of Brother Adalbert [brother of the Resurrectionist order, a monk but not a priest], the Greater Choir of St. Adalbert was organized. This choir bought a new organ for the church for \$400. At that time a new church society was also founded, the St. Barbara Sodality.

In 1896 the late Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek became pastor of the parish. His great task was to set in order the financial administration. It was necessary to make it clear to the parishioners of what nature the financial obligations of the parish were, and to whom it was obligated. The parish had a church, a school, and a rectory, but in reality not the church, nor the school, nor the rectory not even the land occupied by these buildings belonged to the parish because the land had been bought, and the buildings erected, with funds

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provided by the Resurrectionist Fathers. In his work as pastor Father Sedlaczek was assisted by two assistant priests, the late Reverend John Krusznyski and the late Father Dabrowski.

The first parish committee had been appointed by the Reverend Father Sedlaczek on January 1, 1898, and was composed of the following parishioners [Translator's note: Names omitted; unimportant]. It was decided by vote that the parish should assume ownership of the church and have it moved to grounds on which it now stands; [it was later] remodeled and now serves as the parish school. The cost of church, rectory, furnishings, and equipment amounted to \$15,693.64, and the lots cost \$9,607.63 in addition. At the request of the committee the Reverend Vincent Barzynski agreed to cancel the interest charges, which amounted to \$2,750.84.

After two years and three months of labor for the parish, Father Eugene Sedlaczek was transferred to St. John Kantius's parish. He was succeeded by the Reverend Anselm Babski. At the end of the year 1899 the parish debt

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amounted to \$19,545.75. Thanks to Brother Adalbert Goralski, the Greater Choir of St. Adalbert bought a beautiful chandelier for the church and organized a library for young people. Pastor Babski was assisted in his parish labors by the Reverend Andrew Spetz.

The most important event in St. Hyacinth's parish in the year 1900 was the removal of the church and the rectory to the grounds which had been acquired by the parish. These buildings were moved by Mr. Albert Orzechowski. Steps were also taken to improve and renovate other buildings belonging to the parish. Church societies and sodalities supplied generous financial assistance. The parish debt at the end of the year amounted to \$19,000.

In the year 1901 the parishioners built a new rectory at the cost of \$9,352.42, which today, after the necessary additions, serves as the nuns' residence. The building was constructed under the supervision of Mr. Berlin the architect. To help defer the cost of building, Father Babski contributed \$325, the St. Adalbert Choir \$300, and the St. Hedwig Sodality \$25. At that time 288

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families belonged to the parish, and the financial obligations amounted to \$26,650. The late Reverend J. Szcaypa was the pastor's assistant. The parish school showed a profit for the first time in its history.

In the year 1903 a new frame building was erected to provide classrooms for the children and to serve as a meeting place for the various church societies of the parish. It was frequently discussed and deliberated in meetings whether a church or a school should be built first. It was decided to erect a large brick building of which one floor could be used as a church, and the rest as quarters for the school. The debt was reduced by \$5,000 in that year.

The building of the new school was not begun in 1903, since it was necessary to pay off as much of the debt as possible. The parishioners succeeded in reducing their debt by \$5,900, leaving \$16,000 outstanding. In the same year cement sidewalks and water pipes were laid at a cost of \$1,111.76. Fourteen hundred dollars was contributed in a special collection toward the cost of

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future new buildings. There were then 485 families belonging to the parish.

In the year 1905 Archbishop Quigley approved of the plans for the new school and the church. Plans were drawn by Architects Worthman and Steinbach. The estimated cost of the proposed buildings was \$65,000, and the old debt amounted to \$16,000. The parish numbered 719 families in that year.

In the spring of the year 1906 the foundation was laid for the new school and church. Archbishop Quigley consecrated the building on December 16 of the same year, assisted by a large number of clergymen. Many sodalities and a large congregation [were present at the ceremony]. The parish included 797 families.

In 1907 the old church was remodeled to be used for classrooms and a hall, and George Street was paved; the total expense was \$22,130. The parish debt amounted to \$72,000. It then numbered 1007 families, there were 892 children

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attending the parish school. In that year the parish debt was reduced by \$8,000, leaving \$65,000 outstanding. There was also \$400 in pledges; the adjacent lot was bought for \$800, and \$600 was contributed for the Polish Orphans' Home in Niles.

The aim of the late Reverend John Szczypa was to pay off as much of the parish debt as possible and to accumulate funds to build a new church edifice. He succeeded in reducing the debt by \$10,000. Paving Wolfram Street cost the parish \$1,600.72. The number of families included in the parish was 1403.

In 1910 the parish debt was reduced by \$11,000, and \$3,000 was paid to the Polish Orphans' Home in Niles, as the share assessed on St. Hyacinth's. A lot was bought of Mr. Kortas for \$950. Pledges to the amount of \$350 were collected. The parish numbered 1532 families that year.

In 1911 the lots adjoining the church property were bought of Mr. Krystyn for \$2,000; \$1,000 was contributed to the Polish Orphans' Home in Niles; and the

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debt was reduced by \$17,000. The parish numbered 1632 families. In that year a new rectory was built, on which \$11,845 was paid. Construction of this building was under the direction of Messrs. Worthman and Steinbach, architects. Paving Lawndale Avenue cost \$1,072.27. The debt was reduced by \$4,400.

By the order of Archbishop J. E. Quigley, issued June 29, 1912, St. Hyacinth's parish was divided, and a new parish, St. Wenceslas', was created north of Belmont Avenue. The parish school building was given to the new parish as a gift. St. Hyacinth's parish numbered that year 1,724 families.

In 1913 the parish debt was reduced by \$9,000, and \$13,731.11 was paid on the new rectory. The parish numbered 1628 families.

In 1914 the old rectory building, situated on George Street, was enlarged, remodeled, and converted into a residence for nuns at the cost of \$11,366.90.

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The debt of the parish was reduced by \$9,800, and the final payment of \$2,261.29 on the new rectory was made. In that year Bishop P. Rhode confirmed 535 persons. The parish included 1....98 [families: printing illegible].

In 1915 an iron fence on a cement foundation was built around the parish property at the cost of \$3,080.56; the final payment of \$3,787.10 was made on the sisters' residence; the parish debt was entirely paid off; and \$9,071.50 remained in the treasury for the future church edifice. The Reverend John Szczypta, after serving as pastor of this parish for six years and seven months, was transferred to St. Hedwig's Church, and in his place the Reverend John Zdechlik was appointed.

In 1916 Archbishop [George] Mundelein [German] conducted an apostolic mission in St. Hyacinth's Church, in which 404 persons accepted the Sacrament of confirmation. Lots were bought of Mr. Kusia for \$2,732.17, the site of the new church. Architects Worthman and Steinbach drew the plans and specifications.

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The cash on hand for the new church amounted to \$32,976.05. In this year a new church service for school children was introduced at nine o'clock in the morning, consisting of Holy Mass and religious instruction. The parish numbered 1946 families and 178 single persons.

On April 30, 1917, Father Zdechlik consecrated the ground for the new church, and the foundations were laid by Mr. Albert Sikorski. On October 21 of the same year Bishop Nawrocki consecrated the cornerstone. The sermon for the occasion was preached by the Reverend Ladislas Zapala, general of the Resurrectionist Order. A further addition to the church property was made by the purchase of lots of Mr. A. Jakubowski for \$4,016.47. The initial payment of \$45,399.53 was made on the new church. The parish numbered that year 2,088 families and 222 single persons.

In 1918 the walls, the towers, and the first layer of the roof were completed. The bricklaying work was done by Contractor J. Schrambek, and the carpenter work by Contractor T. Madrowski. A further payment of \$20,420.16 was made

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toward the cost of the new church. Pledges amounting to \$10,000 were received. A loan of \$100,000 was taken from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. The parish numbered that year 2,181 families.

In 1919 the upper layer of the roof of the new church was completed. Further work on the church was stopped because of strikes. In that year \$20,834.60 was paid toward the cost of the church, and \$6,000 in pledges were collected. The debt of St. Hyacinth's parish amounted then to \$100,000. Extra income and collections for the new church amounted to \$10,292.55. The parish numbered 2,281 families.

On January 12 the pastor's duties were assumed by the Reverend John Sobieszczyk. In that year the only work done was in the interior of the church. Work on the church progressed, for some unexplainable reason, very slowly. In July Father John Sobieszczyk went to Rome as a delegate of the Resurrectionist Fathers to attend the general meetings of the order. In his absence the duties of pastor were performed by the Reverend Arthur Dabrowski. In that year the

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Society of the Holy Name of Jesus was organized. The income of the parish amounted to \$80,690.83, and the regular parish expenses were \$45,963.50; toward the cost of the church \$72,000.25 was paid. Seventeen nuns taught 1233 children in the parish school.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1922.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF ST. HYACINTH'S CHURCH CHOIR

Last Sunday, January 23, the choir of St. Hyacinth's Church celebrated with great pomp the twenty-fifth anniversary of its work in the field of church and national music. On Sunday morning, at the Mass, the members of the choir went to Holy Communion as a group, and at 10:45 A. M. solemn High Mass was sung by the pastor of the church, the Reverend John Sobieszczak. His assistants in the Mass were the Reverend Fathers Leonard Long and Francis Repinski. The sermon was preached by the Reverend Francis Kubiaczek. During the Mass the choir under the leadership of Mr. J. K. Borowski presented the following compositions:

"Asperges Me" by Kempter, "Kyrie" by Mercadante, "Gloria" by Zangle, "Veni Creator" by Lambilotte, and "Credo" by Peter Yon. At the offertory the soprano solo "Laudamus Te" by Baglioli was sung by Miss Wanda Obecna; then the choir sang "Sanctus" by Mercadante, "Benedictus" by Peter Yon, "Agnus Dei" by Mercadante, and "Ite Missa Est" and "Jubilate Deo" by Loxhai. During the

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singing Mr. Joseph Zielinski played an accompaniment on the violin. The musical numbers were most beautifully rendered.

In the evening this occasion was celebrated with a banquet in the large parish auditorium, attended by a great many guests not only from St. Hyacinth's parish but also from other Polish parishes, such as St. Mary of the Angels', St. Hedwig's, St. Stanislas Kostka's and St. John Cantius's.

At the main table were seated the priests of the parish, the Reverend J. Sobieszczak, pastor, and his assistant priests, the Reverend Fathers: Francis Kubiacyk, Leonard Long, Joseph Zwierzycki, and Francis Repinski, and also the speakers and the representatives of this paper.

Before the program began, the orchestra played the "Coronation March" by Weiss. Afterwards Mr. E. Ambrozewski, director of the parish choir, asked the pastor to say a prayer before the guests began to enjoy the various dishes set before them. Then followed a musical program. Chopin's "Polonaise

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Militaire," arranged by B. J. Zalewski, was beautifully rendered by the choir under the **direction** of J. K. Borowski, the church organist; then followed a solo, "All Alone," by Troschle, sung by Miss Wanda Obecna, who has been the soloist of the choir from its very beginning. The guests liked her singing so much that she was obliged to give a few extra songs. Miss A. Dymarska received great applause for her beautiful execution of a Russian dance. Next "The Fishers" by Gabussie was sung by the ladies' choir, and again Miss Dymarska appeared, ~~this~~ time to sing an aria from Puccini's opera "La Tosca". A humorous sketch rendered by Messrs. J. Kamedulski and S. Sikorski brought down the house with laughter.

Speeches were made by Attorney Schwaba, who described the growth of church choirs and their aims, and by the local pastor, the Reverend John Sobieszczyk, who sketched the more important events in the early history of this church choir, praising the great work of the founder and first director of this choir, Brother (of the Resurrectionist Congregation) Adalbert, who was also an organist of the church. His tireless and unselfish labor will never be

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forgotten by the parishioners. Father Sobieszczyk urged the choir to continue their work in the promotion and improvement of singing, ending with the expression of his hope for the continued growth of the choir.

The toastmaster was Mr. J. Tomczak, who is well known in Polish social circles.

With the singing of the Polish patriotic hymn, "God Who Didst Keep Poland through So Many Centuries," this beautiful and memorable celebration, which will long remain in the memory of the choir, its director, and all the guests, came to an end.

(Summary)

A list of ten names follows of girls who waited on the tables during the banquet.

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ST. JOHN KANTTIUS CHURCH

Like other Polish parishes on the Northwest Side of Chicago, St. John Kantius' parish had its beginning in the Church of St. Stanislas Kostka.

Because those parishioners of St. Stanislas Kostka's Church who lived in what was then called "Poland in Exile" found the distance to their church too great, they began to demand a new church and a school in their neighborhood. The pastor of St. Stanislas' Church, the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, recognized their demand as just, and in 1892 the work was begun of organizing a new Polish parish in the "Poland in Exile" district. Next year, in 1893, the land for the church and the school was bought at Front and North Carpenter Streets for the sum of \$75,000.

The first pastor of the new parish was the Reverend Jan Kasprzycki, who later became general of the Resurrectionist Congregation. Thanks to his zealous work the foundations for the new church were laid in the spring of

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1893, although the new parish was already functioning, for the buildings that were bought with the lots were remodeled, some of them for the school, others as living quarters for the teaching nuns, and [one as] the rectory. In July, 1893, Archbishop Feehan conducted the ceremony of laying the cornerstone for the new edifice, and before the end of the year, on December 24, 1893, the lower part of the church had been completed and consecrated by the Archbishop. The first Mass in this church was celebrated by the late Reverend Simon Kobrzynski. There were two assistant priests, the Reverend F. Matuszewski and the Reverend A. Babski; the Reverend J. Kasprzycki was pastor of the parish.

Because of hard times the construction of the church progressed very slowly. Not until the next year did they succeed in putting the roof over the building and in finishing the front with towers. The work in the interior of the church continued for the next five years. The church bells were blessed by the Reverend Vincent Barzynski. The most memorable date in the history of St. John Kantius' parish was December 11, 1898, when Archbishop Feehan,

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accompanied by many priests, church organizations, and sodalities from neighboring parishes and in the presence of great masses of worshippers, performed the ceremony of the consecration of the new church.

The parishioners of St. John Kantius' Church may justly be proud of the result of their efforts and their sacrifices, for the church is one of the most beautiful edifices not only in Chicago but in the United States. It is 230 feet long and 107 feet wide and can accommodate 2000 people. The power of the church's attraction is so great that people who belong to it only for a short time and then remove to another parish feel lonely, and those who return to the old country, even to the Carpathian Mountains, recall St. John Kantius's with pleasure.

After the death of the beloved Father Vincent Barzynski, the founder and the first pastor of the parish, the Reverend John Kasprzycki was nominated to succeed him. Further work for the improvement, beautification, and enlargement of the parish was carried on by the succeeding pastors, the late

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Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, the late Reverend Stephen Dabkowski, the Reverend Stanislas Rogalski, and the late Reverend John Kosinski. The two last pastors have contributed very much to the growth of the parish school. An imposing edifice has been constructed according to the most modern specifications, and the unremitting labors of the teaching nuns, the Sisters of Nazareth, have gained for St. John Kantius' School special recognition from the Chicago Board of Education. The assistant priest, the Reverend Vincent Rapacz, deserves lasting recognition for his work in fostering the religious and patriotic spirit among the parishioners. Father Rapacz has been working in the parish since March 23, 1899, and is widely known for his ceaseless, and zealous labors.

(Summary)

The list of names follows of ten other assistants who have worked in the parish.

(Translation Continued)

In 1915, on the death of the Reverend John Kosinski, the administrative work

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was taken over by the former assistant priest of St. John Kantius's and St. Stanislas Kostka's parishes, later pastor of St. Stanislas Kostka's Church, the Reverend Stanislas Siatka.

Although two new parishes have been formed out of St. John Kantius's the life of the parish continues at the same tempo, and the proof of this is the bustling activities of the church sodalities and societies and the new parish buildings just completed this year. There are more than sixty different sodalities and church societies in this parish. The most recent society organized by the local pastor with the help of several prominent parishioners is the Educational Aid Society, the aim of which is to aid financially young people of both sexes who desire to continue their studies, but whose parents are too poor to help them. There are many boys and girls who have the necessary mental equipment for further study but because of the indifference or the poverty of their parents are not able to acquire a proper education. This society has already educated several boys and girls, and next year, with God's help, will send more of them on to their higher studies

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so that our community may have more people with education and knowledge.

Last year Father Kowalski bought new benches for the school and had the schoolrooms renovated, and in order to provide more free space for the children, he bought two old houses just east of the church, so that at present the pupils have more space in the open air.

Several years ago the parish celebrated with great pomp the silver anniversary of its foundation.

The following priests are now working in the parish: the Reverend Stephen Kowalczyk, pastor, and Assistant Priests Vincent Rapacz, Paul Sobczak, Valentine Swientek, and Stanislas Gadacz.

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THE REVEREND JOHN OBYRTACZ, C.R., PASTOR OF
ST. STANISLAS KOSTKA'S PARISH

The Reverend John Obyrtacz was born May 26, 1873, in the village of Kokbniowka, Chocholow parish, in the Podhale [the sub-Carpathian mountain region], southwestern Poland. He began his elementary studies in the Chocholow parochial school; later he attended the **grammar** school in the town of Nowy Targ; his classical education was received in the classical gymnasium in Nowy Sacz. In 1889 he entered the Resurrectionist order. He pursued his studies in philosophy and theology first in the city of Cracow, thereafter in Lwow (Lemberg), and finally in Rome. Possessing a brilliant mind, he completed his theological studies a few months before the earliest permissible age, according to the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church, for ordination to the priesthood.

Chosen to go to America, he arrived in Chicago on May 24, 1895, while still a deacon. He was ordained by Archbishop Feehan in St. Stanislas Kostka's Church on December 8, 1895. He remained in this parish until May, 1896, as assistant,

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when he was transferred in the same capacity to St. Hedwig's Church. Two years and six months later he returned to St. Stanislas Kostka's parish, still an assistant pastor, where he remained until the year 1901. In that year, while his pastor, the Reverend Father Kasprzycki, went to Rome to attend the conclave of the Resurrectionist order, he performed the duties of parish priest. After Father Kasprzycki's return from Rome the Reverend John Obyrtacz was appointed pastor of St. Stanislas Bishop and Martyr's Church in Cragin, Chicago, where he remained for more than seven years, gaining for himself the admiration and the love of his parishioners. On January 6, 1909, he was transferred to St. Hedwig's parish in the capacity of pastor, where he labored successfully for nearly twelve years. Finally, on October 12, 1929, the newly elected general of the Resurrectionist order, the Reverend Ladislav Zapala, transferred Father Obyrtacz as pastor to the oldest Polish parish in Chicago, St. Stanislas Kostka's, appointing him at the same time prior of the first and largest congregation of Resurrectionist Fathers in America.

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On December 8, 1920, the silver anniversary of Father Obyrtacz's priesthood was celebrated with great pomp and solemnity.

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FROM THE LIFE OF THE POLES IN ST. FRANCIS PARISH

St. Francis Parish was founded by Synowie Polski (Sons of Poland) group No. 636 of the Polish National Alliance. The church and the school were built thanks to the efforts of this group. Father Joseph Pajkowski was the first pastor. The group Synowie Polski was founded by John Kulik, Mary Ostrowski, her son, K. K. Ostrowski, Francis Kendrykowski, and Jacob Kisiel.

This settlement grew very rapidly because of the very energetic activities of this society. Two new societies were formed: one is St. Hedwig's Society or group 754 Z. P. R. K., the other is St. Bronislawas' Society of Z. P. A., also the Polish Alma Mater Society and Citizens' Club.

The Citizens' Club has done a great deal for the neighborhood; it helped its members take out their citizen's papers; helped put through all kinds of improvements and many other things.

Lately, this neighborhood gained a new Polish businessman in the person



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of S. Boyda, a very able and popular man, who bought the International Dairy Company from a Swede. He is employing over 50 people, and gaining confidence not only among our people but also among outsiders.

Mr. S. Kolodziej bought a brick house from Mr. Kulik, located at Thomas St. and Kostner Ave. Mr. Peter Kucharski will open up a drug store in this building after the first of the year.

Mr. Kolodziej also bought another building next to the first one in which there is a large hall.

To the prominent members of this neighborhood belongs Mr. Joseph Kolosinski, owner of a first-class bakery shop located at Waton St.

Mr. and Mrs. Juszkiwicz bought a grocery store located at Watton (sic) and Kostner St. They know their business very well, for they had a grocery store before. Their store has been redecorated and its appearance is very nice.

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ST. CASIMIR'S SOCIETY CELEBRATES THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Yesterday afternoon, the members of St. Casimir's Society celebrated their thirty-fifth anniversary at Kosciuszko's hall, located in St. Stanislaus' parish. Along with this special ceremony, officers for the following year were installed. The hall was gaily decorated. The officers were seated at the head of the arranged tables. An interesting program was presented. It was as follows:

Prayer was said by the chaplain of the society, Fr. Francis Pieczynski. C. R. Joseph Liss, president of the society, pointed out the purpose of the celebration and emphasized the aims of the organization. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Liss called upon his predecessor, Joseph Grabowiecki, who emphasized the early hardships of the society and other crises. After this, the new officers were installed. They took an oath before Fr. Pieczynski, who told the new leaders the importance of their work, and told them to fulfill their duties in the name of God and their people. An



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appetizing after-dinner meal was then served. During the course of the meal, popular music was played sweetly.

After the meal, the program was continued. One of the early founders of the society, Julian Szczepanski, was called upon to say a few words. He spoke about the early history of this society and the difficult barriers faced after it was launched. The struggle, according to him, to continue its early existence was no easy problem. In conclusion, he expressed a warm desire for the continuance of the good work and the expansion of the society as a whole. Before the speaker took his chair, he gave a toast to all the original founders. Gifts which were donated by the Polish businessmen were presented by Edmund Mucha who passed them out to deserving members. Matthew Reptowski received an umbrella; Valentine Banul was presented a box of cigars; Felix Kuczynski was given a beautifully framed picture; and a hand-tailored tie went to Louis Zielinski.

After the presentation of gifts, the following were called to speak: Francis Szwed, secretary pro tempore and former vice-president, Stanislaus Cywinski.



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Both spoke words of praise about the new officers, and expressed wishes for a continued progress.

A quartet, made up of Joseph Kondziorski, Frederick Gabryszewski, Felix Gabryszewski, and Bruno Sroki, sang a number of Polish songs. Next on the program were the short speeches of the following: Paul Giersch, former treasurer, Anthony A. Kloska, Victor Gorke, Francis Brodzinski, Simon Waszko, and Vincent Klajbor, secretary. The last speaker on the program was the president of the society, Joseph Liss, who pledged that he would do his best to have the society prosper under his administration. The singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (O Lord, who has given salvation to Poland) terminated the program.

St. Casimir's Society has two hundred fifty members at present. It ranks as one of the finest and strongest at St. Stanislaus' parish.

The officers for the New Year will be:



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Joseph Liss, president

Michael Tomasik, vice-president

Vincent Klajbor, secretary pro tempore

Albert Dobrzynski, financial secretary

Anthony A. Kloska, treasurer

Adam Klajbor, Leon Miedzianowski, Louis Zielinski, trustees

Marcellus Graczykowski

Vincent Liss, Edmund Much, marshals

Paul Giersch, Victor Gerke, ensigns

Francis Jarzyna, Joseph Dorsch, Clement Wilke, committee of the sick



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This morning at 6 A.M. in the upper church of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish, a special mass was officiated by the chaplain of St. Casimir's Society, Fr. Pieczynski, in the name of the society. All the members were present in corpore.

